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ANCIENT

LAWS AND INSTITUTES

OF

WALES;

COMPRISING

LAWS SUPPOSED TO BE ENACTED BY HOWEL THE GOOD,

MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT REGULATIONS UNDER THE NATIVE PRINCES PRIOR TO THE CONQUEST BY EDWARD THE FIRST:

AND

ANOMALOUS LAWS,

CONSISTING PRINCIPALLY OF INSTITUTIONS WHICH BY THE STATUTE OF RUDDLAN WERE ADMITTED TO CONTINUE IN FORCE:

With an English Translation of the Welsh Text.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

A few Latin Transcripts,

CONTAINING

DIGESTS OF THE WELSH LAWS, PRINCIPALLY OF THE DIMETIAN CODE.

WITH

INDEXES AND GLOSSARY.

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OF THE

12th of March 1831.

HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD BROUGHAM AND VAUX.
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD CLERK REGISTER OF SCOTLAND.
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CHARLES PURTON COOPER, ESQUIRE, SECRETARY

PREFACE.

IN 1822 an Address was presented to King George the Fourth by the House of Commons, representing "that "the editions of the works of the ancient historians of "Britain were incorrect, and defective; that many of "their writings still remain in manuscript, and in some "cases in a single copy only; and that an uniform and "convenient edition of the whole, published under His "Majesty's royal sanction, would be an undertaking "honourable to His Majesty's reign, and conducive to "the advancement of historical and constitutional know-"ledge;" and praying, that "His Majesty would be "graciously pleased to give such directions as His "Majesty in His wisdom might think fit for a publication "of a complete edition of the Ancient Historians of the "realm."

His Majesty accordingly directed the then existing body of Commissioners on the Public Records to take steps for carrying into effect the recommendations of the Address.

As a component part of the plan determined upon by the Commissioners, it was resolved to publish separately such documents as related solely to the Principality of Wales; and the conduct of this department was entrusted to the late Humphries Parry, Esquire, whose decease occurred before any progress had been made by him in the collection of the materials.

The task then devolved upon the present Editor, accompanied with instructions to ascertain — what manu-

scripts remained,—which of them were available,—but, primarily, those treating upon the ancient Laws.

The question here arose, whether a new edition of the Leges Wallicæ, edited by Dr. Wotton, would not suffice? But after a careful examination of that work, all intention of reprinting it was reluctantly abandoned.

It was apparent that the sense of the text was admirably rendered, and the notes and glossary worthy of the accomplished coadjutors in these labours: but the plan upon which Dr. Wotton proceeded with the Leges Wallicæ was the adoption of one form of laws as the foundation of his text, interspersed with which were various readings, which differed widely from the text, and sometimes were contradictory of it. The cause of this anomaly was unexplained, and upon its being investigated it appeared that there were three distinct forms of laws existing, the parts of which had been dislocated by the Editor, and so arranged as to suit the order of the manuscript which he had adopted as his text, from the conviction of its being the most ancient and uniform of the whole.

Upon further research these three independent codes were found to belong respectively to Venedotia or North Wales, Dimetia or South Wales, and one adapted to Gwent or South-east Wales. The dialect of each class of copies corroborated this supposition, which was established by allusions in them which dissipated all doubt.

It was therefore evident that justice could not be done to the subject without allotting to each respectively its proper station, by which the discrepancies above alluded to are satisfactorily explained, the contrary usages of each district rightly attributed, and the consistency of each class of Codes preserved. Consequently a remodelling of the materials became necessary.

The manuscripts which Dr. Wotton used were principally those which are preserved in the British Museum.

The mist of obscurity envelopes all accounts of the ancient institutions of the island of Britain. References are made to laws ordained by Dyvnwal moel mud, an ancient regulus in the west, and allusions to them will be found in the body of this Work; and some triads ascribed to him are given in Book XIII., but these, although they contain ordinances likely to obtain in a primitive state of society, have no warrant of authenticity. We find mention of Laws of Marsia, of an equal apocryphal origin. We know only that the British institutions resembled those of Gaul, and continued without innovation until the time when Claudius made considerable progress in the subjugation of the Britons, and introduced with the Roman arms the Roman jurisprudence. This must necessarily have exercised great influence in the amelioration of the island customs, and contributed to their assimilation with those of their continental rulers. In the southern districts the greatest impression was made, and the acceptance by Cogidubnus of the office of legate evinces the preponderance thus acquired, which must have been strengthened by the efforts of Hadrian and Caracalla to render the laws uniform throughout the vast extent of the Roman empire. After their departure merciless inroads and devastations must have nearly obliterated the traces of civilization; various customs were locally established, and the reconstruction of legal ordinances from time to time was rendered imperative by the evils arising from strife and anarchy.

Little has descended to us of the usages in early ages, but the establishment of some system of administration of laws, not widely different from those attributed to Howel dda, is attested by concessions of privileges,—

one to the men of Arvon by Run, in the sixth century,—another, in imitation of the former, to the inhabitants of Powys by Cadwallon, in the seventh; which privileges consist of exemptions from the operation of particular laws found to have been in force, and embodied in the Codes subsequently regulated at the great assembly at the White House.

About the commencement of the tenth century we find Howel dda or Howel the good a conspicuous king in South Wales, in the government of which he succeeded his father Cadell. He inherited from his mother Elen possessions in Powys, and his influence appears to have been powerful throughout North Wales.

To him are we indebted for the collections of laws which pass under the name of the Laws of Ḥowel dda, and which constitute the chief contents of this volume.

The measures he adopted for the amendment of the laws of Wales are briefly set out in the prefaces or prologues which commence the several versions of them printed in the following pages. Perceiving the laws and customs of the country to be violated with impunity, and to be falling into desuetude, he caused them to be examined, that so what was wholesome and beneficial might be retained, what was ambiguous might be expounded, and what was superfluous or prejudicial might be abrogated.

Having summoned the archbishop of Menevia, other bishops and the chief of the clergy, the nobles of Wales, and six persons (four laymen and two clerks) from each comot, to meet at a place called Y Ty Gwyn ar Dav, or the White House on the river Tav[1], he repaired thither in person; and having spent all the Lent in prayer and

[1] Near the site of Whitland Abbey, in Caermarthenshire. The White House derived its name from being constructed of white rods, and was a hunting lodge of Howel's.

fasting, he selected from the whole assembly twelve of the most experienced persons, and added to their number a clerk or doctor of laws, named Blegywryd. To these thirteen was confided the task of examining, retaining, expounding, and abrogating.

The compilation of laws, which resulted from their labours, was, when completed, read through, allowed, and proclaimed; and Howel caused three copies of them to be written, one of which was to accompany the court for daily use, another was deposited in the court at Aberfraw, and a third at Dinevwr.

That nothing might be wanting to strengthen the observance of these laws, sentence of excommunication was denounced against all transgressors, and soon after Howel went to Rome, attended by the archbishop of St. David's, the bishops of Bangor and St. Asaph, and thirteen other personages. The laws were recited before the Pope, and confirmed by his authority; upon which Howel and his companions returned home.

This numerous convocation, consisting of about 170 prelates and of about 836 deputies from the comots, was convened to obtain the necessary information for the guidance of those intrusted with the compilation of the Code. In the comots the lowest courts of judicature were held, and their proceedings might be more anomalous than those of the higher courts, and it was necessary, from the experience and information of the deputies, to ascertain their governing principles, what reforms were required, and in what manner they could be best effected. Subsequently Venedotia and Powys, on account of their local customs, which could not be abrogated, required one code, South Wales and Gwent another, with suitable modifications adapted to each district.

It is not easy to reconcile the various dates assigned by commentators for the meeting of the congress at the

White House. Camden and William Salisbury supposed it to be 914, in conformity with the manuscript preserved at Jesus College, Oxford. Spelman quotes a manuscript which fixes 926 as the date, but he prefers 940, the time assigned in the History of Wales; and to the latter opinion E. Llwyd subscribes. Taylor supposes that it was not held before 942. Dr. Wotton himself appears to have considered that these Laws were instituted previous to the time that Howel succeeded to the sovereignty over all Wales. In Dr. Clarke's preface to Dr. Wotton's Leges Wallicæ, 943 is conjectured to have been the date, and is thus obtained:—It is recorded in Powel's edition of Caradoc of Llancarvan that Howel's Laws were enacted after Anlaf king of the Danes had embraced christianity, and before the expulsion of the Danes from Northumberland. Now, according to the Saxon Chronicle, Edmund expelled the Danes in 944, which was the second year after Anlaf's baptism. Consequently the mesne period will be 943.

There appear to be no conclusive reasons adduced by the foregoing authorities for setting aside the accounts given in the earlier existing Chronicles relating to these occurrences. Some confusion arises from the events of a decade being detailed without intervening yearly dates, in some of the Manuscript Chronicles, which in others are supplied; but their relations are nearly uniform, and none of them assign so late a period as 940 for Howel's journey to Rome.[1] The arguments of the various writers on the subject, epitomised above, apply to the History of Wales by Powel, &c., in which information from other sources is interspersed in the text. The cause of the supremacy ascribed to Howel over Wales in the prefaces to the Laws has not been detailed; we are therefore

[1] See the Manuscript Annals, and the Dimetian prefaces.

ignorant of the extent of it, and the manner in which it was enforced. William of Malmsbury says,—"Æthelstanus Ludwalum, *regem omnium Wallensium*, et Constantinum, regem Scottorum, cedere regnis compulit,"—which implies a supremacy to have been generally acknowledged. The Venedotian preface styles Howel Prince of all Cymru or Wales; the Dimetian also has King of all Cymru; the Gwentian enumerates his territories as Cymru in its bounds, to wit, three-score and four cantrevs (corruptly, apparently, for one score) in South Wales, eighteen cantrevs of Gwynedd, three-score trevs beyond the Cyrchell (constituting the cantrev of Maelienydd), and three-score trevs of Buallt (comprising the cantrev of Buallt). This excludes Gwent from being under his domination; yet Blegywryd, the scribe selected to arrange the laws, is in a Dimetian preface styled Archdeacon of Llandav, and Morgeneu and Cyvnerth, the compilers of the Gwentian Code, are stated to have been present at the assembly.

So memorable an epoch could not well be greatly mis-stated in any accounts nearly cotemporaneous with the occurrence.

There is in the Harleian collection of the British Museum a Manuscript, marked 3859, which has every appearance of having been written in Dimetia during the sway of Owain son of Howel dda, or a transcript of one of that date. It contains, among other matter, a chronicle of events from A.D. 444 to A.D. 954, where the register terminates. This series is followed by the pedigree of Owain, traced through his father Howel and his mother Elen. As the later entries appear to have been coeval with the events, and the pedigrees afford a curious instance of the manner in which the descents of both Saxon and Welsh princes in early ages were deduced, it may not be considered irrelevant to here supply extracts

from them.[1] From similar materials Geoffrey of Monmouth might feasibly have derived the means of compiling

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[1] An. CCCCLXXXIV. (928.) Higuel rex perrexit ad Romam. (Helena obiit.)
An. DVI. (950.) Higuel rex Brittonum obiit.
An. DVII. (951.) Et Cat Guocaun filius Oweni a Saxonibus jugulatur. Et bellum Carno.
An. DX. (954.) Rotri filius Higuel moritur.
An.
An.
An.
An.
An.
An.
An.
An.
An.
An. DXX.
An.
An.
An.
An.
An.
An.
An.
An.
An.
An. DXXX.
An.
An.

* *Yv'e* Map Iguel	Ywain Son of Hywel
Map Catell	Son of Cadell
Map Rotri	Son of Rodri
Map Mermin	Son of Mervin
Map Ethil	Son of Essyllt
Merch Cinnan	Daughter of Cynan
Map Rotri	Son of Rodri
M. Tutgual	Son of Tudwal
M. Catgualart	Son of Cadwaladr
M. Catgollaun	Son of Cadwallawn
M. Catman	Son of Cadvan
M. Jacob	Son of Jacob

* The Italics are introduced to express the blanks left in the Manuscript for rubricks, which were never inserted.

the Brut y breninoedd, or Chronicle of the kings, which, being superseded by his condensation of them into one

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M. Beli	Son of Beli
M. Run	Son of Run
M. Mailcun	Son of Maelgwn
M. Catgolaun lauhir	Son of Cadwallawn long-hand
M. Eniaun girt	Son of Einiawn the goad
M. Cuneda	Son of Cunedda
M. Œtern	Son of Edern
M. Patern pesrut	Son of Padarn with the crimson coat
M. Tacit	Son of Tegid
M. Cein	Son of Cain
M. Guoicein	Son of Gwrgain
M. Doli	Son of Doli
M. Guordoli	Son of Gwrddoli
M. Dumn	Son of Dwvn
M. Gur dumn	Son of Gwrddwvn
M. Amguoloyt	Son of Amwolwyd
M. Anguerit	Son of Anwerydd
M. Onmum	Son of Onvum
M. Duvun	Son of Duvun
M. Brithguein	Son of Brithwain
M. Eugein	Son of Ewain
M. Aballac	Son of Avallach
M. Amalech qui fuit Beli magni filius, et Anna mater ejus, quæ dicitur esse consobrina Mariæ Virginis matris Dñi nr̃i Jh̃u Xp̃i.	Son of Amalech.

*Y*vein Map Elen	Ywain Son of Elen
Merc Loumerc	Daughter of Llywarch
Map Hymeyt	Son of Hyvaidd
Map Tancoyst	Son of Tanglwyst
Merc Ovei	Daughter of Ywain
Map Margetiut	Son of Maredudd
M. Teudos	Son of Tewdos
M. Regin	Son of Rein
M. Catgocaun	Son of Cadwgawn
M. Cathen	Son of Cathen
M. Cloten	Son of Cloden
M. Nougoy	Son of Nywy

uniform narrative, were consequently neglected, and have perished.

Howel's death, which occurred about 948, was greatly regretted by his people, to whom he had endeared himself by persevering in the same wise course, which had procured his elevation to sovereign power.

Subsequently Bleddyn, about 1080, made extensive innovations in the laws of the Northern portion of the principality. He altered the quantities of land assigned to each at the various divisions among heirs. He remodelled the ordinances as to theft, by instituting full satisfaction instead of the fines obtaining in the time of Howel. So considerable were the alterations effected

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M. Arthur	Son of Arthur
M. Petr	Son of Peter
M. Cincar	Son of Cyngar
M. Guortepir	Son of Gwrthevyr
M. Aircol	Son of Aircol
M. Trifun	Son of Trifun
M. Clotri	Son of Clodri
M. Gloitguin	Son of Glwydwyn
M. Nimet	Son of Nyved
M. Dimet	Son of Dyved
M. Maxim Guletic	Son of Maximus the ruler
M. Ytec	Son of Ydeg
M. Ytector	Son of Ydector
M. Ebiud	Son of Eviwd
M. Eliud	Son of Eliwd
M. Stater	Son of Stater
M. Pircsmisser	Son of Pircsmisser
M. Constans	Son of Constans
M. Constantini magni	Son of Constantine the great
M. Constantii et Helen luiedauc quæ de Britannia exivit ad crucem Xp̃i quærendam usque ad Jerusalem, et inde attulit secum usque ad Constantinopolim, et est ibi usque in hodiernum diem.	Son of Constantius and Helen the prosperous.

that litigants were allowed to choose by which institutions they would be judged; those of Bleddyn, or those of Howel. Grufudd ab Cynan shortly after reformed the canons which regulated the bards and minstrels, but is not said to have interfered with the law courts. Owen Gwynedd, his son, who succeeded about 1137, admitted the consecration of the bishops of St. Asaph by the archbishop of Canterbury. In South Wales Rys about the same period, with the consent of the country, increased the prices imposed upon cattle in the laws, and extended the valuations to animals upon which hitherto no legal price had been assessed. He also accepted the office of justiciary of South Wales from Henry II. After the death of Owen Gwynedd, his son David, who succeeded to his authority, studied to introduce the Norman laws, to which his connexion with the English court by his marriage with Emma, sister of Henry II., may have contributed. Under the remaining independent Welsh princes the assimilation of the jurisprudence of the two countries continued, and some causes in the reigns of John and Henry III., in which persons connected with the principality were parties, were tried according to the Norman laws.

The duty of recording the struggles of the early inhabitants of Wales to live independently of the domination of the Romans, and in later times the successes and reverses attendant upon the endeavour to recover lost rights, or to retain the remnant of former dominion, the Editor will leave to the historian of Wales.

The annexation of Wales to England, as an integral part of the latter, in 1282, ensued upon the death of Llewelyn, its last king, in the reign of king Edward the First; and soon after various changes were produced in its laws and customs by the enactment of the Statute of Rothelan.

The Laws and Institutes of Wales are here given in six distinct parts: the three first of these are the Venedotian, the Dimetian, and the Gwentian Codes; the fourth part consists of the Welsh or Anomalous Laws; the fifth is made up of two versions of the Dimetian Code, in Latin, and a fragment, also in Latin; and the sixth part is occupied by the Statuta de Rothelan.

By the relation that Howel dda ordered one copy to be deposited at Aberfraw for Venedotia, another at Dinevwr for South Wales, and one for use in his own daily court, it would appear that they were uniform: how far this was the case we cannot now ascertain. Shortly after a variance must have occurred, as attested by the remains which have descended to us, and a necessity arose for Codes to comprise the respective ordinances and usages prevalent in each district. Indisputably to evince this position, the second Latin Manuscript, beginning at page 814 of vol. II., after giving a transcript of the Dimetian form, proceeds to enumerate the three accessaries of murder, arson, and theft, as defined by the men of Venedotia and Powys; those of Venedotia coinciding precisely with such as are given under that head in the Venedotian Code (pages 218, 220, 238, 240, 256 *postea*).

As the Venedotian form contains frequent mention of Jorwerth, or Edward, who appears to have been the compiler of that particular exemplar, so also various passages in other Manuscripts make frequent mention of judges as the authors of particular books; and the original venerable book of the White House is often said to have been consulted by these authors. Thus the codes which have descended to us are compilations from age to age, as the progress of the community required, and may be considered to afford a view of the legal practices in use at the periods of the various transcripts. This supposition

led to classing them according to the apparent dates of the Manuscripts, employing the most ancient as the texts, and introducing [within brackets] supplementary matter afforded by later Manuscripts, wherein additional laws are found or glosses introduced.

The Venedotian Code, said to be the compilation of Jorwerth, son of Madog, son of Raawd, contains allusions to alterations of the laws of Howel dda by Bleddyn, Prince of North Wales, about 1080. Moreover, as originally drawn the laws of Howel were classified as the laws of the court, the laws of the country, and the administration of both, but as the line of demarcation between these classes is sometimes scarcely traceable, and as we find frequent interpolations, the relevancy of which to the context is not clear, we may unhesitatingly affirm that Howel's laws have undergone numerous amendments. In this Code are included local customs, such as privileges peculiar to Arvon; the nomination of judges exclusively by the prince; perpetual state of bondage of the villains; and other matters which a perusal of this code in connexion with the explanations given in later laws will exemplify.

In the Dimetian Code also we find mention of alterations made by Rys, son of Grufudd, Prince of that district, about 1180; peculiar local ordinances, such as the heriots of the castellains, and of the holders of the seven bishop houses in Dimetia; privilege of adjudging causes attached to every landowner; conditional state of bondage, and emancipation therefrom in the ninth descent, &c.

The Gwentian Code omits all matter peculiar to Dimetia. It is asserted to be the compilation of Cyvnerth

and his father Morgenau, both of whom are enumerated, in some later matter in Book VII., among the judges summoned by Howel to attend his congress. It contains an account of territorial divisions peculiar to Gwent, and the arrangement of the materials is also different.

The ANOMALOUS or WELSH LAWS constitute an important portion of the Work. Under this head are given such anomalous chapters as are respectively found in those Manuscripts which afforded the texts for the regular Codes, and also all additional and later matter, wherever found. Herein are comprehended legal dicta and decisions, pleadings, and elucidatory matter. From the Myvyrian Archaiology, Triads, styled the Triads of Dyvnwal moel mud (who was an ancient king of Britain), have been printed; as explanatory of many obscure passages in the laws, they are of the greatest importance: their antiquity is very dubious, but in their present form and phraseology they may be attributed to the sixteenth century. The fourteen exclusive privileges granted to Arvon by Run in the sixth century, as detailed in Book II. Chap. II. of the Venedotian Code, are imitated by fourteen privileges accorded shortly after to Powys by Cadwallon. They are nowhere enumerated but in a Poem composed by Cynddelw about 1160, of which the version contained in Book XV. of the Anomalous Laws has been also taken from the Myvyrian Archaiology.

The fifth portion of this work consists of three Latin transcripts, and is entituled LEGES WALLICÆ. The first transcript, which commences at page 749 of vol. II., is a short but complete digest of the Dimetian form of the Welsh laws. It does not exactly correspond in method or arrangement with any existing Welsh copies of that class, and probably has been translated from a Manuscript of an early date.

Devices to illustrate the matter having been interspersed, it was considered expedient to copy them, and insert them in their relative positions in the printed text. The orthography of the Manuscript has been adhered to, with the exception of emendations of occasional inaccuracies. The original is written with very numerous contractions, which, as offering considerable impediments to facility of reading, have been printed in extenso. Numerous Welsh words and passages, which had not been translated by the scribe, are now rendered into Latin, and inserted between brackets, as glosses, to supply that deficiency. Some passages also being obscure, conjectural emendations are supplied and bracketed in a similar manner.

The second transcript begins at page 814 of vol. II. Its orthography is not so contracted as that of the preceding one; but the same consideration which induced the extension of the words in the former has been the cause of this text being similarly treated. It is a Dimetian version, not much unlike the rendering given in the first. In the latter part examples are introduced of the mode pursued, in Powys and Venedotia, of wording various laws; and altogether it affords a very interesting compilation.

The third Latin transcript begins at page 893 of vol. II. It contains only some fragments of the laws of the court, and is printed in its contracted orthography, as affording an exemplar of the method pursued at the period of its transcription.

The sixth and last portion comprises the STATUTA DE ROTHELAN, which are entituled, in the large edition of the Statutes, "Statuta Walliæ." They were passed in the 12th year of Edward the First (1284), and gave the finishing stroke to the independence of Wales. Though less calculated to excite interest than the matter which

precedes them, and though many of the enactments have been superseded by later laws, yet, as they constitute an epoch in the history of Wales, and are the foundation of those changes which have ever since influenced its condition, they deserve the special attention of the antiquary, the lawyer, and the historian.

In this edition of the Laws it has been considered of importance to print the whole of the texts in the orthography afforded by the Manuscripts, rather than alter them according to the modern method, which would have obscured the style of each, and have rendered it difficult to appreciate their respective antiquity and authority. Edward Llwyd, in his Archæologia Britannica, has introduced a list of the Manuscripts known to him, with some remarks as to the dates of particular transcripts. He instances the Black Book of Caermarthen, now in the Hengwrt collection, as one of the most ancient; the first part, especially, of such antiquity that he observes, "The former part of this book is in a large fair character, and seems considerably older than the latter; and the latter might possibly have been transcribed by that noted bard Kŷndhelu Brŷdydh maur, or at least in his time, which was about the year 1160." Certainly the first glance at this book would induce acquiescence in his opinion, but further investigation will show that the whole is of one uniform handwriting. In the former part considered by him to be the most ancient, there is an elegy upon Howel son of Goronwy, son of Edwin, son of Owain, son of Howel dda, who was killed by the agency of the Normans in the Vale of Tywi in 1104. The latter part furnishes transcripts of three pieces by Cynddelw, but so inaccurate as to militate against the opinion that the bard himself

could have transcribed them. The internal evidence shows that it was a collection of poetical pieces, apparently made about the end of the twelfth or the commencement of the thirteenth century, by the monks of the priory near Caermarthen, and, therefore, not so ancient as the Manuscript *A*. The orthography of the two is not dissimilar, varying no more than unsettled usage would occasion. Soon after, or about 1250, we find the letter 6 to have been introduced in lieu of v, u, or w, which generally obtained until about 1600, when w again became prevalent; f and v were indiscriminately used until the letter v was represented by f, and f by ff, which continue to the present time. In the older Manuscripts the radical letters only are generally given; the inflections, for which distinct characters are now in use, were implied by the reader's knowledge of the language. When the 6 became general a more regular system becomes perceptible, although radical letters mostly obtain.

To advert even cursorily to the leading topics which swell this volume would lead to exceeding the limits usually assigned to a preface. In justice, however, to that race whose spirits and whose laws have alike slumbered for so many ages, the Editor cannot fail to observe, that the manner in which the exercise of sovereign power has been guarded and controlled; the careful distinction between the legislative and executive authority; the wise caution shown in confiding as little as possible to magisterial discretion; the exact delineation of the rights and duties of the governor and governed, husband and wife, parent and child, master and servant; the enlightened provision made for upholding the arts and sciences; the generous care testified for the ministers of religion; the esteem and privileges awarded to learned and scientific persons; the acquaintance with political institutions; the concern shown for the interests of commerce; the accurate

definition of crimes and offences, and the just adaptation of penalties and punishments to them; — all these and many more points, mingled, it is true, with many imperfections, evince a degree of refinement which would be matter of surprise for so early an age, did we not know that the primitive Britons had had Roman preceptors, and that their institutes had been partially purified in the stream of time from the barbarism that has always distinguished the infancy of those states which have not been planted by a nation already civilized.

Numerous Welsh terms have occurred, the full meaning of which it was difficult to convey in English, except in a circumlocutory way. Other words and phrases have been rendered into English, indeed, but the justness of the interpretation is not free from doubt. For the purpose of explaining the former, and to afford the Welsh linguist an opportunity to examine the latter, a short Glossary has been added.

The notes are commonly referred to by a small numeral: thus, ([1]); and in special cases by a small *Italic* letter: thus, ([a]). Explanatory foot-notes are distinguished by a Roman letter: thus, ([a]).

There is also used another mark, called a tick: thus, (′). In the body of the text this mark shows the end of the passage, for which a various reading is to be found; and in the notes a corresponding tick has been placed immediately after the *numeral* or *Italic letter*.

In cases where two or more Manuscripts vary as to the length of the passage about which they differ, the point in the text at which each terminates is marked by one or more ticks, according to the number of conflicting Manuscripts: thus, (′) (″) (‴) (⁗) and so on.

The Manuscripts.

The sources from which the materials for this edititon have been drawn comprize the Manuscripts employed by Dr. Wotton. Together with those used by him, the Wynnstay collection contributed a valuable Manuscript, the splendid Hengwrt collection furnished a large store of materials, and other various unexplored sources afforded much, the particulars of which are enumerated in the following pages. They are distinguished by the letters of the English alphabet, and by four other characters taken from the Saxon alphabet, and the references to them in the body of the Work are regulated accordingly.

The Venedotian or North Wales Code.

A. The Manuscript used as the text has been designated by the Letter *A.* It was adopted for that station on account of its being the most ancient manuscript in the Welsh language which has passed under the Editor's observation. Apart from that consideration, it is not so carefully written as *B.*, and the scribe may have been a monk, and not so skilful in the British tongue as other languages; to this we may ascribe the numerous inaccuracies to be found in it. The orthography also at the period of its transcription was in a very unsettled state, for we find some other person, not far from the commencement, taking up the pen and transcribing a *sentence* in a very different orthography to that of the general writer of the book; from which it is likely that they both deviated from the original before them, adopting letters at their own pleasure. It is difficult to affix a certain date to this transcript, more particularly as the part which recites amendments to have been made in the

laws by Bleddyn ab Cynvyn, about 1080, is unfortunately lost. There can be little doubt, however, that it was contained in it, as *E.*, which has every appearance of being a copy of this Manuscript, has the passage. It may probably have been transcribed in the monastic establishment of Bangor, as it contains laws peculiar to the district of Arvon, or Caernarvonshire, in which Bangor was situated, and alleges the affirmation of them, if impeached, to belong to the communities of Bangor and of Clynog. These local privileges occur in no other Venedotian copies but in this and in *E.* *A.* is in the Hengwrt collection, and may be attributed to the early part of the twelfth century. It is endorsed, by Rt. Vaughan, Llyvr du o Waen, the "Black book of Chirk," probably from its being procured from thence; it was transcribed by Wm. Morris, of Llansilin, in 1680. Upon blank spaces in some of the folios of this manuscript an elegy upon Llywelyn ab Jorwerth, the composition of the poet Bleddyn, has been introduced. From the orthography and the appearance of the manuscript it appears to have been inserted cotemporaneously with the occurrence, in 1241.

B. This Manuscript was used by Wotton for the basis of his edition of "Leges Wallicæ." He does not appear to have been well acquainted with the collection at Hengwrt, as his mention of the manuscripts there deposited is very slight. This transcript is fairly and accurately written, and upon the whole is perhaps the best existing exemplar of the Venedotian Code. The readings in it have been of great use in correcting the erroneous transcriptions of the scribe who wrote *A.*, and also as being an independent version of the laws from another source. Some pleadings occur in this which are not in *A.*, said, in an appended note to a collated copy of them, to be pleadings in use in South Wales. This

Manuscript ranks among the most ancient now remaining, and appears to have been transcribed about the end of the twelfth, or commencement of the thirteenth century. An autograph of Anian, bishop of St. David's from 1268 to 1293, occurs at the conclusion; and it is probable that that prelate, as his name is of Welsh origin, understood the language, and might use this manuscript when advising upon the revision of the Welsh laws, then about to take place, and the result of which was the promulgation of the Statute of Rothelan. It is designated as Titus D. II. in the Harleian Collection.

C. This Manuscript is extensively quoted by Wotton. It is rather more diffuse in its readings than the two before described. There are evidently parts of two nearly similar manuscripts bound together, and those parts confusedly misplaced. The two fragments appear to be of the same era, and may date about the middle of the thirteenth century, perhaps rather later. The denomination of this volume in the Harleian Collection is Caligula A. III.

D. This singularly fine specimen of caligraphy is perfect. The greater part has been bound in a volume, and the conclusion, which occupies but three leaves, was considered to form part of a work upon chronology, which follows the laws, and is thus unfortunately separated from the context, and now forms part of another volume. The glosses and dilatations are numerous in this Manuscript, and furnish the greater part of the bracketed passages in the text of the Venedotian Code, which afford useful explanatory matter, accessary to the better understanding of the text. This Manuscript has also furnished various more modern matter, which occupies, collated with other manuscripts, various books of the continuation. It is a Manuscript of about the middle of the fourteenth century, and is subscribed by the compiler of the catalogue of the

Hengwrt collection, in which it is deposited, Llyvr têg, or the Fair Book, from the beauty of the writing.

E. This is also a very elegantly written transcript of the Venedotian Laws. It appears to be a transcript of *A.*, or its prototype, as it is verbatim the same, even to the most glaring inaccuracies, without any attempt at revision; such inaccuracies as would be obvious to any one but a mere copyist, ignorant of the subject, and who had no other authority before him: it is thus deficient in those passages which had escaped the observation of the prior scribe. This Manuscript is complete, with the exception of one leaf near the middle of the book, and has conveniently supplied the text where parts of *A.* have been lost. The orthography of *E.* had been adapted to the mode in use at the time, which widely differed from the usage when *A.* was written; but at the conclusion there occurs what appears to be a fac-simile and literatim extract from the Manuscript copied, which from the style appears to have been of considerable antiquity. *E.* was at one time the property of a person at Llanvair Talhaiarn in the county of Denbigh; afterwards it was deposited at the Welsh School in London, where it now remains, and was kindly lent to the Editor to use for this occasion. It is apparently a work of the middle of the thirteenth century.

F. This Manuscript has furnished a considerable portion of the later materials which follow the more ancient forms of the Welsh laws. It is a fair manuscript, of about the commencement of the fifteenth century. It is in the Hengwrt collection.

G. In this volume are bound together parts of five different Manuscripts of various eras. One of them, of about the beginning of the thirteenth century, has furnished a valuable collation to that found in *B.*, of the Cynghaŵsedd or Pleadings, forming Book v. Some of the remainder relate to the Venedotian, others to the Dimetian forms of

the Laws. These later ones were transcribed about the fifteenth century, and mostly bear either autographs, or some tokens of being found in North Wales. This volume forms part of the Hengwrt collection.

H. Bound up with *A.* there has been found this transcript of later Welsh laws, much decayed and nearly illegible. Mr. Robert Vaughan having, by the aid of a chemical process, in some degree restored the legibility of the writing, copied whatever he could in any way decipher. As considerable sources of illustration of obscure notices in the Laws are furnished by this compilation, such parts as were not too obscure, from the impossibility of procuring a continuous reading of the text, have been given, with a translation, in Book XIV. Being, unlike the generality of Welsh manuscripts, written on parchment of an inferior quality, and badly preserved, it is so far decayed as not to admit at present of the possibility of any further reference. It is likewise the only existing version of what appears to have been intended by the compiler as illustrations of Welsh laws and customs digested into the form of triads. I should attribute it to the sixteenth century.

The Dimetian or West Wales Code.

I. A small octavo transcript in the Hengwrt collection, of about the fourteenth century, marked Beta 19. The versions of the Venedotian class being designated by Alpha, those of the Dimetian form are classed under Beta, in a Schedule of the Hengwrt collection; their incompatibility occasioned this distinction.

J. A fair written Manuscript, in Jesus College Library, Oxford. It contains voluminous transcripts of parts of the later forms of each of the different Codes. A manuscript of the fifteenth century.

K. A Manuscript in the Hengwrt collection. It contains an exemplar of the Laws at a late period. Among some forms of pleadings one is dated the 8th of Edw. IV., and the Manuscript being uniformly written, and in a hand of that period, it is probable that the transcription was made about 1469. Marked Kalan. in the Hengwrt catalogue, from the circumstance of a calendar being prefixed to the matter.

L. A Manuscript in the British Museum, designated Titus D. IX. As this forms the most ancient and complete exemplar of the Dimetian form, it has been adopted as the text of that Code. The peculiarities of the Dimetian dialect also are conspicuously apparent in it. The variations in the Manuscripts of this class are but few, and they perhaps exhibit the nearest affinity to the original compilation sanctioned by Howel. It appears to have been written about the close of the thirteenth or early part of the fourteenth century.

M. A Manuscript in the Hengwrt collection, of about the close of the fourteenth century. Marked Beta 47.

N. A Manuscript in the Hengwrt Library, of the fourteenth century. Designated as Beta, and bound up with

O. Another Manuscript in that collection, of about the same age. This is marked Bedu.

P. A Manuscript in the Hengwrt collection, of about the commencement of the fifteenth century. It is there designated as Be-fol, as being of a folio form.

Q. A beautifully executed transcript, in the Wynnstay Library. It contains much additional later matter which has been incorporated in the body of Welsh laws. Among the forms of pleadings contained in it the date 2d of Henry IV. is introduced, and the appearance of the orthography and style would induce the supposition that it was transcribed about 1401.

R. A Manuscript in the Hengwrt collection, of about the

middle of the fourteenth century. On account of having been in the possession of one Maredudd Llwyd, it is designated by his name in the catalogue.

S. A Manuscript in the Library of the Cymrodorion Society in London, who freely permitted the loan of it for transcript. It is of about the fifteenth century, and was evidently written in Cardiganshire, from its invocations of Dewi and Gwenog, the saints of the churches of Llanddewi brevi and Llanwenog in that county, frequently appended to sentences. Much matter, not elsewhere to be found, has been collected from this volume.

T. A Manuscript in the Harleian collection, 958, of about the close of the thirteenth century.

The Gwentian Code.

U. A Manuscript in the Hengwrt collection of about the middle of the fourteenth century. It is in the catalogue styled Morg., from a passage in it which recites that this law is copied from the form that Cyvnerth and his son Morgeneu compiled. It has been adopted as the text of the class of Gwentian forms, not from any superiority, but as being the simplest; most of the others being anomalous, and containing much matter extracted from the Dimetian form.

V. A Manuscript in the Harleian collection of the British Museum, 4353, written in the Dimetian dialect, about the commencement of the fourteenth century.

W. A Manuscript in the British Museum, in the Cottonian Library, Clopatra A. xiv., written about the middle of the fourteenth century.

X. Another Manuscript in the same depository, Cleopatra B. v., of about the same age as the last.

Y. A Manuscript presented by the Rev. Mr. Conybeare to the Literary Society of Neath, by whom the use of it for this work was kindly afforded to the Editor.

It may be attributed to the middle of the fourteenth century.

Z. A Manuscript in the Hengwrt collection, styled Pomf., from the circumstance of its being presented by the Constable of Pomfret Castle to one Einion ab Adda, as detailed in a note inserted in a vacant space. This transcript was apparently made in the year 1480, from a date occurring incidentally in the matter. This is the only Manuscript written upon paper, all the rest being transcribed on vellum or parchment.

The Welsh or Anomalous Laws.

A. A Manuscript in the Hengwrt collection, in the catalogue styled As., from the circumstance of a memorandum to this effect, " D. Gulielmi Asaphani ex dono Tho. Gulielmi nunc D. Rob. Vachani de Hengwrt test. Guilh. Mauricio Lansiliensis, per quem transcriptus est fideliter, Ann° 1662." The date of the transcript, if to be inferred from an incidental entry in the matter, would be 1429; and the style of the handwriting would agree with that date.

E. The designation of collations from a Manuscript formerly in the Sebright collection, in Wotton's schedule styled S. 3.

M. A fragment of a Manuscript in the Hengwrt collection, styled, from that circumstance, in the catalogue, Frag. It is bound together with *N.* and *O.*, and agrees nearly verbatim with A.

D. Designates excerpts from the Llyvr gwyn Hergest, or White Book of Hergest, (near Kington, Herefordshire).

Leges Wallicæ.

1st. (p. 749 of vol. II.) A Manuscript in the Hengwrt collection, of about the early part of the thirteenth century, in the Schedule known as Lat.

2d. (p. 814 of vol. II.) A Manuscript in the Cottonian collection, in the British Museum, known as Vespasian E. XI. It is of about the early part of the fourteenth century.

3d. (p. 893 of vol. II.) An imperfect Manuscript, in the Harleian collection, and numbered 1796. It may be ascribed to the thirteenth century.

There is a Manuscript in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, marked 280. It is of the Dimetian form, and written about the fourteenth century.[1] There is nothing particular in it, with the exception of the preface, which contains the verses to be found in the Welsh prefaces to the later forms of the Dimetian Code. As these verses somewhat differ from those there given, the preface is here subjoined:—

" Dei prouidencia Howel da filius Cadell, rex tocius Kambriæ, uidens suos Walenses insolenter legibus abuti, acciuit de quolibet kemut tocius regni sui sex laicos uiros auctoritate et scientia pollentes, et omnes ecclesiasticos dignitate baculosos, ut archiepiscopus uel episcopus uel abbas vel prior, de regno suo ad locum qui dicitur Tŷ Gŏŷn super Taff ŷn Deued, quam domum uoluit ædificari uirgis albis in hospicium, s̃ ad uenandum, quando ad partes Demecie ueniret, et ideo uocabatur Tŷ Gŏŷn. Rex autem et congregati morati sunt ibidem per totam quadragesimam, orantes Altissimum per jejunium perfectum, petendo gratiam ad bona facienda secundum regis propositum, et de congregatis elegit rex XII. laicos doctissimos et vnum clericum doctissimum qui uocabatur Blaugoridus, ad instruendum sibi leges et vsus, ut propinqui possent ad ueritatem et justiciam intendi; et in tres partes scribi præcepit, quarum prima lex curiæ suæ cotidianæ, secunda lex patriæ, tercia usus utriusque. Tres ã libros legis præcepit fieri consimiles, vnum ad curiam suam cotidianam

[1] Mr. Wanley supposes in or about the time of Edw. II.

secum semper, et alium ad curiam de Dineuwr, et tercium ad curiam de Aberffraȣ, ut quælibet de tribus partibus Kambriæ, scilicet, Gwenet, et Powỳs, et Deheubarth, haberent in se auctoritatem legum ad opus paratam. Quorum consilio et diligenti examinacione leges antiquas partim appropriauit, partim emendauit, partim ex toto deleuit, alias de nouo condidit. Prouulgatis itaque legibus quas obseruari decreuerat, auctoritatem suam eis impartiuit, firmiterque et illibate eas teneri imperauit. Ipse uero et omnes qui cum eo erant maledictionem Dĩ et suam et tocius Walliæ impetrati sunt ei qui eas in Wallia deinceps non obseruando temeraret.

" Explicit edictus legibus, liber bñfictus,
Quem regi scripsit Blaugoridus, et quoque fiẍ,
Howeli turbæ doctor tunc regis in urbe,
Gornando cano quoque judice cotidiano.

Gornerth lȣỳd mab Gȣỳberi bach [Gornandus canus, filius Gwiberi parvi,] erat judex curiæ de Dinewur in tempore Hỳwel da, ut p̄dĩū est in uersibus."

There is also a Latin transcript in Merton College Library, Oxford, one in Trinity College Library, Cambridge, and another in the archiepiscopal collection at Lambeth, but they do not materially differ from the Manuscripts here printed, and are all of the Dimetian class. It has consequently been considered unnecessary to afford them a place in this Edition. A few additional Welsh transcripts and fragments of laws are to be found in the Hengwrt collection, but of little importance, and requiring no further notice.

Statuta de Rothelan.

This Statute has been supplied from the collated edition so ably edited by Sir Henry Ellis. Some few various readings have been adopted from other sources.

The operose task of collating the various matters contained in these Manuscripts and distributing them in their respective classes having been gone through, the enquirer may now ascertain the reading of every existing Manuscript of each description, with the exception of some fragments of no importance, and may also estimate the form and character of each version, and scrutinize the validity of the conclusions that induced the classifications here adopted, which required no transpositions of matter, nor occasioned any incongruity of arrangement. The labour incurred in the collation, and in the care required in the printing and correction of such complicated matter, were the causes of a longer delay in the publication than could have been anticipated, and which the Editor greatly regrets.

The facilities which have been afforded me in the prosecution of this Work demand my especial acknowledgments.

Colonel Vaughan, the possessor of the magnificent collection of Welsh Manuscripts at Hengwrt, with that courtesy for which he is distinguished, permitted me, in the kindest manner, unreserved access at all times to that source of important materials for this edition.

Sir W. W. Wynne opened to me the fine stores of his libraries at Wynnstay and Llanvorda.

The invaluable exertions of the Honorable C. W. Wynne in furthering the proceedings regarding the Principality, have greatly contributed to embodying in the previous works and this Volume all existing remains relating to early Welsh historical notices and ancient laws.

My obligations to Henry Petrie, Esquire, are of the deepest description; to his judicious observations the

Work is indebted for a degree of order and uniformity which I am fearful would otherwise have been deficient, and for observations which caused minuter inquiries, and the avoidance thereby of many errors which I should now be constrained to lament.

To JOHN ALLEN, Esquire, my acknowledgments are due for the urbane assistance which his love of literature, station, and influence enabled him to afford.

C. P. COOPER, Esquire, Secretary to the Commission, by his exertions, where obstacles arose, obviated many difficulties; and the congenial interest he always evinced in the progress of this Work materially advanced its completion.

Many kind friends will perceive that their suggestions have been attended to.

The mechanical execution of a work of such complexity as the basis on which this has been conducted would have rendered it nearly hopeless for me to have encountered it, unassisted by the practised acumen of the various departments in Her Majesty's Printing Office. Their vigilant superintendence was a provident relief to much anxiety, and a guarantee that but few literal errors would occur.

1st May 1841. ANEURIN OWEN.

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CYVREITHIAU HYǴEL DDA,

AR DDULL GǴYNEDD;

THE LAWS OF HOWEL DDA,

ACCORDING TO THE VENEDOTIAN CODE.

CYVREITHIAU HYƟEL DDA,

AR DDULL [a]GƟYNEDD.

[RHAGLITH.]

HEUEL [1]da uab Kadell [2]tewysauc Kemry oll [3]auelles e Kemry en kam [4]arueru or kefreythyeu [5]ac [6]a [7]deuenus atau [8]chueguyr o pop [a]kemut eny tehuysokaet' [9][hŷt ŷ Tŷ GƟŷn ar Taf a hennŷ or gƟŷr doethaf ŷnŷ kŷuoeth] [10]e peduuar [11][onadunt] en lleycyon ar deu en escoleycyon. Sef achaus e [12]uenuyt er escolycyon rac [13]gossod or lleycyon [14]dym auey yn erbyn er escrythur lan. Sef amser edoythant eno e Garauuys [15][a] sef achaus edoythant e Garauuys urth delehu opaup bot en [16]yaun en yr amser [17]glan hunnu ac na [18]guenelhey kam [19]en [20][yr] amser gleyndyt.' Ac o [21]kyd keghor akydsynedycaeth edoython [22]a doytant eno [23]er hen kefreythyeu a[24]esteryasant arey onadunt aadassant yredec [25]arey aemendassant ac ereyll en kubyl adyleassant ac ereyll oneuuyt ahosodassant.

Aguedy honny onadunt ekefreythyeu auarnassant [26]eu cadu' [27][a] Heuel arodes yaudurdaut udunt ac a [28]orckemenus [29]en kadarn eu kadu en craf.' A Heuel ar doythyon auuant y kyd ac ef aossodassant eu [30]hemendyth ar hon Kemry holl ar y nep [31]eg Kemry alecrey [32]heb eu kadu' ekefreythyeu:'' ac [33]adodassant eu [34]hemendyth ar er egnat a [35]kemero dyofryt braut ac ar er argluyt ay rodhei [36]ydau ar ny' uypey teyr kolheuen kefreyth a guerth guellt adof [37]apop pedh [38][or a berthŷn arnadunt or ŷ mae] reyt y' [39]dynyaul aruer [40]arnau.'

[a]' [41]cantref ŷg Kemrŷ,

---

[1] *not in B.* [2] brenhin *D.* [3] a hennŷ o achaƟs gƟelet *B.* *This sentence is placed after the next in B.* [4] aruer *D.* [5] *not in B.D.* [6] ŷ *E.* [7] dyfynnaƟd *D.* elwŷs *B.* [8]' *Transposed after the next sentence in D.* [9] *B.D.* [10] *not in B.* [11] *B.D.* [12] ducpƟŷt *B.* dyuynnƟyt *D.E.* [13] dodŷ *B.D.* [14] petheu *B.D.* [15] *B.* [16] glan *B.* gyfyaƟn *D.* [17] gleŷndŷt *B.D.* [18] wnelŷnt *E.* [19]' *not in B.* [20] *D.* [21] *not in D.* [22] y *D.* [23] ar *E.* [24] edrechasant *B.D.* [25] ac ereŷll *B.D.* [26]' *not in B.* [27] *D.* [28] orchymynnaƟd *D.* [29]' eu kadƟ yn graf ac ŷn gadarn *B.* – yn gadarn ac yn graff *D.* [30] hemelldith *D.* [31]' nŷ chatwei *E.* [32]'' ŷ kŷureŷthŷeu hep eu cadƟ *B.D.* [33] a ossodassant *B.* [34] hemelldith *D.* [35] kymereŷ *B.D.E.* [36]' ŷnŷ *B.* [37]' ac a ueŷ aghen *B.* – y *D.* [38] *E.* [39]' ŷ dŷnŷon arver onadunt *E.* [40] ohanaƟ *B.* ƟrthaƟ *D.* [41] *B.D.*

THE LAWS OF HOWEL DDA,

ACCORDING TO THE [a] VENEDOTIAN CODE.

[PREFACE.]

HOWEL the good, the son of Cadell, prince of all [b] 'Cymru,' seeing the [b] 'Cymry' perverting the laws, summoned to him six men, from each [a] 'cymwd' [c] in the principality,/ [9] the wisest in his dominion, to the [d] White House on the Tav;/ four of them laics, and two clerks. The clerks were summoned lest the laics should ordain any thing contrary to the holy scripture. The time when they assembled together was Lent, and the reason they assembled in Lent was, because every one should be pure at that holy time, and should do no wrong at a time of purity. And with mutual counsel and deliberation the wise men there assembled examined the ancient laws; some of which they suffered to continue unaltered, some they amended, others they entirely abrogated; and some new laws they enacted.

And after promulgating the laws which they had decided to establish, Howel sanctioned them with his authority, and strictly commanded them to be scrupulously observed. And Howel and the wise men who were with him denounced their malediction, and that of all the Cymry, upon him who should not obey the laws: and they denounced their malediction upon the judge who might undertake a judicial function, and upon the [e] lord who might confer it upon him, without knowing the [f] three columns of law, and the worth of wild and tame animals; and every thing [88] pertaining to them/ necessary and customary in a community.

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[a]/ [41] 'cantrev' in Cymru,

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[a] Gwynedd, or Venedotia, contained the greater part of what is now called North Wales.

[b] 'Cymru' signifies Wales, and 'Cymry' the Welsh nation.

[c] 'Cymwd' is a territorial division, of which two generally form a 'cantrev,' though it sometimes contains more.

[d] The White House stood near the site of Whitland Abbey, upon the river Tav, in Caermarthenshire.

[e] The superior chief of a district.

[f] Which, in Book III., Chap. I., are described to be such as relate to murder, arson, and theft.

BOOK THE FIRST.

[CYVREITHIAU Y LLYS.]

I. [AM SŮYDDOGION Y LLYS.]

I. [1]Or llys e [2]kemyrt decreu; [a]ac egosodes peduuar arugeyn oguasanaethguyr en llys[a] [3][nyt amgen:]

I. Penteulu.
II. Effeiryat [4][teỳlu.]
III. Dysteyn.
IV. [5][Pen] hebogyt.
V. Brahudur llys.
VI. Penguastrahut.
VII. Guastauel.
VIII. Bart teulu.
IX. Gostechur.
X. Penkynyt.
XI. Medyt.
XII. Medyc.
XIII. Trullyat.
XIV. Drysaur.
XV. Coc.
XVI. Kanuyllyt.

II. [6][Swydogyon y vrenhines ynt y rei hynn.]

I. Dysteyn [7]eurenynes.
II. Efeyryat [7]euerenynes.
III. Penguastraut [7]eurenynes.
IV. Guastauel [7]eurenynes.
V. Llauoruyn [8][ỳ urenhỳnes.]
VI. Dryssaur [9][ỳ urenhỳnes.]
VII. Koc [9][ỳ urenhỳnes.]
VIII. Kanhuyllyt [9][ỳ urenhỳnes.]

III. [b]Suydhocyon eryfassam ny huchof dyuethaf ar uuyt ynt.[b a]

[a/] [10]petwar sůỳdaůc arugeỳnt [11]adelỳ bot ỳndỳ,

[b/] [12]Ar sůỳdogỳon kỳntaf arỳuassam nỳ uchot ỳů reỳ ỳ llỳs,[/] ar vỳth dỳwethaf ỳů [13]reỳ ỳ urenhines.

---

[1] Ar *B.E.* [2] kymerassant *D.* [3] *D.* [4] *B.* [5] *B.D.* [6] *D.* Sůỳdwỳr ỳ vrenines. *E.* [7] *not in D.* [8] *B.* [9] *B.E.* [10] *B.D.* [11] yssyd iaůn y *D.* [12] *B.D.* [/]Sůydogyon y llys a dywedassam ni uchot *D.* [13] sůydogyon *D.*

BOOK THE FIRST.

[THE LAWS OF THE COURT.]

I. [OF THE OFFICERS OF THE COURT.]

1. He began with the court; [a]and appointed twenty-four servants in the court, namely:

1. Chief of the household.
2. Priest of the household.
3. Steward.
4. Chief falconer.
5. Judge of the court.
6. Chief groom.
7. Page of the chamber.
8. Bard of the household.
9. Silentiary.
10. Chief huntsman.
11. Mead brewer.
12. Mediciner.
13. Butler.
14. Door-ward.
15. Cook.
16. Candle-bearer.

2. These are the officers of the queen.

1. Steward to the queen.
2. Priest to the queen.
3. Chief groom to the queen.
4. Page of the chamber to the queen.
5. Handmaid to the queen.
6. Door-ward to the queen.
7. Cook to the queen.
8. Candle-bearer to the queen.

3. [b]The officers whom we have enumerated above are last at table.[/a]

[a/10] twenty-four officers are to be in it,

[b/12] The foremost officers we enumerated above are those of the court, and the last eight are those of the queen.

---

[a] The text here appears to be corrupt, through the omission of part of the sentence and the ambiguity of the word 'uuyt' in the ancient orthography of *A.*, which admits of being read 'wuyt,' 'food,' as in *E.*, or 'wyth,' 'eight,' as in *B. D.*

iv. Teregueyt [1]ene uuluyn e[2]deleant epeduuarsuydauc arugeyn [3]huchof [4]kafael′ heruuyd kefreyth eu bredhenguysc ykan ebrenyn ac eu llyeynguysc y can eurenynes [5][nyt amgen] e Nodolyc a[6][r] Pasc a[7][r] Sulguyn.

v. E brenyn adele [8]roy ir urenynes [9]trayan akafo o[10]enyll o[11][e] tyr a[11][e] dayar ac [12]e uelly [a]guasanaytguyr ebrenyn adeleant [13]roy trayan y′ guasanaytuyr′′′ eurenynes.

II. [AM Y BRENIN.]

i. Guerth ebrenyn eu ysaraet teyr gueyth.

ii. [14]O teyr forth egueneyr saraet yr brenyn: un eu pan torrer ynaud pan [15]roho naud ydyn ay lad; [16]arall eu pan del deu [17]urenyn ar eu kydteruyn oachaus emaruoll ac eghuyt edeu [17]urenyn [18]ar deu lu′ llad ohur [19]yr neyll gur yr llall; tredet eu kam arueru oy gureyc a[20][r saraaet] honno aderckeuyr ar uod y[21][r] hanner [22]en uuoỳ.′

iii. Saraet brenyn Aberfrau [23]uel hyn etelỳr: can myhu urth pop cantref [24][a uo ỳdaŭ] [25]eny argluydyaet′ [26][a tharv gŭỳn eskỳuarllennỳc vrth pob canmuv onadunt;] aguyalen eur kehyt ac ef ehun akyn [27]urasset [28]ac y′ uys [29]e becan; [30]a claur eur kefled ay huynep′ [31][ehun] akyn tehet ac euyn amaeth [32]a [33][ry] uo amaeth [b]seyth ulenet. Nytelyr eur namen yurenyn Aberfrau.

III. [AM Y VRENINES.]

i. [34][O] teyr fordh esereyr eurenynes: un eu [35][o] torv ynaud [36]arodho; [37] [c]arall yhu ytarau′ [38][a pheth]; [39]e tredyt yhu [40][o] grypdeylyau pedh oy llau: [41]atrederran saraet ebrenyn [42]atelyr ydhy [43]hy am ysaraet;′ ahynne heb eur [44][ac] heb aryant.

[a′′′] [45]sŭydwỳr ỳ brenhỳn ỳ swỳdwỳr
[b] [45]nav
[c′] [46]eỳl ev o tarav dỳrnaŭt arneỳ;

---

[1] pob *B.D.* [2] dyly *D.* [3′] *not in D.* [4] *not in B.* [5] *D.E.* [6] *B.D.E.* [7] *B.D.E.* [8] rodi *B.D.E.* [9] trỳderan *B.* [10] da *B.* doouot *D.* [11] *D.* [12] *not in D.* [13′] traỳanu a *E.* [14] *not in B.D.E.* [15] rodo *B.D.E.* [16] eỳl *B.D.* [17] arglŭyd *D.* [18′] *not in B.* [19] y *D.* [20] *B.* [21] *B.* [22′] *not in B.* [23] megys *D.* [24] *B.D.* [25′] *not in B.D.* [26] *B.D.* [27] vreisget *D.* [28′] aỳ *B.D.E.* [29] *not in D.* [30′] *not in B.* [31] *D.* [32] *not in B.* [33] *B.D.* [34] *D.* [35] *B.* [36] *not in B.D.* [37] eil *D.* [38] *D.* [39] *not in B.D.* [40] *B.* [41] traean *D.* [42′] yŭ y sarhaet hitheu *D.* [43] *not in B.* [44] *D.* [45] *B.D.* [46] *B.*

4. Three times in the year the above twenty-four officers are entitled to receive, according to law, their woollen garments from the king, and their linen garments from the queen; namely, at Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide.

5. The king is to give the queen a third of the produce of his landed property; and in like manner [a]the servants of the king are to give a third to the servants′ of the queen.

II. [OF THE KING.]

1. The [a] ‘worth’ of the king is his [b] ‘saraad’ three-fold.

2. In three ways saraad is done to the king: one is, by the violation of his protection, when he shall give protection to any one and he is killed; another is, when two kings meet together upon their common boundary for a conference, and, in the presence of the two kings, and of the two hosts, a man belonging to the one kills a man belonging to the other; the third is, the seduction of his wife; the saraad for which shall be augmented by a half.

3. The saraad of the king of [c]Aberfraw is to be paid thus: an hundred cows for each [d] ‘cantrev’ in his dominion, [26]and a white bull with red ears to every hundred cows;′ and a rod of gold equal in length to himself, and as thick as his little finger; and a plate of gold as broad as his face, and as thick as the nail of a ploughman who has been a ploughman for seven years. Gold is paid only to the king of Aberfraw.

III. [OF THE QUEEN.]

1. In three ways saraad is done to the queen: one is, by violating the protection which she may give; [c]another is, by striking her [38]with any thing;′ the third is, by snatching any thing out of her hand: and the saraad paid to her is one third of the saraad of the king; and that without gold and without silver.

[a′ 45] the king's servants to the servants
[b 45] nine
[c′ 46] the second is, by striking her with the fist;

---

[a] ‘Worth’ is used, in the laws, for the mulct payable on the violent death of a person, or for bodily injuries inflicted upon him: the amount was regulated by the magnitude of the injury and condition in life of the sufferer.

[b] ‘Saraad’ is ‘injury,’ and in a secondary sense, as in this place, the fine due for injuring a person.

[c] Aberfraw, now a village, is on the W. coast of Anglesey: this was, generally, the residence of the princes of Gwynedd.

[d] ‘Cantrev,’ literally ‘a hundred townships,’ a territorial division of which Wales contained about fifty-five.

IV. [AM OSGORDD Y BRENIN.]

I. [1][E] brenyn adele [2]uod [3]eny kedemdeythas undyn ar pemdec [4]ar ueyrch ar ugeyn′ en marchokaet [5][nyt amgen] e peduuar suydauc′′ ar ugeyn [6]a[7][r] deudec guestey heb yteulu ay guyr da [8]ay gueysyon′ ay kerdhoryon ae aghanocyon; ahene aelguyr goskorth [9]e brenyn.

V. [AM YR EDLING.]

I. [10][Gŏrthdrych [11]id est′ edlŷg] [12]eu er hun adele gleduchu guedy ebrenyn; ac adele bod en anredetussaf [13][enỳ llŷs] [14]guedy ebrenyn ar urenynes.

II. Ef adele [15]y uod en uab [16]neu en ney yr brenyn.′

III. Yle ene llys [17][ŷw] erug er hosb ar penhebogyt en VI. het gur ar seyc ebrenyn.

IV. Ylety [18][ỳŏ] [19]en eneuat ar mackuyuyet ykyt ac ef ar kenutey [20]en keneu [21][y] tan ac [20]en kayu edressou.

V. [22]Ay ankuyn [23][ev] e[24][n] dyuessur ar uuyt allyn ay holltreul o[25]kofres ebrenyn [26]hyd en oet e[a]fruyn ayueyrc ay kun ay uodruyeu ay tlesseu ykan ebrenyn ay arueu heuyt; ny dele enteu [27]roy dym ohenne hep kanyat ebrenyn. Apan uo maru [28]er edlyg ef adele adau yueyrc ay kun yr brenyn kany dele ef talu ebedyu [29]namen [30]hunnu: sef achaus nas dele urth y uod en aylaut [31]yr brenyn. Sef eu aylodeu ebrenyn yueybyon ay neyeynt ay keuenderu: rey adeueyt bod en edlyg pop [32]rey orey henne; ereỳll adeueyt nad edlyg nep namyn he neb [33]eroho ebrenyn gobeyth [34]ydau aguretrecyat′ ydau [35][ef.]

VI. [36]Trededyn yu′ adele kanal kauedac en [37][y] llys aguasanaytuyr [38]adeleant [39]seuyll rac yuron′ enyguassanaeth megys rac bron ebrenyn.

VII. Ny dele menet unnos yurth ebrenyn [b]os myn.′

---

[a] [40]offrŏm

[b′] [41]onỳs mỳn ehun.

---

[1] *B.D.E.* [2] *not in B.* [3′]un gŏr arbymthec arhugeint yny gedymdeithyas *D.* [4′]ar ugein *E.* [′′] *not in B.* [5] *D.* [6]ae *D.* [7] *B.E.* [8′] *not in D* [9] *not in D.* [10] *B.D.* Edlig *E.* [11′]yŏ *D.* [12] *not in B.D.* [13] *B.D.* [14] eỳthỳr *B.* [15] *not in B.D.E.* [16′]ỳr brenhỳn neu ỳn neỳ *B.D.* [17] *B.D.E.* [18] *B.D.* [19] *not in B.* [20] ỳ *B.D.* [21] *D.* [22] *not in B.* y *D.* [23] *D.* [24] *B.D.E.* [25] goffreu *B.* goprys *D.* [26] *not in D.* [27] rodỳ *B.E.* [28] *not in D.* [29] onyt *D.* [30] hỳnnỳ *B.D.* [31] *not in D.* [32] un *D.E.* [33] rodho *B.D.E.* [34′]a gŏrthrych *B.D.* [35] *D.* [36′]Ef yŏ y trydyd dyn *D.* [37] *D.* [38] ỳn *B. not in D.* [39′]rac y vron ef yn seuyll *D.* [40] *B.* [41] *B.D.*

IV. [OF THE KING'S RETINUE.]

1. The king is to have thirty-six horsemen in attendance; that is, the twenty-four officers, and the twelve [a] 'gwestais,' besides his household, and his [b] 'gwrdas,' his servants, his minstrels, and his almsmen; and these are called the king's train.

V. [OF THE EDLING.]

1. The heir apparent, that is, the 'edling,' is he who is to reign after the king; and he is to be the most honourable [13] in the palace[f] after the king and queen.

2. He ought to be son or nephew to the king.

3. His seat in the palace is between the [c] 'osb' and the chief falconer; the sixth man at mess with the king.

4. His lodging is in the hall; and the [d] 'youths' along with him; and the woodman, to light the fire, and to shut the doors.

5. His allowance of meat and drink is without measure; and all his expenditure is to be defrayed from the king's coffers; as, for his [a]bridle and his horses, his dogs, his rings, and his ornaments; his arms likewise are supplied by the king; but he is not to part with any of these, without the permission of the king. When the edling dies, he is to leave his horses and his dogs to the king, for that is the only [e] 'ebediw' he is to render: and the reason why he ought to render no other is, because he is a near relation of the king. The king's near relations are his sons, his nephews, and his first cousins: some say that every one of these is an edling; others say, that no one is an edling, except that person to whom the king shall give hope of succession and designation.

6. He is the third person who is to preside at the banquet in the palace; and the servants are to wait upon him as though in presence of the king.

7. He is not to go away from the king for a single night, [b]if it be his will.[f]

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[a] [40] offering [b][f] [41] unless it be his own will.

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[a] 'Guests,' by the number twelve being specified, were probably the persons who brought the 'gwestva,' or 'entertainment dues,' from each 'maenol,' or 'manor,' to the lord.

[b] 'Good men,' or persons above the state of villenage; likewise called uchelwrs.

[c] 'Osb,' hospes, apparently signifies a visitor.

[d] 'Youths,' the sons of tenants holding under a lord, who, at the age of fourteen, were at his disposal.

[e] A render in the nature of a heriot, or relief.

viii. Guert edlyg eu trayanguerth ebrenyn.

ix. [1]Y sarhaet eu trayan sarhaet ebrenyn′ heb eur.

x. Naut [2]er edlyc eu duyn [3][ẏ] dyn [4][a wnel ẏ cam] [2]hyd enyhogel.

xi. Ebran yuarch [5][ev] yn dyuessur. Ycun [6][yn] un guerth [7][ẏnt] acun ebrenyn.

xii. Er edlyg arey [8]re deuedassam ny [9]huchof aueduant ar ebreynt hunnu eny [10]kafoent tyr: ac guedy [a]henny urth ureynt etyr [11]akafont eda′ eu breynt huenteu [12][dy] eythyr hyn oderuyd [13]udunt kafael myleyn[14]dyr′ breynt etyr a[15]dercheyf eny [16][y] uo [17]tyr ryt.

xiii. [[18]Nẏt oes delẏet′ [19]y nep arnaỏ ef] ene teyr guyl ar pennyc [20][ar ẏ dẏllat namẏn ẏ ford ẏ mẏnho ẏ brenhẏn aent.] Nyt oes delehet ynep guassanaethur [21]arnau ef′ ac ef adele kafael yguasanaet en [22]rat.

vi. [am briodolion leoedd.]

i. [23][Petwar cadeẏrẏaỏc] ar dec esyt en [24][y] llys peduuar [25]onadunt ys coref adec uch coref. [26][Yn] kentaf [27][ew] ebrenyn [28][ef] adele eyste [b]en nessaf yr keluy :′ ac enessaf ydau enteu ekeghellaur; [29]a guedy henny er hosb; [29]ac guedy henny er edlyg; [29]ac guedy henny e pen hebogyt; ar troydauc yam edyskyl ac ef; ar [c]medyc [29]emon e kolouen [29]yam etan [30]ac ef.′ Enessaf yr kelluy [31]arall er efeyryat teylu urth uendygau yuuyt akanu e Pader; ar colouen uch ypen [32][ef] adely er gostechur ymaydu; enessaf ydau enteu er enat llys; enessaf [33]ydhau enteu′ ebart kadeyryauc; egof llys empen eueyg rac deulun er efeyryat. Epenteylu adele eyste ar etal yssaf yr neuat ay llau assuy ar etal drus; ar [34]hyn auynno or teylu yhyd ac ef; ar rey ereyll e parth arall yr drus. [35]E bard teulu ar [36][ẏ] neyllau [37]e penteulu;′ e pen

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[a] [38]as kymeront y tir,

[b′] [39]ẏr colouẏn

[c] [33]medẏd

1′ *not in D.* 2 *not in D.* 3 *B.D.* 4 *B.* 5 *B.* 6 *D.* 7 *B.* 8 a *D.* 9 uchot *B.D.* 10 gymeront *D.* 11′ a gymeront y byd *D.* 12 *D.* 13′ rodi kaethdir udunt *D.* 14 tref *B.* 15 drycheif *D.* 16 *D.* 17 *not in D.* 18′ *B.D.* 19 *D.* 20 *B.D.* 21′ ar yr etlig *D.* 22 rẏd *B.* 23 *B.D.* Peduuaret *A.* Pedwar gwẏr *E.* 24 *D.E.* 25 *not in D.* 26 *D.* 27 *B.E.* 28 *B.* 29 *not in B.* 30′ ar brenhin *D.* 31 *not in D.* 32 *B.D.* 33′ y hỏnnỏ *D.* 34 reẏ *B.D.* 35 ar *D.* 36 *B.D.* 37′ *not in B.D.* 38 *D.* 39 *B.*

8. The worth of the edling is a third of the worth of the king.

9. His saraad is a third of the saraad of the king, without gold.

10. The [a] 'protection' of the edling is, to convey a person [4] offending to a place of security.

11. The provender of his horse is without measure. His dogs are of the same worth as the dogs of the king.

12. The edling, and those whom we have above mentioned, shall possess that privilege until they obtain land: after [a] that, their privilege shall be identified with the privilege of the land they obtain, except they obtain land in villenage; in that case the privilege of the land shall augment until it become free.

13. [18] No person has a claim upon him,' at the three principal festivals, [20] for his clothes: they are to be disposed of in such manner as the king may please.' No servant has a claim upon him for service; for he is to be served gratuitously.

VI. [OF APPROPRIATE PLACES.]

1. There are fourteen persons who sit on chairs in the palace; four of them in the lower portion, and ten in the upper portion. The first is the king; he is to sit next the [b] screen [b]: next to him the [c] 'canghellor;' then the osb; then the edling; then the chief falconer; the foot-holder on the side opposite to the king's dish; and the [c] mediciner, at the base of the pillar opposite to him, on the other side of the fire. Next to the other screen, the priest of the household, to bless the food and chaunt the 'Pater;' the silentiary is to strike the pillar above his head; next to him the judge of the court; next to him the chaired bard; the smith of the court on the end of the bench, before the priest. The chief of the household is to sit at the lower end of the hall, with his left hand to the front door; and those he may choose of the household with him; and the rest on the other side of the door.

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[a] [38] they have obtained the land, [b] [39] pillar

[c] [39] mead brewer,

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[a] 'Protection,' implies a power of granting temporary asylum, incidental to the officers of the palace, but limited by the rank of the person affording it.

[b] The hall, it would appear, contained six pillars for the support of the roof; the fire-place occupied a space between two of these pillars, and screens, which extended from these pillars to the side walls, divided the hall into two parts; in the dais, or upper portion, the king and nine of his officers were seated, in the nether portion were allotted seats for the other four officers, and places for the rest of the household.

[c] An officer in each cymwd, attendant upon the king when in his district.

guastraut yam ekeluy ar brenyn; e penkynyt yam ekeluy ar efeyrat [1][teỳlu.]

VII. [AM Y PENTEULU.]

I. [2]E penteylu adele bod en uab yr brenyn [3]neu eney′ neu en keuuc gur ac ekaller penteylu ohonau. Ny dele mab uchelur uod en penteulu; sef achaus [3]nas dele′ [4][yỏ] urth uenet [5]yureyn [6][ef] urth [7][vreint] ebrenyn ac [a]nada un mabuchelur.′ Urth henny educ guyr Guynet epenteulu o [8][eỳ] ryf [9][ỳ] pedwar suydauc arugeyn y[10]a dan′ edysteyn.

II. Yguerth eu trayanguert ebrenyn.

III. Y saraet eu trayan [11]i saraet′ [12]eytyr [13][ỳr] eūr.

IV. Ynaud eu duyn [14][ỳ] dyn [15]hyd enyhokel guedy guenel kam.′

V. Yle yhu [16][yny llys] ay lau assuy ar [17]e drus [18][ỳ neuad.]

VI. Ef adele [19]dody edelyn en llau ebart teulu ene teyr guyl ar bennyc.

VII. Ylety yu ety muyhaf [20][a vo] enetref akemeruedaf ac y kyd ac ef erey auenno or teylu; ar lleyll [21]eny kylc [22]ylety ef,′ [23]en e bo preduerth ydau [24]ef [[25]eu caffael hvỳ′ [26]pan y mynno] [27]y gueneuthur′ yreyt.

VIII. [28]Er eyl seyc [29]anredethussaf en ellys [30]adele [31][ef] ykafael ahyny en kyntaf guedy ebrenyn.′

IX. Yankuyn eu teyr seyc atri korneyt or llyn goreu [32]auo enellys.

X. [33]Trayan [34][dirỏy] aueneler ys ekyntet [35]okefyr dyruy amdanau ef ay dele.′ Oderuuyd ydyn gueneuthur kam [36]kuc ekentet

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[a′ 37]na dyly mab uchelỏr bot yn benn ar y gilyd.

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[1] *B.* [2] *not in E.* [3′] *not in D.* [4] *D.* [5] breint y penteulu *D.* [6] *B.* [7] *D.* [8] *B.D.* [9] *B.D.E.* [10] am *D.* [11′] saraet ỳ brenhỳn *B.D.* [12] dieithyr *D.* [13] *E.* [14] *B.D.* [15′] awnel y cam hyt yn niogel *D.B.* [16] *D.* [17] *not in B.* [18] *B.* [19] *not in B.* [20] *D.* [21] ỳ *E.* [22′] *not in B.* ỳ letỳ enteu *E.* [23] ual *B.D.* [24] *not in D.E.* [25′] *B.D.* [26] *D.* [27′] vrth *B.* yn *D.* [28] Ar *B.D.* [29] penhaf *D.* [30′] gwedy y brenhin a dyly ef y gaffel *D.* [31] *B.D.* [32] *not in D.* [33′] Ef a delỳ trayan dỳrvỳ a wnelher ỳs ỳ kỳnted *B.* [34] *D.* [35′] a dyly ef *D.* [36] yn *D.* [37] *D.*

The bard of the household is to sit on one hand of the chief of the household; the chief groom next to the king, separated by the screen; and the chief huntsman next to the priest of the household, separated by the screen.

VII. [OF THE CHIEF OF THE HOUSEHOLD.]

1. The chief of the household is to be a son of the king, or his nephew, or one of rank competent to become a chief of the household. An [a] 'uchelwr' cannot become a chief of the household; and the reason why he cannot is, because the privilege of the chief of the household is identified with that of the king, [a]which is not the case with an uchelwr.' On that account the men of 'Gwynedd' take away the chief of the household from the number of the twenty-four officers below the steward.

2. His worth is one-third of that of the king.

3. His saraad is one-third of the saraad of the king, excepting the gold.

4. His protection is, to convey an offender to a place of security.

5. His seat in the palace is with his left hand to the door of the hall.

6. He is to place the harp in the hands of the bard of the household on the three principal festivals.

7. His lodging is, the largest and more central house in the town, and with him such as he may please of the household; the rest around his lodging, [25]so as to be at hand' to minister to his service.

8. He is to have the second most honourable mess in the palace; and that next after the king.

9. His allowance is three messes and three hornfuls of the best liquor that may be in the palace.

10. If any act be done below the [b]entrance for which a [c] 'dirwy is paid, he claims a third of it. And if any person commit an

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[a'] [37]and no uchelwr is to rank higher than another.

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[a] Literally a 'high-man.'

[b] An entrance into the hall is here alluded to, which admitted of a passage, through the side wall, to that part where the screens and fire-place divided the hall into two portions: consequently offences committed 'below the entrance' occurred in that part where the chief of the household was assigned a place; 'above the entrance' was the station occupied by the king, and his principal officers.

[c] A dirwy fine, in general, was twelve kine or three pounds, which was the amount exacted from those who were amenable to the law without the palace; but for offences within the king's palace this fine was doubled.

ay dale ohonau [1]ef neu oun [2]or teylu [3]en fo trayan ydyruy adele epenteulu.

XI. Ef adele guysc ebrenyn ene teyrguyl ar bennyc; ay ueyrch en guastat [4]ay cun′ ay hebokeu [5]ay arueu ac en un guerth ykun akun ebrenyn ay hebokeu;′ aduyran yhu uarc [6]or ebran; ay lyeynguysc y kan eurenynes [7][ae vrethynwisc y gan y brenhin;] a phedeir pedhol [8]ac eu to [9][o] hoelyon ungeyth [10]ene uuluydyn y kan e gof llys.′

XII. [11]Teyr punt pop bluydyn′ [12][adyly] y kan ebrenyn eny kauaruus ac ugeynt o pop punt [12][or] adel yr brenyn am [13]dadeleu tyr adayar; a [14][pedeỳr ar] ugeynt ykan pop gur ar teylu euluydyn kentaf emarchoco.

XIII. Oda gur ar teylu ykan ebrenyn oachaus yrllonet ef adele yguahaut [15]urth yuuyt′ [16][ac] ay kamody [15]ar brenyn.′

XIV. Pan [17]uo reyt menet′ eteulu yanreythyau neu y neges arall ef adely ethol erey auenho [18][ỳ eu hanuon] ac ny deleyr yhomet.

XV. Ef adele keuanedu eneuat [19]heb ebrenyn ar suydguyr adeleant guasanaythu ar nau [20]ef ual ar ebrenyn.

XVI. Ny [21]deleant eteylu rody eu dyllat [22]onyt kan′canyat epenteulu.

XVII. Ef adely uod em pop lle eneu blayn ac na [23]guenelynt dym namyn kany kaghor [24]ef.

XVIII. Ef adele ran deugur or [25]anreytheu adecher [26]eythyr egulad;′ ac o trayan ebrenyn [27]ef adely′ [28][e] trayan [29][er penteỳlu.] Ef eu etrydedyn [30]adeley trayanu ar brenyn:′ edeu ereyll [31]eu eurenynes ar [a]penhebogyt.

XIX. [32]Ef adely tricorneyt [33][llỳn] un ykan ebrenyn [34]ar eyl ykan eurenynes [35]ar tredyt [36][ỳ gan] edysteyn: ar rey henne adele [37][ant] uod ar yancuyn.

XX. Ef adele kerth ykan ebard teulu pan uenno.

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[a] [37]penkenỳd.

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[1] *not in B.* [2] oỳ *B.* [3] ar *D.* [4]′ *not in D.* [5]′ *not in B.* [6] o *B.* [7] *D.* [8]′ un weỳth ene ulvỳden ỳ gan ỳ gof llỳs ac eu tho o hoellỳon *B.* [9] *D.* [10] bop *D.* [11]′ Ef a delỳ teỳr punt pob blŏỳden *B.* [12] *D.* [13] *not in B.D.* [14] *B.D.* [15]′ *not in D.* [16] *B.* [17]′ el *D.* [18] *B.* [19] en absent *B.* [20] *not in D.* [21] delỳ *B.* [22]′ hep *B.D.* [23] wnelhoent *B.* wnel-

offence above the entrance, and shall be seized in his flight by himself, or by any of the household, the chief of the household is to have a third of his dirwy.

11. He is to have the garment of the king at the three principal festivals; and his horses at all times; and his dogs, his hawks, and his arms; and his dogs and his hawks are of the same worth as those of the king; and two shares of provender for his horse; and his linen clothing from the queen, [7] and his woollen clothing from the king;' and four horse-shoes, with their complement of nails, once a year from the smith of the palace.

12. He is to have a gift of three pounds yearly from the king, and twenty pence out of every pound received by the king for suits respecting landed property; and twenty-[15]four pence from each man of the household the first year he shall ride on horse-back.

13. Should any one of the household withdraw from the king in consequence of anger, the chief of the household is to invite him to his table, and reconcile him to the king.

14. When it may be necessary for the household to go to foray, or upon any other service, he is to select such as he may please to accompany him, and he is not to be disobeyed.

15. He is to occupy the hall in the absence of the king; and the servants are to attend upon him like as upon the king.

16. The household are not to give away their clothes but with the permission of the chief of the household.

17. He is to be at their head in every place, that they may do nothing but with his advice.

18. He is intitled to two men's portion of the spoils acquired out of the country; and of the king's third he is to have a third. He is the third person who is to have a third with the king: the other two are the queen and the [a]chief falconer.'

19. He is to have three hornfuls of liquor; one from the king, the second from the queen, and the third from the steward: and these form his allowance.

20. He is to have a song from the bard of the household whenever he may will it.

[a/37] chief huntsman.

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hont *D.* [24] *not in B.* [25] anreỳth *B.* [26/] o orwlat *B.* odieithyr y wlat *D.* [27/] *not in B.* [28] *B.D.* [29] *B.* [30/] a delỳ rannu ar brenhỳn *B.* y traeanha y brenhin idaỏ *D.* [31] ỳnt *B.* [32] Y penteulu *D.* [33] *B.* [34] yr *D.* [35] y *D.* [36] *B.D.E.* [37] *B.D.*

xxi. Ef adele medhecynyaeth rad [1e gan e medẏc′ 2teẏlu] 3pan ueno′ 4eythyr yguaet dyllad: 4onyt un or teyr guely ar perykyl 5uẏt: sef 6eu erey heny, dernaut 7em pen hyd er emenyt; 8[a] dernaut 9[eg corf] hyd er emescar; neu tory un 10or pedeyr kolouen.

xxii. Ef adele kylc ykan′ ebrenyn guedy 11[yd ym] guahano ac ef 12e Nodolyc ef′ ar teylu. 13A teyr ran adele 14[y] uod 15o16[r] teylu: er henran aran perued aran yeueig apop 17eylguerth edele uod ykyt 18ac huynt: 19e′ ran ebo ef ykyd 20ac huyn′ 21[honno] adele deuys yty. Ac hyd trauo ef ar ekylc hunu 22[ef] edele uod suytguyr ydau 23a drysaur 24akoc 25a [a]suydguyr buyt:′ areyhenne adeleant cruyn er anyueylyet aladher udunt huy ar 26koceu adele 27[ant] eguer ar dyhenyon ar emescar. Aguedy darfo 28[udunt] ekylc hunu 29deuet 30[ef] ar ebrenyn atriked ykyd ac ef, hyd empen ebluydyn; ac nydele uenet y 31kanthau 32[hẏt ẏ pen ẏ wluẏdẏn] onyd yu nekesseu ef: allena er achaus′ 33[na delẏ ef mẏnet e 6rthav ef] kanys tredyt anepcor brenyn eu y teylu: edeu ereyll 34[ẏnt ẏ] efeyryat teulu 35ac egnat llys.

xxiii. Pan uomaru epenteulu ebrenyn adele yuarch 36ay arueu′ ay cun ay 37hebauc ahyny en lle 38[ẏ] ebedyu kany deleyr ebedyu y aylaut 39e brenyn namen hy [b]harneys.

viii. [am yr ofeiriad teulu.]

i. 40Yr eyl eu 41[er] efeyryat teulu.

ii. 42Hunu adele ytyr en ryt 43ay guysc teyrgueyt en euuluydyn′ [44ae uarch pressȯel′ 45a] 46ylyeyn 47[wisc] ykan eurenynes, ay uredhenguysc ykan ebrenyn.′

iii. Yle en eneuat 48[ẏv] yam etan ar brenyn enessaf yr keluy urth uendykau 49y uuyt akanu 50e Pader.

iv. Ylety 51[ẏv] 52en ty 53[y] clocyd 54ar escoleygyon y kyd ac ef.′

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[a] 55svẏdvr [b] 56erchwys.

1′ *B.D.* 2 *D.* 3′ *not in B.D.* 4 dyeithyr *D.* 5 *not in B.D.* 6 ynt *D.* 7 ar *D.* 8 *D.* 9 *B.* 10 o *D.* 11 *D.* 12′ *not in D.* 13 *not in D.* 14 *D.* 15′ *not in E.* 16 *D.* 17 eẏlwers *B.E.* eilnos *D.* 18′ ar ranneu ar *D.* 19 ar *B.* 20′ a hẏ *B.D.* 21 *B.* 22 *B.* 23 *not in B D.* 24′ a sȯydwr bȯyt a choc *D.* 25′ a svẏdvr e bvẏt *B.* 26 coc *D.* 27 *B.* 28 *D.* 29 aet *D.* 30 *B.* 31′ȯrthaȯ *D.* 32 *E.* 33 *B.* 34 *B.* yȯ yr *D.* 35 aẏ *B.D.* 36′ *not in B.* 37 hebogeu *B.D.* 38 *B.D.E.* 39 *not in B.D.* 40 *not in B.* 41 *B.D.* 42 ef *B.D.* 43′ *not in B.* 44 *B.* 45 *D.E.* 46′ ae vrethẏnwẏsc ẏ gan e

21. He is to have medicaments from the mediciner of the household, who is to receive nothing from him except his bloody clothes, unless it be for one of the three dangerous wounds: these are, a stroke on the head penetrating to the brain; a stroke in the body penetrating to the bowels; or the breaking of one of the four limbs.

22. He is to have a progress assigned by the king, after separating from him at Christmas, himself and the household. The household is to consist of three parties: the elder party, the middle party, and the younger party; and alternately he is to be with each: and the party he is with is to choose its house. And so long as he shall be on that progress he is to have servants, a door-ward, and a cook, and [a]servants of the table: and these are to have the skins of the animals which are slaughtered; and the cooks are to have the tallow, the fragments, and the entrails. After that progress is finished, he is to return to the king, and remain with him to the end of the year; and he is not to leave him except upon his service: and the reason is this, because the household is the third indispensable about the king: the other two are the priest of the household, and the judge of the court.

23. When the chief of the household shall die, the king is to have his horse, his arms, his dogs, and his hawk; and these are in lieu of his ebediw: for no ebediw is payable from a near relation of the king except his [b]harness.

VIII. [OF THE PRIEST OF THE HOUSEHOLD.]

1. The second is the priest of the household.

2. He is to have his land free; his clothing three times in the year; and his horse in attendance; and his linen clothing from the queen, and his woollen clothing from the king.

3. His place in the hall is opposite to the king, on the opposite side of the fire, next to the screen, to say grace, and to chaunt the 'Pater.'

4. His lodging is in the house of the [a] chaplain, and the clerks with him.

[a] [55] servant [b] [56] hunting dogs.

brenhŷn ae lŷeŷnwŷse e gan ŷ urenhŷnes. *B.* [47] *D.* [48] *B.D.* [49] *not in E.* [50] *not in B.E.* [51] *B.D.* [52] *not in B.D.* [53] *D.E.* [54] ac ŷ gŷt ac ef er escolheŷgŷon *B.D.* [55] *B.D.* [56] *D.*

[a] The word 'clochydd,' literally, 'bellman,' at present denotes a parish clerk; it is here rendered 'chaplain,' because two ancient Latin MSS. have 'domus capellani,' and some Welsh MSS. have 'caplan.'

v. Ysaraet eu heruyd [1]braut [2][ẏ] [3]senedguyr.

vi. [4]Ay ankuyn eu [5][bŏyt] seyc acorneyt [5][o] llyn.

vii. Ef adele ofrum ebrenyn apaup [6][or] yrodho [7]ef ofrum ydau eneteyr guyl ar bennyc.

viii. Ef adele trayan degum e brenyn.

ix. Ef adele degum eteulu [8][ac] [9]ef adele′ [10]adel en′ eu dayret.

x. Ef adele pedeir keinyauc [11][gabyr] [12]am pop ynseyl agoret [13][or] [14]arodher am tyr adayar [15]a neghesseu [16]ereyll maur.′

xi. Ef adele offrum ebrenyn [17]peunyt ar [18][yr] eferen′ ac offrum esuydguyr aclan: atrayan [19][eu] [20]gueyny ar deuparth [a]or lle [21]pan hanfo′ [22][ent.] A[22][c euellẏ am] [23]popet apertheno parth ar llys [24]holl o′ denyon ef byeu [25]trayan eu′ guasanaet.

xii. Ef adely y dyllat [26]auo am ebrenyn [27]tra uo en′ e Garauys.

xiii. Ef adele uod en guastat ykyd ar brenyn, kanys tredyt anhebchor eu.

xiv. Ef adele kafael yuarch [28]ual ytreulyho ykan ebrenyn.′

xv. Ny dele [29][er] escop persony nep ar [30]sapeleu ebrenyn [31]heb ykaynat′ [32][namẏn er effeẏrẏat teẏlu onẏt can [33]kẏghor e brenhẏn.]

ix. [am y distain.]

i. Tredyt eu edysteyn.

ii. Ef adele ytyr en ryd ayuarch bresguyl [34]ay guysc teyr gueyt en euuluyn [35][mal y rei ereill] [36]sef eu henny′ [37]y urethenguysc ykan ebrenyn ay lyeynguysc ykan eurenynes.

iii. Yguerth eu nau myu anau ugeyn [38][mu gan y ardrychafel.

iv. Y sarhaet yŏ naŏ mu a naŏ ugeint] aryant.

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[a] [39]yr

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[1] breint *D.* [2] *B.D.* [3] sened *B.E.* [4] E *B.D.* [5] *D.* [6] *D.E.* [7] y brenhẏn *B.D.* [8] *B.D.* [9] *not in B.* ′– *D.* [10]′*not in B.D.* [11] *D.* [12] o *B.* [13] *D.* [14] a rodho e brenhẏn *B.* [15] neu am *B.* [16]′maŏr ereẏll. *B.D.* [17]′ar efferen beunẏd *B.* [18] *D.* [19] *B.D.* [20] daeret *D.* [21]′yd hanfont o honaŏ *D.* [22] *B.* [23] *not in B.D.* [24] *not in D.* ′or holl *E.* [25]′eu traean *B.* [26]′e penetẏo e brenhẏn endunt *B.* [27] *not in D.* [28]′ẏ gan e brenhẏn mal ẏ treullio *B.D.* [29] *B.D.* [30] sapel *D.* [31]′*not in B.D.* [32] *B.D.* [33] ganhyat *D.* [34]′*not in B.* [35] *D.* [36]′*not in D.* [37] aẏ *B.* [38] *D.B.* [39] *D.E.*

5. His saraad is according to the decision of the synod.

6. His allowance is a mess of meat, with a hornful of liquor.

7. He is entitled to an offering from the king, and from every one to whom the king shall give an offering at the three principal festivals.

8. He is to have a third of the king's tithe.

9. He is to have the tithe of the household, and he is entitled to their [a] 'daered.'

10. He is to have four pence [11] fee for every patent seal that is given respecting landed property, and other important transactions.

11. He is entitled to a daily offering from the king at mass, and the offering of all the servants: [b] also a third of their 'gweini,' and the two parts [a] from the place whence they originate. And in every thing pertaining to the court from all persons, he is entitled to a third of their service.

12. He is to have the dress worn by the king during Lent.

13. He is to be constantly with the king, for he is the third indispensable person.

14. He is to have a fresh horse, when necessary, from the king.

15. The bishop is not to present any one to the king's chapels, without the permission of the priest of the household, [33] except by the advice of the king.'

IX. [OF THE STEWARD.]

1. The third is the steward.

2. He is to have his land free; his horse in attendance; and his clothing three times in the year, like the rest; that is, his woollen clothing from the king, and his linen clothing from the queen.

3. His worth is nine score and nine kine [c] augmented.

4. His saraad is nine kine, and nine score of silver.

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[a] [33] to

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[a] Perhaps 'mortuary.'

[b] This appears to signify that the priest of the household had a third of the servants 'gweini' or 'dues,' and the priests resident where the servants revenues originated the other two thirds.

[c] The payment for fines in certain cases underwent an augmentation; this, in some instances, was threefold; the first augmentation was an addition to the fine of one third of the original mulct, the second an addition of one third of the prior combined sum; the third, a similar augmentation of the last mulct.

v. Ef adele guysc e penteulu en eteyrguyl ar benyc.

vi. Ef adele ranhu e lleteu; [1][ac] ydau ehun enessaf yr llys ar holl suydguyr ykyd ac ef.

vii. [2]Ef essyt pen ar er holl suydguyr.'

viii. Ef adelé pedeir ar ugeyn ykan pop [3]un or suydguyr' pan [4]estenner suyd ydau.'

ix. [5]Cruyn eguarthec alader en ekecyn [6]yr suydguyr ar dysteyn' edant; [7]ac yr dysteyn' eduyran onadunt; [8]eythyr guarthec emaer.

x. [9]E koc ar dysteyn' pyeu cruyn [10]eman escrybyl, [11]sef eu erey heny,' [12][nyt amgen y] deueyt ar huyn ar meneu ar yrch ar alanet, apop [13]anyueyl man' [14]a del ycroen yr kecyn [15]amdanau [16][hyt yn oet y llassowen leihaf.]

xi. Ef adele [a]deg [17][keỳnnỳaȯc] o pop punt [18][or] adel yr brenyn am [19]dadeleu tyr adayar.

xii. Ef adely trayan dyruy ac kamluru e suydguyr.

xiii. Ef adele trayan dyruy [20][achamlȯrȯ] aueneler huc [21][e] kentet.

xiv. O deruyd ydyn gueneuthur cam [22]ys koref afo ohonau' huc koref ay dale [23]ef [24][eno] kyn kafael naut trayan ydyruy adely edysteyn.

xv. Ynahud eu duyn [25][e] dyn aguenel [25][ỳ] cam hyd [26]ar e penteulu; ac enteu hyd en dyhochel.

xvi. [27]Ereyll adeueyt [28]emay hyn eu [29]ynaud or pan decreuho seuyll enysuyd eny el edyn dyuethaf ykesku duyn edyn [[30]en dỳogel' [31]awnel y cam.]

xvii. [32]E dysteyn adele medhu en guastat' ebuyt en ekecyn ar llynn en euedkell.

xviii. [33]E dysteyn adele guasanaethu ar cuedyn [34]ar uuyd [35][a llynn, ac] ar [35][y] seytuet [36]ar lyn: sef [37]eu erey henny ebrenyn

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[a] [38]pedeir

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1 *D.* 2' *not in D.* 3' sȯydaȯc *D.* 4' gỳmeroent [eu *B.*] svỳd e gan e brenhin *B.D.* 5' Ef ar svỳdwỳr adelỳ krvỳn e guarthec aladher enỳ kegỳn ar dỳsteỳn bỳeu *B.* 6' yr distein ar sȯydȯyr *D.* 7' ar distein bieu *D.* 8 dyeithyr *D.* 9' E dysteỳn ar koc *B.* 10 *not in E.* 11' *not in D.* 12 *D.* e *B.* 13' manllvdỳn *B.D.* 14 ỳ *B.* 15 yny gylch *D.* 16 *D.B.* 17 *B.D.E.* 18 *D.* 19 *not in B.D.* 20 *D.* 21 *B.D.* 22' *not in D.* 23 *not in B.D.* 24 *B.D.* 25 *B.D.E.* 26 att *D.* 27 *This section follows the next in A.B.*

5. He is to have the garments of the chief of the household at the three principal festivals.

6. He is to apportion the lodgings; his own the nearest to the palace, and all the servants with him.

7. He is the chief over all the servants.

8. He is to have twenty-four pence from each servant, when an office is given to him.

9. The skins of the cattle which are slaughtered in the kitchen go to the servants and the steward; to the steward two shares of them; the cattle of the [a] 'land maer' excepted.

10. To the cook and the steward belong the skins of the smaller animals, such as sheep, lambs, kids, roebucks, fawns, and every small animal that is brought into the kitchen with its skin on, [16]even to the smallest eel.'

11. He is to have [a]ten pence of every pound which the king receives for causes respecting landed property.

12. He is to have a third of the dirwy and [b] 'camlwrw' of the servants.

13. He is to have a third of the dirwy [20] and camlwrw for an offence committed above the entrance.

14. If a person shall have committed an offence in the nether division of the hall, and flee to the higher division, and is there seized before he has obtained protection, the steward is to have a third of his dirwy.

15. His protection is, to convey an offender to the chief of the household; and he, to a place of security.

16. Others say that this is his protection: from the time he shall commence officiating, until the last person goes to sleep, to convey him [30] who commits an offence to a place of security.'

17. The steward is always to have the care of the victuals in the kitchen, and of the liquor in the mead cellar.

18. The steward is to serve six persons with food [36] and liquor,' and the seventh with liquor: these are the king, his [c] 'henaiv,'

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[a] [38] four

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[28] panŷv *B.* mae *D.* [29] naûd y distein *D.* [30'] *B.* [31] *D.* [32'] Distein a dyly yn wastat medu *D.* [33] *not in D.* [34] o *D.* [35] *D.* [36] o *D.* [37] ynt *D.* [38] *D.*

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[a] The 'land maer' was an officer who superintended the 'maer-trev' or demesne land of the king.

[b] A 'camlwrw' was a fine of three kine, or nine score pence.

[c] 'Elder.' The chief men who assisted in trying causes were styled elders; of whom the king chose one to sit near him.

[1]ay heneyf′ [2]ay hosb [2]ay edlyg [2]ay penhebogyt [2]ay troydauc ar penguastraut en seythuet ar lyn; kanys keny deleho [3][ef] kyd uuyta [4]ac ef,′ ef adele kyd euet, [5][ac ỏynt.]

xix. Ef adele gossod naudh [6]ac atestu′ [7][y] guyrodeu: [8][a] puybenac atorro enaudh kefredyn ahossodho ef, nydoes y hunnu un naud.

xx. Ef adely deu ebran yu uarch apedeyr pedhol ac eu to [9][o] hoylyon ungueyt [10]en e′ bluydyn ykan egof llys.

xxi. Ef adele huyedyc [11][hebaỏc] y kan epenhebogyt pop guyl Uyhaghel.

xxii. Ef adele y kan y kanetyon o hanner Cuefraur hyd [a]en dyuet [b]eguahanuyn′ croen euyc pan [12]uenoent or dyd hunnu hyd [13][en] haner Heduref croen hyd: kanys en etemoryeu henny ed helyr.

xxiii. Ef adele kadu ran ebrenyn [14]or anreyth [15]adel [16][o] orgulat, [17]eny uenno ebrenyn ydefnetyau:′ [18]a pan [19]ueno ebrenyn ytrayan edystevn [20]adely deuys [21]y[22][r] eydyon [22][a uenho] [23]otrayan ebrenyn.′

xxiv. [23]E dysteyn [24]adele teghu dros ebrenyn.

xxv. [25]Edystein adele rannu aryant ekuynos. [26]Ual hyn erenyr aryant ekuynos:′ sef eu [27]henny pedeir ar ugeynt o pob guled [28]e bo′ med arney; ac ohyny [29][yr] un ar bymthec [30]ir suydguyr ebrenyn, [31]ac uyth ysuydguyr eurenynes. [32][Ac] [33]or unar pemdec adau ysuydguyr ebrenyn, uyth yr dysteyn ar cokeu: ar [34]dysteyn adele duyran ac un yr cokeu;′ a phedeir [35][keỳnnyaỏc] yr gueyssyon esteuyll, [36][a] duy [37][keỳnnỳaỏc] ydressaur [38][e] neuat, [39]yn [40][keỳnnỳaỏc] ydryssaur [[41]er estauell,′ [42]ac] [43]yn [44][keỳnnỳaỏc] yr kanuyllyt. Or huyth aperthyn [45]ar er′ estauell pedeir [46][keỳnnỳaỏc] yr dysteyn ar [47]cokeu a[48][r] duy ran yr dysteyn: [49][ac] [50]un [51][keỳnnỳaỏc] yr guastauel, [52]un [53][keỳnnỳaỏc] yr llauoruyn, [54][ac] [55]un [56][keỳnnỳaỏc] yr dressaur, [57][ac] [58]un [59][keỳnnỳaỏc] yr canhuyllyt.

[a′ 60]y kysseuin dyd o Vaỏrth
[b′ 61]e gesseuỳn vỳthnos o Uavrth

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[1] ae heneuỳd *B.* ar – *D.* [2] ar *D.* [3] *D.* [4′]ar rei ereill *D.* [5] *D.* [6′]athestu *B.D.E.* [7] *D.* [8] *B.D.* [9] *B.D.E.* [10′]bop *D.* [11] *B.E.* [12] y mynho ac *D.* [13] *B.* [14] o *D.* [15] *not in D.* [16] *B.E.* [17′] yny defnydyo y brenhin *D.* [18] *not in D.* [19] defnỳdhỳo *B.D.* [20] a geiff *D.* [21] *not in D.* [22] *B.* [23] *not in D.* [24] bieu *D.* [25] Ac *B.* [26′] *not in D.* [27] arỳant e kỏynnos *B.* [28′]a *D.* [29] *D.* [30] y *D.E.* [31] ar *D.* [32] *D.* [33] o *B.* [34′] dỏyrann yr distein *D.* – o henny *B.* [35] *B.D.* [36] *D.* [37] *B.*

his osb, his edling, his chief falconer, his foot-holder; and the chief groom, the seventh, with liquor; for, though he is not to eat with them, he is to drink with them.

19. He is to proclaim protection, and attest the liquors: and whoever shall violate the protection he shall proclaim is not entitled to any protection.

20. He is to have two shares of provender for his horse; and four shoes with their complement of nails, once a year, from the smith of the palace.

21. He is to have a male hawk from the chief falconer every feast of St. Michael.

22. He is to have from the huntsmen, from the middle of February to [a]the end of [b]the spring,[/] the skin of a hind, when they will; from thence to the middle of October, the skin of a hart: for during those times they are hunted.

23. He is to take care of the king's share of the spoil which is brought from a border country, until the king may wish to make use of it: and when the king selects his third, the steward is to choose whichever steer he will from the king's third.

24. The steward is to swear for the king.

25. The steward is to apportion the supper silver. The [a] supper silver is thus divided: the supper silver is twenty-four pence from every feast in which mead is drunk; of these sixteen belong to the servants of the king, and eight to the servants of the queen. Of the sixteen which the king's servants receive, eight go to the steward and the cooks: the steward is to have two shares, and the cooks one; four pence to the servants of the chambers, and two pence to the door-ward of the hall, one penny to the door-ward of the chamber, and one penny to the candle-bearer. Of the eight which pertain to the chamber, four pence go to the steward and the cooks, of which the steward has two shares: one penny to the page of the chamber, one penny to the handmaid, one penny to the door-ward, and one penny to the candle-bearer.

[a/ 60] the first day of March,
[b/ 61] the first week of March,

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[38] *B.D.E.* [39] *not in B.* [40] *B.* [41/] *B.E.* y palis *D.* [42] *D.* [43] *not in B.* [44] *B.* [45/] yr *D.* ar sŏydwŷr ŷ urenhines *E.* [46] *B.D.* [47] koc *B.D.* [48] *D.E.* [49] *D.* [50] *not in B.* [51] *B.* [52] *not in B.* ac arall *D.* [53] *B.* [54] *D.* [55] *not in B.* [56] *B.* [57] *D.* [58] *not in B.* [59] *B.* [60] *D.* [61] *B.*

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[a] A payment of twenty-four pence from each free maenol.

X. [AM Y PENHEBOGYDD.]

I. Peduerryd eu er [1][pen] hebogyt.

II. Ef adele [2]yuarch bresguyl [3][ae wisc] [4]teyrgeyt ene bluydyn,′ [5][ae urethỳnwỳsc ỳ gan e brenhỳn ae lỳeỳnwỳsc e gan e urenhỳnes;] aytyr en ryd.′′

III. Yle ene llys [6]eu [7][en] [8]peduare gur nessaf yr brenyn ar yseic.

IV. Ylety eu [9]er escubaur ebrenyn rac dale muc ar yadar.

V. Ef adele duyn llestyr [10][ganthaw] yr llys ydodỳ [11][ỳ] guyraut endau kany dely ef namen [12]tory y sechet [13][tra bo yny llys,] sef acaus eu [14]hennỳ rac [15]guander [16]yu adar.′

VI. Ef adely dernuet ocanuyl guyr ykan edysteyn [17]y abuydau yadar ac ygueneuthur y huely.

VII. Ny dely [18][ef] talu aryant [19]e[20][r] penguastraut′ kanys ebrenyn ayguasanaytha en [20][y] tri lle; pan ellecho yhebauc daly yuarc [21]sef ual edely daly yuarch′ [22]tra dyskenno [23]apan eskenho daly yguarhauel, adale yuarch pan el [24]yu aghenetyl.

VIII. Ef adely calonneu [25]er anyueylyeyt [26][guỳllt] ar eskeueynt′ aladher en ekekyn yporthy y[27]hebogeu.

IX. Ef adely dauat [28]hesb neu pedeyr keynyauc y kan uyleynyeyt ebrenyn. [29]Ungueyt en euluydyn [30]edely kylc ar ebyleyneyt.′

X. Ef adely trayan dyruy erhebokedyon, ac amobyr eu merchet.

XI. Ef adele croyn hyd [31]en [32][er] heduref, ar guahanuyn croen euyc, ygueneuthur menyc [33]y argueyn y[34]hebauc [35][eu] [36]ac ygueneutur′ tauelhualeu.

XII. Ef adele yanredethu oteyr anrec edyt elladho yhebauc un o[37][r] tri ederyn; ay bun [38]ay caran ay cryhyr.′

XIII. Ef adele mantell [39]ebrenyn emarchoco [40][e brenhỳn endi] en eteyrguyl ar pennyc.

XIV. [41]Ynaud eu hyd ar eurenynes: ereyll adeueyt panyu hyd elle dyuedaf [42]et hellegho′ yhebauc [43]ar ederyn.′′

XV. Ef adely er huyedycyon [43]ac [44][ef] adely nethod er hebokeu a[45][r] llamestenhot auo [46]edayar ebrenyn.

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[1] *B.* [2]′′e tỳr en rỳd ae uarch bressỏel *B.* [3] *D.* [4]′ *not in E.* [5] *B.* [6] *not in B.* [7] *B.* [8] y pedweryd *D.* [9] *not in B.D.E.* [10] *D.* [11] *B.D.* [12] diffodi *D.* [13] *D.* [14] *not in D.* [15]′ gadael guall ar e adar. *B.* [16]′ yr hebaỏc. *D.* [17] ỏrth *B.D.* [18] *D.* [19]′ guastrodỳon *B.* [20] *D.* [21]′ *not in D.* [22] pan *D.* [23] a thra *B.* [24] yr *D.* [25]′ ac esgeueineu yr aniueileit *D.* [26] *B.* [27] adar *B.* [28] *not in B.* [29]′ Ef a dele kylch ar e bỳleỳnnỳeỳt un weỳth ene wlỏeden. *B.* [30]′ *not in D.* [31] *not in B.* [32] *B.* [33] vrth *B.*

X. [OF THE CHIEF FALCONER.]

1. The fourth is the chief falconer.

2. He is to have his horse in attendance; and his clothing three times in the year, [5] his woollen clothing from the king, and his linen clothing from the queen;′ and his land free.

3. His place in the palace is that of the fourth man from the king, at mess with him.

4. His lodging is the king's barn, lest smoke should affect his birds.

5. He is to bring a vessel to the palace, to hold his liquor; for he ought only to quench his thirst [13] while in the palace,′ lest his birds should be injured by neglect.

6. He is to have a hand-breadth of wax candle from the steward, for feeding his birds and making his bed.

7. He is not to pay silver to the chief groom; for the king serves him on three occasions, when he flies his hawk, by holding his horse: the time he is to hold his horse is, when he alights, and when he mounts to hold the stirrup; and to hold his horse while he performs his necessary duty.

8. He is to have the hearts and lungs of the [26] wild animals killed in the kitchen, to feed his hawks.

9. He is to have a crone, or four pence, from the king's villains. Once a year he is to have a progress among the villains.

10. He is to have a third of the dirwy of the falconers, and the [a] 'amobyr' of their daughters.

11. He is to have the skin of a hart in autumn, and the skin of a hind in the spring, to make gloves for bearing his hawks, and for making jesses.

12. He is to be honoured with three presents on the day his hawk shall kill one of the three birds; a bittern, a heron, or a crane.

13. He is to have the mantle in which the king shall ride, at the three principal festivals.

14. His protection is, unto the queen: others say, that it is unto the farthest place where he shall fly his hawk at a bird.

15. He is to have the male hawks, and the nests of the falcons and of the sparrow-hawks, that are on the king's demesne.

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[34] adar *B.* [35] *D.* [36]′a *B.D.* [37] *D.* [38]′ae krehŷr ae garan *B.D.* [39] *not in B.* [40] *B.* yndi *D.* [41]′′ Y naȣd yȣ hyt y lle pellaf y lladho y hebaȣc ederyn. Y naȣd herȣyd ereill yȣ hyt ar y vreuhines. *D.* [42]′elladho *B.* [43] *not in B.* [44] *D.* [45] *B.D.E.* [46] ar tŷr *B.* yn adardy *D.*

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[a] 'Amobyr,' or 'maiden fee,' payable to the lord on the marriage of a female.

xvi. Or pan dotho y[1][r] hebauc [2][yn] emud, eny tenno allan ny dely atep [3][e] nep [4][o haũl] [5]namen [6][e] un [7]or kyd suydocyon.

xvii. Y saraet eu chue byu a chue ugeyn [8][o] aryant, [9]kan yarderhuael.′

xviii. Y guerth eu chue byu a chue ugeynmyu kan eu ardercauael.

xi. [am yr ynad llys.]

i. Pemet eu [10]er egnat llys.

ii. Ef adely ytyr en ryd; [11][ae uarch bressũel;] [12]ay lyeynguysc ykan eurenynes ay uredhenguysc ykan ebrenyn.′

iii. Ylle yu [13]y am etan ar brenyn enessaf yr efeyryat teulu.

iv. Ylety eu estauell ebrenyn er hon ebo en kescu endy: [14]aclustoc ykan eurenynes allenllyeyn′ ar gobenyt ed [15]eysteth ebrenyn arnau edyt [[16]a [17]vyd [18]dan y benn] [19]ef enos: ereyll adeueyt nadele ef ylety or neuat.

v. Yuarch adele uod erung march ebrenyn ar paraet ayduyran [20]ydau or ebran.′

vi. Ef adely [21]taulburth oascurn moruyl [[22]e gan e brenhỳn′ [23]a modrũe eur] [24]ykan eurenynes,′ ac arall ycan ebart teulu; ar ouer tlesseu henne ny dely ef[25]nay guerthu [25]nay rody′ tra uo byu.

vii. Ef adely ran gur ykyd ar suydguyr.

viii. Ef adely ykan epenguastraut dyuuallu yuarch or hoel [26]kentaf hyd e[27]dyuethaf [28]ayestarnu ayduyn ydau [29]yeskennu arnau pan [30][y] uarchoco.

ix. Ef adely ycan eporthaur agory eporth maur [31]ydau [32]en deuot yr llys, ac emenet [33]ymeun ac allan:′ ac nas [34]ellecho [35]uỳth yr guychet, [36]nac en menet nac en deuot.′

x. Ef adele ran gur oaryant eguastrodyon.

xi. Ef adely or anreyth aguenel [37]e teulu [38][y brenhin] [39]egkorgulat guedy ed el [40]yr brenyn ytrayan er eydyon adeguysso.

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[1] *B.* [2] *D.* [3] *B.* o *D.* [4] *B.* haũl *D.* [5] onyt *D.* [6] *B.D.* [7] oỳ *B.D.* [8] *B.* [9]′*not in B.D.* [10] *not in D.* [11] *B.D.* [12]′ae urethenwỳsc e gan e brenhỳn ac lỳeỳnwỳsc e gan e urenhỳnes. *B.* ae deir gũisc yny vlũydyn. *D.* [13] *not in D.* [14]′a llenlliein a chlustoc y gan y vrenhines: *D.* [15] eỳstedho *B.* [16] *D.B.E.* [17] *D.* [18] *D.B.* danaũ *E.* [19] enteu *B.D.E.* [20]′or ebran ỳdaũ *B.* [21] taũlbord *D.* [22]′*B.D.* [23] *B.* [24]′*not in D.* [25] nac

16. From the time he shall place his hawk in the mew until he shall take it out, he is not to answer any claim; except it be to one of his fellow officers.

17. His saraad is six kine, and six score of silver, subject to augmentation.

18. His worth is six score and six kine, to be augmented.

XI. [OF THE JUDGE OF THE COURT.]

1. The fifth is the judge of the court.

2. He is to have his land free; [11] and his horse in attendance;' and his linen clothing from the queen, and his woollen clothing from the king.

3. His place is opposite to the king, on the other side of the fire, next to the priest of the household.

4. His lodging is the chamber in which the king sleeps: he is to have a pillow and bed-linen from the queen; and the cushion whereon the king sits, during the day, shall be under his head at night: others say that he is not to lodge out of the hall.

5. His horse is to be between the king's horse and the wall, and is to have two shares of provender.

6. He is to have a [a] 'throw-board' of the bone of a sea-animal [22]from the king, and a gold ring' from the queen, and another from the bard of the household; and these trinkets he is neither to sell nor give away whilst he lives.

7. He is to have one man's share with the servants.

8. He is to have from the chief groom his horse, complete from the first nail to the last, and saddled, and brought to him when he rides.

9. The porter is to open the great gate for him when coming to the palace, both in going in and out: and he is never to let him through the wicket, either in going or coming.

10. He is to have one man's share of the grooms silver.

11. He is to have from the spoil made by the household [38]of the king' in a border-country, after the king has had his third, the ox he may choose.

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eu *D.E.* 'nac eu rodỳ nac eu guerthu *B.* [26] leihaf *D.* [27] vǒyhaf *D.* [28] *not in D.* [29] ae estern *B.* [30] *D.* [31] *not in B.* [32]'yn mynet ac yndyuot or llys *D.* [33]'o honeỳ *B.* [34] gollygho *D.* [35] *not in B.* [36]'*not in D.* [37] *not in D.* [38] *D.* [39] or wlat *D.* [40] y *D.*

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[a] The game of throw-board was played with a black king and eight black men against sixteen white men.

xii. Ef adely [1]am pop dadeleutyr a dayar pedeyr ar ugeyn′ [2][e] regthau ar eneyt [3][ereill] [4]aduyran ydau ef.′

xiii. Ef adely barnu [5]ar [6][e] lys [7]ac′ ar e′′ teulu ac [8][ar] aperthenno [9]arnunt [10][en rat.]

xiv. Ef adely llamesten kefruys neu huyedyc hebauc, ykan epenhebogyt.

xv. Ef esyt tredyt anhebcor [11]argluyt.

xvi. Ef adely pedeir arugeyn ycan pop enat [12][or] aprouo ef: ac ene [13]lle e′bo en kyd uarnu [14]braut [15]ykyd ac eneyt ereyll [16]ef adely′ ran deuur.

xvii. Ynaud en hyd ar eurenynes. [17]Puybennac akyrcho naud atau ef, [18]ef akeyf naut′ or pan decreuho dohosparth y [19]dadeleu kentaf eny [20]darfo edyguedaf [21]en e dyt hunnu.

xviii. Oderuyt ydyn emhustelau [22]ac enat llys neu [23]ac [24][ygnat] arall, o [25]keyll edyn hunnu prouy uod en kam yuraut [26]auarnus er enat′ kollet [27]er enat′ ytauaut neu enteu ay pryno y can ebrenyn [28]yr y′ guert kefreyt: os [29]enteu aoruyd [30]talet ydau ysaraet.

xix. [31]Sef eu ysaraet chue byu a chue ugeyn oaryant [32]kan y arderchauael.′

xx. Yguerth eu chue byu a chue ugeyn myu kan yarderchauael.′′

xii. [am y pengŵastraŵd.]

i. [33][E] huechet [34][yŵ] epenguastraut.

ii. Ef adely ytyr en ryt; [35]ay lyeynguysc ykan eurenynes ay uredhynguysc ykan ebrenyn; ayuarch bresguyl.′

iii. Yle eu [36]y am ekeluy ar brenyn.

iv. Ylety eu ety nessaf yr escubaur, urth deleu ohonau [37]ef rannu er ebran [38][neu.]

v. [39]Ef adele duyran or ebran yu uarch ef.

vi. Ef adely pedeir keynyauc [40]o pop march [41][or] arodho ebrenyn, [42]eythyr y [43][gan] tridyn [44]sef eu erey henny′ er escob ar penhebogyt ar croessan: sef achaus nas dely ykan er escob, urth yuod en beryglaur yr brenyn a [45][dylyu or brenin] keuody racdau,

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[1]′pedeir arhugeint am dadleu tir a daear *D.* [2] *B.D.E.* [3] *D.* [4]′ ac ŷdaŵ ef [y daŵ *D.*] ran deu ŵr *B.D.* [5]′ *not in D.* [6] *B.E.* [7]′′ar *B.* [8] *B.D.* [9] arnadunt *B.D.* [10] *B.* [11] brenhŷn *B.D.* [12] *D.* [13]′ *not in B.* [14] *not in B.* [15] *not in B.D.* [16]′ *not in D.* [17]′ Ereill a dyweit panyŵ *D.* [18] *not in B.* [19] dadyl *D.* [20] deruynho *D.* [21] *not in B.D.* [22] ar *B.* [23] *not in D.* [24] *D.* [25] dychaŵn *B.* [26]′ *not in D.* [27]′ *not in B.* [28]′ oc *B.*

12. He is to have for all causes of landed property twenty-four pence, between him and the other judges, of which two shares belong to him.

13. He is to administer justice to the court, the household, and to whoever pertains to them, without fee.

14. He is to have a trained sparrow-hawk, or a male hawk, from the chief falconer.

15. He is the third indispensable man to the king.

16. He is to have twenty-four pence from every judge whom he may examine: and where he may administer justice in conjunction with other judges, he is to have the share of two men.

17. His protection is unto the queen. Whoever may apply to him for protection shall obtain it, from the time he shall commence the summary of the first cause, until he shall finish the last for that day.

18. If a man enter into mutual pledges with the judge of the court, or with another [24]judge; if that person can prove that the judge has pronounced a wrong sentence, let the judge lose his tongue, or otherwise let him redeem it of the king for its legal worth: but if the judge shall be in the right, let the party pay him his saraad.

19. His saraad is six kine, and six score of silver, to be augmented.

20. His worth is six score and six kine, to be augmented.

XII. [OF THE CHIEF GROOM.]

1. The sixth is the chief groom.

2. He is to have his land free; and his linen clothing from the queen, and his woollen clothing from the king; and his horse in attendance.

3. His seat is on the other side of the screen, next to the king.

4. His lodging is the house nearest to the barn, as his duty is to distribute the provender.

5. He is to have two shares of provender for his horse.

6. He is to have four pence for every horse which the king may give, except from three persons; these are, the bishop, the chief falconer, and the jester: he receives nothing from the bishop, because he is the king's confessor, to whom the king is

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[29] yr ygnat *D.* [30] talher *B.* [31]*not in D.* [32]*not in B.* [33] *D.* [34] *D.B.* [35]ae uarch bressvŷl ae urethŷnwŷsc e gan e brenhŷn ae lŷeŷnwŷsc e gan e urenhŷnes. *B.* ae varch pressôyl, ae wisc teirgweith yny vlôydyn. *D.* [36] *not in D.* [37] *not in B.D.* [38] *D.* [39] A dôy rann oe varch ehun or ebran. *D.* [40] am *E.* [41] *D.* [42] dieithyr *D.* [43] *B.* [44]*not in D.* [45] *D.*

ac eyste enyhol adale ylleuys traemolcho: sef achaus [1]adeleyr [2]yr penhebogyt, urth deleu or brenyn yguasanaytu [3]ef or′ try achaus [4][breẏnnẏaŏl] [5]edeuedyr [6][yny breint] [7]nas dely ebrenyn:′ [8]nys dely′ e[9][r] croysan [10]sef acaus nas dely′ [11]kanys ef adely ruymau ekebyster am ykeyllyeu [12]yrrun auo empen emarch arodher ydau′ trael or llys:′′ac [13]or achuysyon henny ny deleant talu aryant [14][ẏ] guastrodyon.

VII. Ef ar guastrodyon adeleant yr ebolyon [15][gŵyllt] hyd en duybluyt [15][adel] otrayan [16]ebrenyn or anreyth.′

VIII. Ef adely [17]e capaneu glau ebrenyn ay [18]hen kefruyeu llyu eu pren ay hen fruyneu dulys ay hen esparduneu dulys.

IX. [19][Ef a dyly] [20]emduyn arueu ebrenyn.

X. Ef adely croen [a]hyc egayaf, acroen buch er haf [[21]y gan y distein′ [22]y wneuthur kebystreu.]

XI. [23]Ny dely neb dym or guadaut namyn e penguastraut [24][ew] adely dernuet erug llyn aguadaut.′

XII. [24][Y] [25]cruyn ygueneutur kebesteryeu.′

XIII. Ef adely coeseu eguarthec alader en ekecyn.

XIV. Y naud eu hyd [26]e parhao talym emarch kantaf [[27]yny llys′ [28]er brenhẏn.]

XV. Ef adely [29]trayan dyruy [30]eguastrodyon ac eu camlurẏ′ ac amober eu merched.

XVI. Ef adely corneyt [31][o] llyn ykan ebrenyn, ac arall y kan eurenynes, [32]arall ykan edysteyn, arey henny adeleant uod ar yancuyn a seyc ouoet.

XVII. Ysaraet [33][ẏŏ] chue byu a chue ugeyn aryant.

XVIII. Yguerth eu chue byu a chue ugeyn myu kan yardercauael: [34]ay saraet aardercheuyr.′

XIII. [AM Y GŴAS-YSTAVELL.]

I. Seyduet eu eguastauel.

II. Ef adely ytyr en ryt; ay uarch [35]en [36]bressuyl; [37]ay lyeynguysc y kan eurenynes ay bredhenguysc ygan ebrenyn.′

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[a] [38]hyd

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[1] nas dyly *D.B.E.* [2] y gan y *D.* [3′] o *B.D.* [4] *B.* [5] *not in B.* [6] *D.* [7′] *not in B.D.* [8′] sef achaŏs nas dyly *D.B.* [9] *B.E.* gan y *D.* [10] *not in B.D.* [11′′] ŏrth dylyu rŏymaŏ y kebystyr a vo am benn y varch a rodher idaŏ am y dŏygeill yn mynet or llys ac am yr *D.* [12′] *not in B.* [13] vrth er *B.* am *D.* [14] *E.* yr *D.* [15] *D.* [16′] anreith yr brenhin. *D,* [17] *not in B.D.E.* [18] *not in D.* [19] *D.B.* ẏ *E.* [20] arwein *D.* [21′] *D.* [22] *D.B.* [23′] *This is the* XII. *section in B. not in D.* [24] *E.* [25′] *not in B.D.* [26] *not*

to rise, and to sit down after him, and to hold his sleeves whilst he shall wash himself: he receives nothing from the chief falconer, because the king is to serve him on three privileged occasions: he receives nothing from the jester because he is to tie the halter, which is on the horse's head given to him, around his testicles, as he goes from the palace: for these causes they are not to pay the grooms silver.

7. He and the other grooms are to have the [15]wild colts, up to two years old, from the king's third of the spoil.

8. He is entitled to the king's rain-caps, his old saddles of unpainted wood, his old cast-off bridles, and his old cast-off spurs.

9. He is to carry the arms of the king.

10. He is to have an [a]ox hide in winter, and a cow hide in summer, [21]from the steward, to make halters.'

11. No one is to have any of the lees, but the chief groom is to have a hand-breadth between liquor and lees.

12. [a] Skins to make halters.

13. He is to have the legs of the cattle slaughtered in the kitchen.

14. His protection is, during a course of the swiftest horse [27]at the court' [28]of the king.'

15. He is to have a third of the dirwy and camlwrw imposed upon the grooms, and the amobyr of their daughters.

16. He is to have a hornful of liquor from the king, another from the queen, and another from the steward; and these are to be his allowance, with a mess of meat.

17. His saraad is six kine, and six score of silver.

18. His worth is six score and six kine, to be augmented: and his saraad is to be augmented.

XIII. [OF THE PAGE OF THE CHAMBER.]

1. The seventh is the page of the chamber.

2. He is to have his land free; and his horse in attendance; and his linen clothing from the queen, and his woollen clothing from the king.

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[a] [38]hart

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in B. [27]'*D.* [28] *B.* [29] *not in D.* [30]'achamlvrv e guastrodeon *B.* [31] *D.* [32] ar trydyd *D.B.* ac arall *E.* [33] *B.D.E.* [34]'*not in B.D.* [35] *not in B.D.E.* [36] *not in D.* [37]'ae urethenwŷsc e gan e brenhŷn ae lŷeŷnwŷsc e gan e urenhŷnes. *B.* ae deir gwisc yny vlŏydyn. *D.* [38] *D.*

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[a] This section in *A.* and *E.* is evidently a misposition of the latter part of section x.

iii. [1]Ef adely uod ylety en [2][er] estauel [2][e kesco] ebrenyn′ [2][endẏ.]

iv. Ef adely kadu er estauel agueneuthur guely ebrenyn agueneuthur [3][y] nekesseu [4]erug eneuat ar estauel.

v. [5]Ef adely ran [6][gŏr] o aryant ekuynos.

vi. Ef adely hendyllad guely ebrenyn.

vii. [7]Ef adely buyta′ en yr estauel.

viii. [8][Ac] ef adely guallau ar ebrenyn [9][en wastat] [10]eythyr [11][yn] eteyrguyl ar bennyc.

ix. Ynaud eu or pan hel [12]un ykeysyau [13]beyc guelt [13]a dan ebrenyn [13]a [[14]guedẏ e del′ [15]y] gueneythur yguely, atanu [13]y dyllad arnau [16][heno] eny teno tranoeth [17][ẏ arnaŏ] [18]duyn edyn′ [19][a gwnel e kam] heb erlyd heb ragod.

x. Ef [20]byeu kadu tresor ebrenyn [21][ẏ am] yfuoleu ay kyrn ay uodruyeu, akeredu ydau [22][ef] akollo [22][o hennẏ.]

xi. Ysaraet [23][ẏŏ] chue byu a chue [a][[23]ugeẏnt [24]o arẏant]

xii. Yguert eu chue byu a chue ugeyn [b]myu, kan yarderchauael.

xiv. [25][or bard teẏlw, aẏ vreẏnt, aẏ swẏd, aẏ delẏet, e traetha hẏnn.]

i. Huethuet eu [26][y] bard teulu.

ii. Ef adely ytyr en ryd; ay uarch [27]en pressuyl; [28]ay lyeynguysc ykan eurenynes ay urethenguysc y kan ebrenyn.′

iii. Ef adely eyste enessaf yr penteulu [29]en eteyrguyl′ [30][arbennẏc] urth rody etelyn enylau.

iv. Ef adely dyllat edysteyn en eteyrguyl [31][arbennẏc.]

v. Pan [32]uenher canu kerd ebard kadeyryauc [33]a [34][e delẏ] decreu; [35]ar [36][canu] kyntaf o Duhu ar eyl or brenyn byeufo ellys; [37]neu onybyt ydau [38]ef akaner, kanet ourenyn arall. Guedy ebart kadeyryauc ebard teulu [39]byeu kanu trikanu okerd amgen.

vi. Oderuyd yr urenynes mennu kerd, aet ebard teulu ykanu

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[a] [40]keynyauc [b] [41]aryant

1′ *not in D.* 2 *B.* 3 *D.* 4 *Here the collation of C. commences, the prior portion being lost.* 5 *This section and the two next follow the* viii[th] *in B.* 6 *B.* 7′ A bóyta adyly *D.* 8 *D.* 9 *B.* 10 *not in D.* 11 *D.* 12 den *B.D.* 13 *not in D.* 14′ *B.* 15 *D.* 16 *C.* 17 *B.* 18′ *not in D.* 19 *C.* 20 adyly *D.* 21 *B.* 22 *C.* 23 *B.C.D.E.* 24 *D.C.E.* 25 *C.* 26 *D.B.C.*

3. His lodging is to be in the chamber wherein the king sleeps.

4. He is to take care of the chamber, make the king's bed, and carry his messages between the hall and the chamber.

5. He is to have one [6] man's share of the supper silver.

6. He is to have the king's old bed-clothes.

7. He is to eat in the chamber.

8. He is always to act as cupbearer to the king, except at the three principal festivals.

9. His protection is, from the time one goes to get a burden of straw to put under the king and upon his return make his bed and spread the clothes thereon at night until he shall take them off on the morrow, to convey away an offender, without pursuit, without opposition.

10. To him belongs the custody of the king's treasure; that is, his vessels, his horns, and his rings; and he is to be punished for what he may lose.

11. His saraad is six kine, and six [a] score of silver.[a]

12. His worth is six score [b] kine and six kine, to be augmented.

XIV. [OF THE BARD OF THE HOUSEHOLD, HIS PRIVILEGE, HIS OFFICE, AND HIS DUTY, THIS TREATS.]

1. The eighth is the bard of the household.

2. He is to have his land free; and his horse in attendance; and his linen clothing from the queen, and his woollen clothing from the king.

3. He is to sit next the chief of the household, at the three principal festivals, who is to place the harp in his hand.

4. He is to have the clothes of the steward, at the three principal festivals.

5. When a song is desired, the chaired bard is to begin; the first song of God, and the second of the king who shall own the palace; or, if there be none, let him sing of another king. After the chaired bard, the bard of the household is to sing three songs, on various subjects.

6. If the queen desire a song, let the bard of the household go

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[a] [40] pence [b] [41] of silver

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[27] *not in B.C.D.E.* [28] ae urethenwŷsc egan e brenhŷn ae lŷeŷnwŷsc e gan e urenhŷnes *B.* ae wisgoed mal y rei ereill. *D.* [29] *not in D.* [30] *B.C.* [31] *B.C.D.* [32] vynhont *D.* [33] ae *D.* [34] *C.* [35] en *B.* [36] *D.E.* [37] ac *B.* [38] *not in D.* [39] a dyly *D.* [40] *A.* [41] *D.*

[1]ydy [2]kerd′ en dyuessur, ahynny en[3]yssel ual nat aflonetho [4][yn] eneuat [5]kanthau.

vii. Ef adeley buec neu ycch or anreyth aguenel [5]e teulu [6][y brenin] eghorgulad, [6][a hynny] guedy ed hel [7]yr brenyn [8]ytrayan: [9][ac] enteu [10]adely pan ranoent [11][ŏy] er anreyth kanu Unbeynyaet Prydyn [12][udunt hŏŷ.]

viii. Ef adely [13]yr brenyn taulburd o [14][asgŏrn] uoruyl, amodruy [15][eur] [16]yr urenynes.

ix. Ylety [17][ŷŏ] ykyd ar penteulu.

x. [18]Ynaud [[19]ŷŏ [20]dwŷn e dŷn a gwnel e kam] hyd ar e penteulu: [21][ereill adyweit panyŏ or canu kyntaf hyt y diwethaf.]

xi. Enekerdho ykyd abeyrt ereyll ef adely ran deuur.

xii. Y saraet eu chue byu a chue ugeyn [22][o] aryant.

xiii. Yguert eu chue byu a chue ugeyn myu [[23]gan e ardŷrchauael′ [24]unweith.]

xv. [25][or gostegwr aŷ swŷd, aŷ vreŷnt, aŷ delŷet, e traetha hŷnn.]

i. Nauuet eu [26][e] gostecur.

ii. Ef adely ytyr en ryt; ay uarch [27]en presguyl; [28]aylyeynguysc ykan eurenynes ay urethenguysc ykan ebrenyn.′

iii. Ef adely ran [29]guyr ygan esuydguyr.

iv. Ef adele pedeir keynyauc opob buc [30][or] [31]adel en dyruy′ [32]or apertheno ar ellys.

v. Ef adely medu [33][e] [34]buyt a[35][r] llyn a′ dan edysteyn.

vi. Ef adele guasanaythu agostecu atarau epost uc pen er efeyryat [36][teŷlu.]

vii. [37]Ef adely seuyll eguasanaet ebrenyn [38][em pob [39]lle] eny absen.

viii. Ef adely triugeyn ykan pop maer [40][e] bysgueyl pan [41]doter en uaer.′

ix. Ef adely or pan dyother emaer [42]eny doter arall [43][enŷ le] guarchadu ellys.′

x. [44]Ef adely senyau urth [45][e] doedreuen ac urth da ebrenyn en ellys or pan el er hun auo [43][maer] endy eny del aral ydy.′

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[1]′kerd idi *D.* [2] *not in B.* [3] araf *B.* dawel *D.* ŷ clwst *C.* [4] *D.* [5] *not in D.* [6] *D.* [7] y *D.* [8] ae rann *D.* [9] *C.* [10] bieu *D.* [11] *D.B.C.* [12] *B.* [13] ŷ gan e *C.D.* [14] *D.* [15] *B.* [16] ŷ gan e *C.D.* [17] *B.D.* [18] *This section follows the next in D.* [19] *B.D.E.* [20] *C.* [21] *D.* [22] *B.C.E.* [23]′ *B.C.D.* [24] *D.* [25] *C.* [26] *B.C.E.* [27] *not in B.C.D.E.* [28]′ac urethenwŷsc e gan e brenhyn ae lyeŷnwŷsc e gan e urenhŷnes. *B.*

to sing to her without limitation, in a low voice, so that the hall may not be disturbed by him.

7. He is to have a cow, or an ox, from the booty obtained by the household from a border-country, after a third has gone to the king: and he is, when they share the spoil, to sing the 'Monarchy of Britain' to them.

8. He is to have a throw-board, of the bone of a sea-animal, from the king, and a [15]gold ring from the queen.

9. His lodging is with the chief of the household.

10. His protection is, to convey an offender to the chief of the household: [21]others say, it is from the first song to the last.'

11. When he shall go with other bards, he is to have the share of two.

12. His saraad is six kine, and six score of silver.

13. His worth is six score and six kine, [23]to be augmented' [24]once.

XV. OF THE SILENTIARY, HIS OFFICE, HIS PRIVILEGE, AND HIS DUTY, THIS TREATS.]

1. The ninth is the silentiary.

2. He is to have his land free; and his horse in attendance; and his linen clothing from the queen, and his woollen clothing from the king.

3. He is to have the share of one man from the servants.

4. He is to have four pence for every cow which comes as a dirwy from any one pertaining to the palace.

5. He is to superintend the meat and drink, under the steward.

6. He is to serve, and keep silence, and strike the pillar above the head of the priest of the household.

7. He is to perform his duty in the service of the king although absent.

8. He is to have sixty pence from every land maer when he becomes maer.

9. From the time that one maer is displaced, until another is appointed, he is to take charge of the palace.

10. He is to look after the furniture, and the property of the king in the palace, from the time that the person who is maer departs until another come.

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ae deirgbisc mal y rei ereill. *D.* [29]gŏr *B.C.E. not in D.* [30]*D.* [31]'adel *B.* dirwy adel *C.* [32]*not in D.* [33]*B.C.* [34]'ar y llyn y *D.* [35]*B.C.* [36]*B.* [37]'*not in D.* [38]*B.C.* [39]peth *C.* [40]*B.* [41]'rodher maeronŷ ŷdaw. *C.* [42]'a vo yny llys synnyaŭ ŏrth y da a vo o vywn y llys yn hynny o yspeit. *D.* [43]*C.* [44]'*not in D.* [45]*B.E.*

xi. Ef adely kannullau [a]tuc ebrenyn.

xii. Yllety eu ykyd ar dysteyn.

xiii. Ynaud eu or ostec kentaf [1][a ossotto] hyd edyuedaf [2]duyn edyn aguenel [3][y] kam.′

xiv. Y saraet eu chue byu a chue ugeyn [4][o] aryant [5]kan yarderchauael.′

xv. Eguerth eu chue byu a chue ugeyn myu kan yarderchauael [6]ungeyth.

xvi. [7][or pen kŷnŷd, aỳ swŷd, aỳ vreỳnt, aỳ delŷet, e traetha hŷnn.]

i. Decuet eu epenkenyt.

ii. Ef adely ytyr enryd ay uarc [8]en [9]presguyl; [10]ay lyeynguysc y kan eurenynes ay urethenguysc ykan ebrenyn.′

iii. Yle ene [11]llys [12][yỏ] yamekeluy ar efeyryat teulu ac ykyd ac ef ekenedyon.

iv. Y lety [13]eu [14]en er odyn.

v. Yancuyn [15]eu tricorneit [16][o] llyn aseyc [17][o wuỳt] vn or corneyt [18][eu] [19]llyn ykan ebrenyn [20]ac arall′ ykan eurenynes, ar trydyt ykan e penteulu.

vi. Ef adely [21][traean] dyruy ekanedyon ac amober eu merchet.

vii. Ef adely pedeir arugeyn ykan pop un [22][or kŷnŷdỳon] [23]et [24]estener suyd ydau.

viii. Ef adely or Nodolyc hyd mys Chueraur bod ykyd ar brenyn pan uenno: ac [25]or [26][gysseuin] huys nos ouys Chueraur ef adely kemryt ykun ay cyrn ay kenlleuaneu amenet yhele euychet: aycorn adely uod enbueylyn [27]ayguerth eu punt.′ Ac ohyny hyd huyl Yeuan hanner haf [28][e delỳ] hele euychet ac en heny oesbeyt nydely ef [29]gueneuthur yaun′ ynep [30]or haul auo arnau′ [31][onŷd] ehun o [32][ỳ] kyd suydocyon: [33][a] rey adeueyt nadely [34]ef teghu namyn vu korn ay [35]kanleuaneu.

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[a] [36]trỏngk

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1 *C.* 2′*not in B.* 3 *D.C.E.* 4 *B.C.E.* 5′*not in B.D.* 6 *not in B.* 7 *C.* 8 *not in B.C.D.E.* 9 *not in D.* 10′ae urethenwỳsc ỳ gan ỳ brenhỳn ae lỳeỳnwỳsc ỳ gan ỳ urenhỳnes. *B.* ae wisc mal y rei ereill. *D.* 11 nevad *C.* 12 *D.C.* 13 *not in B.* 14 *not in D.E.* 15 *not in B.* 16 *D.* 17 *C.* 18 *D.B.C.E.* 19 *not in B.C.D.* 20′ar llall *D.* 21 *D.B.C.* 22 *C.* 23 pan *C.* 4 estenno er arglỏyd e *B.* 25 o *B.E.* 26 *D.B.C.* 27′a phunt yỏ y

11. He is to collect the king's [a]"tunc".[a]

12. His lodging is with the steward.

13. His protection is, from his first proclamation of silence unto the last, to convey away an offender.

14. His saraad is six kine, and six score of silver, to be augmented.

15. His worth is six score and six kine, to be augmented once.

XVI. OF THE CHIEF HUNTSMAN, HIS OFFICE, HIS PRIVILEGE, AND HIS DUTY, THIS TREATS.

1. The tenth is the chief huntsman.

2. He is to have his land free; and his horse in attendance; and his linen clothing from the queen, and his woollen clothing from the king.

3. His seat in the palace is on the other side of the screen, next to the priest of the household, and the huntsmen with him.

4. His lodging is in the kiln.

5. His allowance is three hornfuls of liquor, and a mess of meat; one of the hornfuls of liquor from the king, another from the queen, and the third from the chief of the household.

6. He is to have [21]a third of[/] the dirwy of the huntsmen, and the amobyr of their daughters.

7. He is to have twenty-four pence from every one of the huntsmen when office is given to him.

8. He is to be from Christmas until the month of February with the king, when he shall desire it: and from the first week of the month of February he is to take his dogs, his horns, and his leashes, and go to hunt the hinds: and his horn is to be of the buffalo, and its worth is a pound. And from that time to the feast of St. John at midsummer he is to hunt the hinds; and during that time he is not to answer any one in any claim upon him, unless it be one of his fellow officers: and some say that he is only to swear by his horn and his leashes.

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[a] [36]urine

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werth *D.* [28] *C.* yd *D.* [29]/attep *B.* [30]/namyn y vn oe gytsŏydogyon or haŏl a vo arnaŏ. *D.* [31] *E.* namen *B.C.* [32] *E.B.C.* [33] *B.* [34] *not in B.* [35] kŷnllŷuan. *B.C.* [36] *D.*

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[a] A payment of one pound from each free maenol: still collected, as part of the prince's revenue, in Wales under the denomination of tunc rent.

ix. Ef adely croen hyc egayaf [1]ygueneuthur kenleuaneu′ a croen buch er haf ygueneythr [a]cuaraneu.

x. Tranoeht guedy [2][duŵ] guyl Yeuan haner haf edely [3][ef] menet yhele keyru: ac ony kefyr kyn [4][no] y keuody [5][y] [6]ar yguely aguyscau ykuaraneu, ny dely [7]gueneutur yaun′ [8]e neb [9][ae holo] [10]or haul aouenher ydau. Ac en henny o hesbeyt hyd kalangayaf, edely uod [11]deudeg coluyth kefreythyaul en er hedhod′ ac urth heny edhelyr′′ [12][hŵŷ] hyd kalangayaf. A [13]nauuetyt kalangayaf emay yaun ydau [14][ef] uenet yhely moch koet ac [13]oheny [15]edely [16][efe] uod en eu hely [16][hŵŷ] hyd kalan mys Tacuet′ ac egheyt ahyny oamser nydely [17]ef ateb yneb [18]or hawl′ [19][a vo arnaw] onyd yhun [20]or kydsuydocyon, [b]ahynyhyd kalan mys Tacuuet′ [21]ethelyr [22][e]moch koet′ [[23]os [24]kŷnn gŵisgaŵ ŷ gurŷaneu ŷd holir idaŵ.]

xi. [25]Akalan mys Tacuet edely ef rannu [26][ŷ] cruyn atalu [27]ypaub [28]or [29][kŷt] suydocyon [30]or rei adeleho ran ydau: ac yna ateb.′ [31]A [32]guedy henny rannu ecruyn en deuparth atrayan [33]ar deuparth yr kenedyon ar trayan yr brenyn.′ Odeuparth ekenedyon duy ran ykynyt [34][e] kellky ac un y kynyt [34][e] mylky. Ar penkenyt adely duyran ykan [35][e] kenethyon [35][y] [37]kellchun [c][38][or crwŷn] [d]aduy ran′ ykan kenetyon [39][y] mylchun:′′ ac otrayan ebrenyn or cruyn [40]ef adely [41][y] trayan: [42]ac ef [43]esyt trydydyn [44]adely trayanu′ [45]ar brenyn.′ Ac guedy [46][darffo] henny [46][oll] [47]e penkynyt adely′ dangos ekun [48][ae grŵyn] [49]ar kyrn [49]ar kenlleuaneu yr brenyn: aguedy [50]asdangosso menet ykemryt [51][e] kylc [52]ar uyleynyeyt ebrenyn ac ohyny hyd e Nodolyc bynt ar [53]eu kylc [54][hŵnnŵ] ac erbyn e Nodolyc deuent [55]ar ebrenyn [56][y gymryd] eu breint [57]ac eu lle en ellys.′

xii. Unguerth [58]eu kun epenkynyt akun ebrenyn.

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[a] [59]kŷnllŷvanew.
[b′] [60]o nyt naŵuet dyd y kalan
[c] [61]mŷlgŵn
[d′] [62]ac vn [63]a rhan gwr

[1′] *not in C.* [2] *D.B.C.* [3] *D.* [4] *C.* [5] *D.E.* [6] o *B.* [7′] attep *B.* [8] yr *D.* [9] *D.* [10′′] *not in D.* [11′] eu er hŷd deudec golŵyth kŷureŷthŷawl *B.* [12] *B.C.* [13] *not in D.* [14] *C.B.* [15′] hŷt kalan mŷs Tachwed e dele ef bot ŷn eu hele hŵŷ *B.* ac y dyly eu hely hyt galan mis Tachwed *D.* [16] *C.* [17] *not in D.* [18] o *B.* [′] *not in D.E.* [19] *C.* [20] oe *D.B.C.* [21] ŷd eŷr ŷ helŷ *C.* y dechreuho hely *D.* [22] *C.* [23] *D.* [24] *C.D.* onŷt e dŷd hvnnv kŷn noe gŷuodŷ ŷd holŷr *B.* [25′] *not in D.* [26] *B.C.E.* [27] *not in C.* [28] oŷ *B.* [29] *B.E.* [30′] eu delŷct *B.* crwŷn or reŷ aŷ delŷo ŷdaw *C.* a hynny kynn rannu y crŵyn a neb *D.B.C.* [31] *not in B.C.* [32′] *not in C.* [33] y *D.* [34] *B.C.*

9. He is to have the skin of an ox, in winter, to make leashes; and the skin of a cow, in summer, to make [a] boots.

10. On the morrow after the feast of St. John at midsummer he is to go to hunt stags: and unless he be taken before he has risen from his bed and put on his boots, he is not obliged to answer any one who may have a claim upon him. From that time to the calends of winter there are twelve lawful pieces in the harts; and for that reason they are to be hunted until the calends of winter. And the ninth day of the calends of winter he ought to go to hunt wild swine; and from that time he is to hunt them until the calends of [a] November: and during that time he is not to answer any one's claim, unless it be to one of his fellow officers, [b] and that to the calends' of the month of November, when the wild swine are hunted, if he be cited before he puts on his boots.

11. And on the calends of November he is to share the skins, and pay all his fellow officers who have a right to a share: and then answer. And after that, the skins are to be divided into two portions and a third; the two portions to the huntsmen, and the third to the king. Of the two portions of the huntsmen, the huntsmen with the covert hounds are to have two shares, and the huntsmen with the greyhounds one share. And the chief huntsman is to have two shares of the skins from the huntsmen with the [c] covert hounds, [d] and two shares' from the huntsmen with the greyhounds. And from the king's third of the skins he is to have a third: and he is the third man who shares in the king's third. After all this is completed, the chief huntsman is to show the dogs, [48] his skins,' the horns, and the leashes to the king: and after he has shown them, he takes his progress among the king's villains; and from that time unto Christmas they are to be on the progress: at Christmas they must return to the king, to take their privilege and seat in the palace.

12. The dogs of the chief huntsman are of like worth with those of the king.

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[a] [59] leashes.
[b'] [60] unless on the ninth day
[c] [61] greyhounds,
[d'] [62] and one [63] and a man's share

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[35] *B.C.E.* [36] *D.C.* [37'] *not in B.* [38] *C.* [39] *D.* [40] y penkynyd *D.* [41] *D.C.* [42] *not in D.* [43] ew e *C.* [44'] a traeanha *B.D.C.* [45'] y brenhin ac ef *D.* [46] *D.* [47'] y dyly y penkynyd *D.C.B.* [48] *D.* [49] aỽ *C.D.B.* [50] hynny *D.* [51] *B.* [52'] *not in B.* [53] y *D.* [54] *D.* [55] att *D.* [56] *D.B.C.* [57'] ene llỽs ac [y *D.*] eu lle. *B.C.D.* [58] ynt *B.* [59] *C.* [60] *D.C.* [61] *C.* [62] *D.* [63] *C.*

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[a] All the MSS. here err apparently in reading November in place of December.

xiii. Puybennac auo peth eghyd eregthau ar brenyn nar penkenyt [1]nac arall uo′ hunu adely rannu, ar brenyn [2]deuuys.

xiv. Naud epenkenyd eu [3]duyn [4][e] [5]dyn aguenel [6][e] kam′ hyd [7]en y uo [8]a breyt keleuuet llef ykorn.

xv. Ysarhaet eu chue byu a chue ugeyn [9][o] aryant [10]kan yarderchauael ungueyth.′

xvi. Yguerth eu chue byu a chue ugeyn myu kan yarderchauael [11]ungueyt.

xvii. [12][or medẏd aẏ swẏd, aẏ vreẏnt, aẏ delẏet, ew hẏn.]

i. Vnuet ardec eu [13][y] medyd.

ii. Ef adely ytyr en ryd ayuarc [14]bresuuyl; [15]ay lyeynguysc ykan eurenynhes, ay brethenguysc ykan ebrenyn,′ [16][a hẏnẏ] [17]en eteyr guyl ar bennyc.′

iii. Ny dely ef le detuaul [18]en e[19]llys.

iv. [20][Ẏn] [21]eneuat y lety ykyd ar dysteyn.′

v. Y naud eu or pan dechreuho [22]ef gueneuthur keruyn [23][eit o] uet eny ruymo [24]y huyl am y pen, duyn edyn aguenel [25][y] kam.

vi. [26]Ef adely yr huyl auo ar e keruyn [27][ued] neu pedeir keynyauc ahynny en deuys enepyeufo egulet.′

vii. Ef adely trayan ekuyr, neu pedeir keynyauc eny lle, ykan edysteyn neu archenat atalo pedeir keynyauc. [28]Kuyr egulet′ ual hyn erenyr: [29]y trayan yr medyd kesseuyn; ar deupart [30][a rennẏr] eu tritrayan [31]etrayan yr estauell ar deuparth yr neuad.′

viii. [a]Ysaraet eu chue byu a chue ugeyn [32][o] aryant [33]kan yarderchauael [34]un gueyt.′

ix. Yguerth eu chue byu a chue ugeyn myu kan yarderchauael′ [35][vn weẏth.]

xviii. [35][or medẏc teẏlw, aẏ swẏd, aẏ vreẏnt, aẏ delẏet, ew hẏnn.]

i. Deudecuet eu emedyc [35][teẏlw.]

[a′ 36]Y werth ae sarhaet mal pob un or lleill.

[1′]vo nac arall *C.D.* [2] dewissaũ. *D.C.* [3′]*not in D.* [4] *B.E.* [5] *not in C.* [6] *B.E.* [7] *not in B.C.D.* [8] *not in D.* [9] *B.C.* [10′]*not in B.D.* [11] *not in B.* [12] *C.* [13] *D.B.C.* [14] *not in D.* [15′]ae urethynwysc ỽ gan e brenhỽn ae lỽeỽnwysc e gan e urenhỽnes. *B.C.* ae wisc mal y rei creill. *D.* [16] *C.* [17′]*not in B.D.* [18] *not in D.* [19] neuad *C.B.* [20] *E.* [21′]Y letty yũ ygyt ar

13. Whoever shall have any thing to share with the king, whether he be the chief huntsman or another; that person is to share and the king is to choose.

14. The protection of the chief huntsman is, to convey an offender so far, that the sound of his horn can scarcely be heard.

15. His saraad is six kine, and six score of silver, to be augmented once.

16. His worth is six score and six kine, to be augmented once.

XVII. OF THE MEAD BREWER, HIS OFFICE, HIS PRIVILEGE, AND HIS DUTY, THIS TREATS.

1. The eleventh is the mead brewer.

2. He is to have his land free; his horse in attendance; and his linen clothing from the queen, and his woollen clothing from the king; and that at the three principal festivals.

3. He has no appointed seat in the palace.

4. His lodging is in the hall, with the steward.

5. His protection is, from the time he shall begin to make a vat of mead until he shall tie the covering over it, to convey away an offender.

6. He is entitled to the covering of the [27] mead vat, or four pence; and that at the option of him who may own the feast.

7. He is to have a third of the wax, or four pence in lieu of it, from the steward, or buskins to the value of four pence. The wax of the feast is divided as follows: to the mead brewer in the first place a third; and the two parts are to be divided into three, one third to the chamber, and two thirds to the hall.

8. [a] His saraad is six kine, and six score of silver, to be augmented once.

9. His worth is six score and six kine, to be augmented once.

XVIII. OF THE MEDICINER OF THE HOUSEHOLD, HIS OFFICE, HIS PRIVILEGE, AND HIS DUTY, THIS TREATS.

1. The twelfth is the mediciner of the household.

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[a] [36] His worth and his saraad are similar to those of each of the others.

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distein. *D.B.C.* [22] *not in B.D.E.* [23] *D.* [24] yr *D.* [25] *D.B.C.E.* [26] *not in D.* [27] *B.C.* [28] Val hynn y rennir kóyr y wled. *D.* [29] *not in C.* [30] *B.C.D.* [31] e deuparth er neuad ar traean er estauell. *B.C.D.* [32] *B.C.* [33] *not in B.* [34] *not in C.* [35] *C.* [36] *D.*

ii. Ef adely ytyr en ryd ay uarc [1]en [2]bresuyl [3]ay lyeyn [4][wŷsc] ykan eurenynes ay uredhyn [4][wŷsc] ykan ebrenyn.′

iii. Yle [5][ene llŷs] en eneuat [6][yŏ] emon epost auo ykyd ar keluy ebo ebrenyn en eyste en yemyl.

iv. Y lle [7]tŷ [8]yŏ] ykyd ar penteulu.

v. Ynaud eu or pan archo ebrenyn ydau uenet urth dyn archolledyc [9][neu glaf] nac ene llys [10]ebo nac [11]eythyr ellys [12][y bo ydyn yndaŏ] [13]ene del yurthau′ duyn edyn agnel [14][e] kam.

vi. Ef adely [15][gwneuthur] medhecynyat rad [16]yr a uo en ellys [17]ac yr [a]penteulu [18][ac nŷ cheŷff e ganthunt] [19]eythyr eu guaet dyllat onyt [20][o] un or tri [21][ar] perykyl [22][ual y dywetpŏyd uchot:] [23]sef eu erey henny dernaut [24]em pen hyd er emenyt; adernaut [24]eg korf hyd er emyscar; atory un or peduuar post:′ am pob un or tri perygyl henny edely [25]emedyc nau ugeyn ay uuyd neu punt heb yuuyd aheuyt yguayd dyllat.

vii. [26]Emedyc adely en edoto gorhet pedeir ar [27]ugeyn.′

viii. [28][Am] [29]medekynyat rudhely [b]deudeg [30]keinyaŏc.

ix. [31]Am] [32]medhechynyat llesseu [32]vrth [33]chŏŷd [34]pedeŷr keŷnnŷaŏc′ [35]kyfreith.

x. [36]Am dŷadael guaet pedeŷr keŷnnŷaŏc.′

xi. [37]Am [38]e wŷt beunoeth keŷnnŷaŏc [39]a dymeŷ atal.′

xii. Eoleuat [40]bob nos′ keŷnnŷaŏc [41]kyfreith atal.]

xiii. [42]Guerth padell medyc [43][ŷnŷaeth] keynyauc.′

xiv. [44]Medyc adely kemryt telluet ykan [45][e] kenedel [46]er archolledyc o[47][r] byt maru or uedhecynyaet aguenel ef: ac onys kemer [48]ef, [49]gurthebet tros ygueytret.

xv. [50]Ef adely uenet yr lluedeu.′

xvi. Ef adely nad el or llys [51]en guastat′ onyt kan kanyat ebrenyn.

xvii. [c]Ysarhaet eu chue byu a chue ugeyn [52][o] aryant [53]kan yarderchauael.′

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[a] [54]teŷlu [b] [55]ŏŷth [c]′′ [56]Y werth ae sarhaet megys y vn or rei ereill.

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[1] *not in B.C.E.* [2] *not in D.* [3]′ae urethenwŷsc ŷ gan e brenhŷn ae lŷeynwŷsc e gan e urenhŷnes. *B.* ae wisc. *D.* [4] *C.* [5] *B.* [6] *D.B.C.* [7] *B.D.E.* [8] *D.B.* [9] *D.* [10] *not in D.* [11] odieithyr *D.* [12] *D.* [13]′ *not in D.* [14] *B.C.D.E.* [15] *D.C.* [16]′hyd tra *D.* [17] *not in D.* [18] *B.* [19] dyeithyr *D.* [20] *B.* [21] *B.C.D.* [22] *D.* [23]′ *not in D.* [24] ene *C.* [25]′pedeir arhugeint amoreth. *D.* [26] Ef *B.* [27] *C. is here defective.*

2. He is to have his land free; his horse in attendance; and his linen clothing from the queen, and his woollen clothing from the king.

3. His seat in the hall within the palace is at the base of the pillar to which the screen is attached, near which the king sits.

4. His lodging is with the chief of the household.

5. His protection is, from the time the king shall command him to visit a wounded or sick person, whether the person be in the palace or out of it, until he quit him, to convey away an offender.

6. He is to administer medicine gratuitously to all within the palace, and to the [a]chief of the household;' and he is to have nothing from them except their bloody clothes, unless it be for one of the three dangerous wounds, as mentioned before; these are, a stroke on the head unto the brain; a stroke in the body unto the bowels; and the breaking of one of the four limbs: for every one of these three dangerous wounds the mediciner is to have nine score pence and his food, or one pound without his food, and also the bloody clothes.

7. The mediciner is to have, when he shall apply a tent, twenty-four pence.

8. For an application of red ointment, [b]twelve pence.

9. For an application of herbs to a swelling, four legal pence.

10. For letting blood, four pence.

11. His food daily is worth one penny halfpenny.

12. His light every night is worth one legal penny.

13. The worth of a medical pan is one penny.

14. The mediciner is to take an indemnification from the kindred of the wounded person, in case he die from the remedy he may use: and if he do not take it, let him answer for the deed.

15. He is to accompany the armies.

16. He is never to leave the palace, but with the king's permission.

17. [c]His saraad is six kine, and six score of silver, to be augmented.

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[a]' [54]household [b] [55]eight [c]' [56]His worth and his saraad are similar to those of each of the others.

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[28] *D.* [29] *not in D.* [30] *D.B.E.* [31] *D.* [32] *not in D.* [33] *B.* [34]' *B.D.* [35] *D.* [36]' *B.* [37] *D.* [38] *B.D.* [39]' kyfreith. *D.* [40]' *not in B.* [41] *not in B.* [42]' *not in D.* [43] *B.E.* [44] Ef *B.* [45] *B.* [46] am *B.* [47] *D.* [48] *not in B.D.* [49] talet *D.* [50]' *not in E.* [51]' vyth *D.* [52] *B.E.* [53]' *not in B.* [54] *B.C.D.* [55] *E.* [56] *D.*

xviii. Ygurth [1][ỳŏ] chue byu a chue ugeyn myu,'' [2][gan ỳ arderchauael.]

xix. [am y trulliad.]

i. Tredyt ardec eu etrullyat.

ii. Ef adely ytyr en ryd [3]ay lyeyn ykan eurenynes ay urethyn [4]guysc ykan ebrenyn ay uarch bressuyl.'

iii. Ef adely ran oaryant ekuynos.

iv. Ef adely guarchadu euedkel [5]akantau efyoleu' [6][a chadŏ e cloeu.]

v. Ef adely [7]er huyl auo' ar ekeruyn uet neu pedeir keynyauc [8]a henny en' deuys perchen [9][naŏc] e [10]gulet.

vi. Ef adely guyraut opob gulet [11][or] ebo med arney.

vii. [12]Ef adely trullyau ellyn arody ybaub [a]kemeynt aykylyt.'

viii. Ef adely dyuuallu euedkell ac auo endỳ.

ix. Messur guyraut kefreyth [13]yaul eu lloneyt ellestri egualloyer endunt okuref, ac euhaner [14]o uragaut ac eu trayan [15]o ued.

x. Ef adely buyta ykyd ar suydguyr.

xi. Y lety eu ykyd ar dysteyn.

xii. Ynaud eu or pan decreuho [16][ef dodỳ] [17]llestyr en [18][y] llyn eny darfo ekeuedac enos honno duyn edyn aguenel [19][y] kam.

xiii. Ef adely yoleuat en dyuessur ykan edysteyn [20]urth yguasanaeth.'

xiv. Ysaraet eu chue biu a chue ugeyn [21][o arỳant,] [22]kan yarderchauael.'

xv. Yguert eu chue byu a chue ugeyn myu kan yarderchauael.

xx. [am y drysaŏr.]

i. [23][Petwerỳd ardec] eu edressaur.

ii. Ef adely ytyr enryt ayuarch [24]en [25]bresuyl, [26]ay uredyn [27][wỳsc] ykan ebrenyn ay lyeyn [27][wỳsc] ykan eurenynes.'

iii. Ef adely ran oaryan ekuynos.

iv. Ef adely [28][y] guyraut kefreythyaul.

v. Ef adely argueyn [29]pop neches or' adeueter urthau or port hyd eneuat neu hyd [30][en] elle arall ebo ebrenyn [31][yndaŏ.]

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[a]' [32] herwỳd e delỳho.

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[1] *B.E.* [2] *B.* [3]'ae uarch pressvel ae urethỳnwỳsc e gan e brenhỳn ae lỳeỳnwỳsc e gan e urenhỳnes. *B.* ae wisc. *D.* [4] *not in E.* [5]' *not in B.D.* [6] *B.D.* [7]' a uo o hŏỳl *B.* [8]'ar *D.* [9] *D.B.* [10] med *D.* [11] *D.* [12]' *not in D.* [13] *not in D.* [14] en *B.* or *D.* [15] or *D.* [16] *B.* [17] rodi y llestri *D.* [18] *D.*

18. His worth is six score and six kine, [2]to be augmented.'

XIX. [OF THE BUTLER.]

1. The thirteenth is the butler.

2. He is to have his land free; and his linen from the queen, and his woollen clothing from the king; and his horse in attendance.

3. He is to have one share of the supper silver.

4. He is to take care of the mead cellar, and of the vessels, [6]and to keep the keys.'

5. He is to have the covering of the mead vat, or four pence, at the option of the master of the feast.

6. He is to have liquor from every feast where mead is used.

7. He is to serve the liquor, and give to every one alike.

8. He is to supply the mead cellar, and every thing in it.

9. The lawful measure of liquor is, the fill of the vessels which are used of ale, their half of bragot, and their third of mead.

10. He is to eat with the servants.

11. His lodging is with the steward.

12. His protection is, from the time he shall begin to put a vessel into the liquor until the compotation shall cease for that night, to convey away an offender.

13. He is to have his light without measure, from the steward, for his service.

14. His saraad is six kine, and six score [21]of silver,' to be augmented.

15. His worth is six score and six kine, to be augmented.

XX. [OF THE DOOR-WARD.]

1. The fourteenth is the door-ward.

2. He is to have his land free; his horse in attendance; and his linen clothing from the queen, and his woollen clothing from the king.

3. He is to have one share of the supper silver.

4. He is to have lawful liquor.

5. He is to carry all messages which are told him, from the gate to the hall, or to any other place where the king may be.

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[a] [32]what he may be entitled to.

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[19] *D.B.E.* [20]' *not in B.* [21] *B.E.* aryant *D.* [22]' *not in B.D.* [23] *B.D.E.* [24] *not in B.D.E.* [25] *not in D.* [26]'ae wisc megys y lleill. *D.* [27] *B.* [28] *D.* [29]'negesseu *B.* [30] *B.E.* [31] *D.* [32] *B.*

VI. Ef adely dyllat ebart teulu en eteyr guyl ar bennyc.

VII. [1]Ef adely ylety′ [2]ykyd ar′ porthaur.

VIII. Ef adely buyta ykyd ar suydguyr.

IX. Ef adely adnabod [3][holl] suydocyon ellys [4][oll], ac [5]nas atalyho [6][allan] er un onadunt en eporth ac oseteyl talet kamlury yr brenyn: ac os un [7]uyd or pensuydocyon′ talet [8][ŷdau ŷ] [9]huynep guarth:′ os un or lleyll [10][vyd] pedeir keynyauc [10][kefreyth.]

X. Enaud eu duyn edyn agnel echam hid ar eporthaur, [11]ac entheu adelŷ ekadu eff ene [12]hel epenteulu [13]truy e′ porth,′′ [14][ac yna y ollóng ganthaó,] ac henteu hid eniokel.

XI. Eff adelŷ corneŷd [14][o] lŷn ekan edisteyn, a seic [15]ahennŷ enŷ anchuŷn.

XII. Eff adelŷ ruŷthau [16]e ford er brenin, aŷ wirllisch: apha [17]dŷn benac atraho [18][ef] ŷar effort, [19]ohyd yureyc′ ay uyrllysc ked kouenho yaun ydau ny dely [20]y kafael [18][dim.]

XIII. Ef adely guedy [21][darffo] buyta keru [22]auo yaun yeru or neuat.′

XIV. Ef adely ykyd ar [23]suydguyr ran o aryant e [a]cruyn.

XV. Ny dely eyste en eneuat namyn ar tal ydeulyn [24]y gueneuthur [25]nekesseu urth ebrenyn.

XVI. [b]Ysaraet eu chue byu a [26][chue] ugeyn [27][o] aryan.

XVII. Yguerth eu chue byu a chue ugeyn myhu′ [27][gan ŷ ardŷrchauael.]

XXI. [AM Y COG.]

I. Pemdecuet eu [28]e koc.

II. Ef adely ytyr en ryd ay uarc [29]en [30]bressguyl [31]ykan eurenynes ylyeyn [32]ac y kan ebrenyn′ [33][ŷ urethŷn.]

III. Ef adely keuanedhu ekekyn [34]ac [35][ynteu] adely kafael y [35][gyf] [36]reydyeu ykan edysteyn amayr [37][e] bysgueyl.

IV. Ef adely cruyn eman escrybyl oll [38]or adel yr kekyn

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[a] [39]gŵynos.

[b′] [39]Y werth ae sarhaet megys y lleill.

[1′]E lettŷ ŷó *B.D.* [2′]tŷ e *B.* [3] *B.* [4] *D.* [5]nat *D.* [6] *B.* [7′]or pensvŷdogŷon uŷd *B.D.* [8] *E.B.* [9′]y wynebwerth idaó *D.* [10] *D.* [11′′] *not in B.* [12]del *D.* [13′]yr *D.* [14] *D.* [15] *not in D.* [16] *not in B.D.* [17]vn *D.* [18] *D.* [19′] *not in D.* [20] *not in D.* [21] *D.* [22′]or neuad a vo iaón y yrru. *D.* [23]sŵydogyon *D.* [24] *not in B.D.* [25]ŷ neges *B.* [26] *B.E.* [27] *B.*

6. He is to have the clothes of the bard of the household at the three principal festivals.

7. He is to lodge with the porter.

8. He is to eat with the servants.

9. He ought to know all the officers of the court, that he may not stop them on their passage at the gate; and if he should stop any of them, let him pay a camlwrw to the king; and, if it should be one of the chief officers, let him pay him his [a] 'gwynebwarth': if it should be one of the others, four legal pence.

10. His protection is, to convey an offender to the porter, who is to keep him until the chief of the household shall pass through the gate, [14]and place him under his protection,[/] who is to convey him to a place of security.

11. He is to have a hornful of liquor from the steward, and a mess of meat, for his allowance.

12. He is to clear the way for the king, with his truncheon: and whomsoever he may thrust out of the way, at the length of his arm with his truncheon, though he may seek compensation from him, he is not to obtain it.

13. He is, after meal time, to send out those it is right to send from the hall.

14. He is to have, with the servants, a share of the [a] hide silver.

15. He is not to sit in the hall, but on his knees to deliver the messages to the king.

16. [b] His saraad is six kine, and six score of silver.

17. His worth is six score and six kine, to be augmented.[/]

XXI. [OF THE COOK.]

1. The fifteenth is the cook.

2. He is to have his land free; his horse in attendance; his linen from the queen, and his woollen from the king.

3. He is to inhabit the kitchen; and he is to have his necessaries from the steward and the land maer.

4. He is to have skins of all the small animals which come to

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[a] [39] supper

[b/] [39] His worth and saraad are similar to the others.

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[28] *not in E.* [29] *not in B.D.E.* [30] *not in D.* [31/]ae urethenwŷsc e gan e brenhŷn ae lŷeẏnwŷsc e gan e urenhŷnes. *B.* ae wisc. *D.* [32] *not in E.* [33] *E.* [34] ef *B.* [35] *D.* [36] kŷureẏt *B.* [37] *B.* [38] *not in D.* [39] *D.*

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[a] Literally 'face-shame:' *D.* has 'wynebwerth,' face-worth.

a[1][c eu] cruyn [2]amdanadunt; sef mal edely [3][y] trayan [4]ydau ef′ ar deupart yr dysteyn.

v. [5]Ef adely decreu pop anrec or [6][a] ardemero [7]ef.′

vi. Ef adely [8]edy henyon ar guer′ [9][ar emŷscar.]

vii. [10][Ac] ef [11]adely ehun′ deuot ar anrec dyuedaf ay gossod rac bron ebrenyn, ac ena [12]edely ebrenyn yanrechu [13]ef ouuyd a[14]dyaut.

viii. Ynaud eu or pan decreuho keueyryhau er anrec kentaf eny decho edyuethaf rac bron ebrenyn duyn edyn aguenel ekam.

ix. [15]Edysteyn adely′ ydyuallu o[16]holl leseuoet [17][vrth ardŷmheru e anregŷon] yam pepyr allesseuoet ereyll.

x. Ef adely buyta ykyd ar [18]suydguyr.

xi. Yllety [19][yŵ] ykyd ar dysteyn.

xii. Ef adely ran oaryant echuynos.

xiii. [a] Ysarhaet eu chue byu a chue ugeyn [20][o] aryant [21]kan yarderchauael.′

xiv. Yguerth eu chue byu a chue ugeyn myu′ [22][gan e arderchauael.]

xxii. [am y canŵyllydd.]

i. Vnuet ar pemdec [23]eu [24][y] kanhuyllyt.

ii. Ef adely ytyr en ryt [25]ay uarch′ [26][pressvel] [27]ay wisc megys [28][y lleill] [29]lyeyn ykan eurenynes ay vretyn ykan ebrenyn.′

iii. [30]Ef adely ran oaryant ekuynos.

iv. Ef adely daly kanuyl rac bron ebrenyn yam edyskyl ac ef [31]tra uo en buyta.

v. [32]Ebryuuara ar dyuenyon ael tros edyskyl ef ay dely.

vi. Ef adely dernuet or kanuyll auo eny llau.

vii. Ef adely enenhu [33]e [34][holl] kanhuylleu [34][cŵyr] en ellys ac [35]atenho ay dannet [36][or cŵyr] [37]openeu e kanuylleu [[38]ŷnŷ llŷs′ [39]ef] [40]a [41][ŷ] dely.′

viii. Ef adely aguethyllo or kanuylleu pan el ebrenyn [42]yu estauell.

[a′ 43] Y werth ae sarhaet megys y lleill.

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[1] *B.D.* [2] arnadunt *D.* [3] *D.B.E.* [4]′yr coc *D.* [5]′ *not in D.* [6] *B.E.* [7] ehun *B.* [8]′y gŵer ar dihynyon *D.* [9] *B.D.* [10] *D.* [11]′ehun a dele *B.D.* a dŷlŷ *E.* [12] *not in B.* [13] ynteu *D. not in B.* [14] llŷn *B.* [15]′Et adyly y gan y distein *D.* [16] *not in B.D.* [17] *B.* [18] gŵassanaethwyr *D.* [19] *D.B.* [20] *B.E.* [21]′*not in B.* [22] *B.* [23] *not in E.* [24] *D.B.E.* [25]′*not*

the kitchen with their skins on; that is to say, he is to have one third, and the steward two thirds.

5. He is to taste each dish that he shall season.

6. He is to have the fragments, and the tallow, and the entrails.

7. He is himself to bring the last dish, and place it before the king; and then the king is to present him with meat and drink.

8. His protection is, from the time he shall begin to prepare the first dish until he shall place the last before the king, to convey an offender away.

9. The steward is to supply him with all herbs to season his dishes; such as pepper, and other herbs.

10. He is to eat with the servants.

11. His lodging is with the steward.

12. He is to have one share of the supper silver.

13. [a]His saraad is six kine, and six score of silver, to be augmented.

14. His worth is six score and six kine, [22]to be augmented.[a]

XXII. [OF THE CANDLE-BEARER.]

1. The sixteenth is the candle-bearer.

2. He is to have his land free; his horse in attendance; and his clothing like the rest; his linen from the queen, and his woollen from the king.

3. He is to have one share of the supper silver.

4. He is to hold a candle before the king, opposite his dish, whilst he is eating.

5. The broken bread and fragments, which fall over the dish, are his.

6. He is to have a hand-breadth of the candle which he shall hold in his hand.

7. He is to light all the wax candles in the palace; and the wax he may bite off the tops of the candles in the palace belongs to him.

8. He is to have the remains of the candles, when the king retires to his chamber.

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[a][43]His worth and saraad are similar to the others.

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in D. [26] *B.E.* [27]ae urethỳnwỳsc e gan e brenhỳn ae lyeỳnwỳsc e gan e urenhỳnes. *B.* [28] *D.* [29] *not in D.* [30] *C. here resumes.* [31] pan *B.* [32] Ef adyly y briỏ vara ar divynyon ael dros y dysgyl. *D.B.C.* [33] *not in D.* [34] *D.* [35]adyly a tynho ae deint or cỏyr y ar benn pob kanhỏyll. *D.* [36] *C.* [37] o pen *B.C.* [38]*E.* [39] *C.* [40]euo bỳeuuỳd *B.* [41] *B.* [42] ỳnỳ *E.* [43] *D.*

IX. Ef adely ykan edysteyn ytreul en dyuessur o[1][r] kanuylleu.

X. Y naud eu [2]duyn edyn aguenel [3][ẏ] kam heb erlyt heb rachot or pan [4]enynher ekanuyll kentaf eny dyfoder edyuethaf:′ [5][ac uelly y mae y bop un or rei ereill heb erlit ac heb ragot.]

XI. Pan hel ebrenyn [6]yr estauell ef adely menet akanuyl [7]kantau oy ulaen.

XII. Ef adely buyta ykyd ar suydguyr.

XIII. Ylety eu ykyt ar dysteyn.

XIV. [a]Y sarhaet [8][ẏv] chue byu a chue ugeyn [9][o] aryant [10]kany [11][ar] darcauael.′

XV. Yguerth [9][ẏó] chue byu a chue ugeyn myu kan yarderchauael.′′

[12]Uchof etraythuyd′ oureynt adelehet er un suydauc ar pemdec aperthyn ar ebrenyn.

Ema[13]n [14]weithyon] [15]edecreuun ny traythu′ o[16][r] huyth [17][sóydaóc] aperthyn ar eurenynes.

XXIII. [AM DDISTAIN Y VRENINES.]

I. Kyntaf eu [18]onadunt [19]e dysteyn [20][e vrenhỳnes.]

II. Ef adely ytyr en ryd ayuarch [21][pressvel,] [22]aylyeyn ykan eurenynes ay urethenguysc ykan ebrenyn.′

III. Ef adely [23][en wasdat] medhu [24][e] bóyt a[24][r] llyn [24][en] er estauel.

IV. [25]Ef adely guasanaythu ar eurenynes ar uuyd allyn.′

V. [26]Ef adely trayan [27]dyruy [28][e gan] suydguyr eurenynes.′

VI. [29]Ylety eu y kyd [30]ar dysteyn ebrenyn.′

VII. Nydely eyste en er estauel namyn guasanaythu or [31]estauell hyd ekekyn.′

VIII. Ynaud eu duyn edyn [32][a] guenel [33][e] cam hyd ar dysteyn ebrenyn [34]ac enteu hyd enyhoghel.′

[a′′ 35]Y sarhaet ae werth megys y lleill.

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[1] *B.* [2′]or pan enynher y ganhóyll gyntaf yny diffodher y diwethaf dóyn y dyn a wnel y cam heb erlit [ac *D.*] heb ragot. *D.B.C.* [3] *E.* [4] enynho *C.* [5] *D.* [6] ỳó *B.* [7] *not in D.* [8] *B.E.* [9] *B.C.E.* [10′] *not in B.* [11] *C.E.* [12′] Uchot y traethassan ni *D.C.* [13] *B.* [14] *D.* [15′] y traethóu *D.* [16] *B.C.D.E.* [17] *D.* [18] or reỳ henne *B. not in D.* [19] *not*

9. He is to have a supply of candles, without measure, from the steward.

10. His protection is, to convey away an offender, from the time the first candle is lighted until the last is extinguished, without pursuit, without impediment: and in like manner the rest possess their right, without pursuit, and without impediment.

11. When the king retires to the chamber, he is to go before him with a candle.

12. He is to eat with the servants.

13. His lodging is with the steward.

14. [a]His saraad is six kine, and six score of silver, to be augmented.

15. His worth is six score and six kine, to be augmented.[a]

The privilege and duty of the sixteen officers pertaining to the king are treated of above.

Here we proceed to treat of the eight officers who pertain to the queen.

XXIII. [OF THE QUEEN'S STEWARD.]

1. The first of them is the [20]queen's steward.

2. He is to have his land free; and his horse in attendance; and his linen from the queen, and his woollen clothing from the king.

3. He is always to superintend the meat and drink in the chamber.

4. He is to serve the queen with meat and drink.

5. He is to have a third of the dirwy from the queen's servants.

6. His lodging is with the steward of the king.

7. He is not to sit in the chamber, but to serve from the chamber to the kitchen.

8. His protection is, to convey an offender to the king's steward; and he, to a place of safety.

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[a][35]His saraad and worth are similar to the others.

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in C. [20] *C.* [21] *B.C.* [22]ae urethŷnwŷsc e gan e brenhŷn ae lŷeŷnwŷsc e gan e urenhŷnes. *B.C.* ae wisc megys y lleill. *D.* [23] *C.* [24] *B.* [25]A gŏassanaethu y vrenhines adyly. *D.* [26]*not in D.* [27] *not in B.* [28] *B.* [29]*not in B.* [30] a *D.C.E.* [31]gegin yr ystauell. *D.* [32] *B.C.D.E.* [33] *B.C.D.* [34]*not in D.* [35] *D.*

ix. Ef adely [1caffael 2y] trayan y kan 3holl suydguyr ebrenyn eregthau ay kedemdeython 4a2[c o hynny y] duyran ydau 5ef. 6[ehun.]

x. Ef adely pedeyr keynyauc 7o aryant ekuynos eregthau 8[ae gedymdeithyon, nyt amgen] 9ar kokeu a10[r] duyran ydau 11ef, 12[ehun.]

xi. Ef adely 13[kaffael] yholl 14reyt ykan dysteyn ebrenyn en dyuessur.

xii. aYsaraet eu chue byu a chue ugeyn 15[o] aryant 16[kan ŷ ardŷrchavael.]

xiii. Yguerth eu chue byu a chue ugeyn myu kany arderchauael.a

xxiv. 16[o effeŷrŷat e vrenhŷnes ew hŷn.]

i. 17Er eyl eu 18er efeyryat eurenynes.a

ii. Ef adely ytyr en ryd ay uarch 19[pressvel] 20ay lyeyn ay uredyn ykan eurenynes ar brenyn.a

iii. Ef 21[a dele] trayan decum eurenynes ac aperthyn 22[o] ar er estauell.

iv. Ef adely pedeyr keynyauc 23[kefreith] opop ynseyl agoret arodho eurenynes.

v. 24Ef adely 25yhofrum 26apaub 27[or] apertheno atey.

vi. Ef adely 28dyllat eurenynes 29er hun' ypenytyo 30endau'' [31en hŷt' 32e Garawŷs,] 33erbyn e Pasc.a

vii. Ef adely bendycau 34adel ouuyt allyn' yr estauel.

viii. 35Y lety 36[ŷ6] ykyd ac efeyryat ebrenyn en ty eclochyd.

ix. Ynaud eu 37[hebr6g y dyn] hyd 38er egluys' nessaf.

x. Ysaraet 39[ŷ6] heruut braut 39[e] senet.

xi. Yguerth 40[ŷ6] heruuyd breynt ekenedel: ac 41euelly 42[am] pop grahur.

xxv. 42[o pen gwastravt e vrenhŷnes aŷ swŷd, aŷ vreŷnt, aŷ delŷet, e traetha hŷn.]

i. Tredyt eu penguastraut 43e urenynes.

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a' 44Y sarhaet ae werth megys y lleill.

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1 *C.B.* 2 *D.* 3 *not in B.E.* 4 ar *B.* 5 *not in C.* 6 *D.C.* 7 *not in D.* 8 *D.* 9 y D. 10 *D.E.* 11 *not in B.C.* 12 *D.C.* 13 *C.* 14 treul *B.* 15 *B.C.* 16 *C.* 17 *not in B.D.* 18 *not in B.C.D.* ' ŷ heffeiriat. *E.* 19 *B.C.* 20' ae urethenwŷsc e gan e brenhŷn ae lŷeŷnwŷsc e gan e urenhŷnes. *B.* ae lŷeŷn wŷsc ŷgan evrenhŷnes aŷ vrethŷnwŷsc ŷ gan e brenŷn. *C.* ae wisc. *D.* 21 *B.C.D E.* 22 *B.D.* 23 *D.* 24 *This, is the*

9. He and his fellows are to have a third from all the king's servants, and of that two shares are for himself.

10. He and his fellows, that is, the cooks, are to have four pence from the supper silver, and two shares of it belong to him.

11. He is to receive all his necessaries from the steward of the king, without measure.

12. "His saraad is six kine, and six score of silver, [16] to be augmented."

13. His worth is six score and six kine, to be augmented."

XXIV. OF THE PRIEST OF THE QUEEN, THIS TREATS.

1. The second is the queen's priest.

2. He is to have his land free; and his horse in attendance; and his linen and woollen from the queen and the king.

3. He is to have a third of the queen's tithe; and of what may pertain to the chamber.

4. He is to have four legal pence for every patent seal which the queen shall give.

5. He is to have her offering, and that of every one pertaining to her.

6. He is to have the clothes in which the queen shall do penance during Lent, against Easter.

7. He is to bless the meat and drink which are brought to the chamber.

8. His lodging is with the king's priest, in the house of the chaplain.

9. His protection is, to accompany an offender to the nearest church.

10. His saraad is according to the decision of the synod.

11. His worth is according to the privilege of his kindred: and so of every graduate.

XXV. OF THE CHIEF GROOM OF THE QUEEN, HIS OFFICE, HIS PRIVILEGE, AND HIS DUTY, THIS TREATS.

1. The third is the queen's chief groom.

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[a]" [44] His saraad and worth are similar to the others.

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eighth section in D. [25] offrum e urenhynes *B.D.* offrum *C.E.* [26] paub *C.E.* ac *D.* [27] *B.* [28]' gŏisc y penytyo yndi *D.* [29]'e reỳ *B.C.* ỳ hun *E.* [30] endvnt *B.C.* [31]' *B.* [32] *B.C.* [33]'*not in B.* [34]' ebŏet arllỳn adel *B.* bŏyt a llyn *D.* [35] *This section is the fourth in B.* [36] *B.* [37] *D.* [38]' y llann *D.* [39] *B.C.* [40] *B.* [41] e uel henne *B.* [42] *C.* [43] *not in D.C.* [44] *D.*

II. Ef adely ytyr enryd ayuarch [1][pressvel ;] [2]ay lyeyn [3][wỳsc] ykan eurenynes ay urethynguysc ykan ebrenyn.′

III. Ef adely pedeyr keynyauc opop march [4][or] [5]arodho eurenynes, enteu adely [6]roy kebystyr kan bob un [7][or meirch.]

IV. Ylety [[8]ỳ ỏ [9]e tỳ nessaf er escubaỏr] ykyt a penguastraut ebrenyn.

V. Ynaud [10]eu [11]med rey′ hyd ar penguastraut ebrenyn [12]ereyll adeueyt panyu′ hyd [13]tra parhao [14][talỳm] [15]redec [16][gan] emarch kentaf yr urenynes [17]duyn [18]edyn aguenel [19][e] kam.′

VI. Ef adely trayan [20]er ebolyon hyd en duyulyd o[21][r] anreyth ar deu parth y penguastraut ebrenyn.

VII. [a]Y sarhaet eu chue byu a chue ugeyn [22][o] aryant [23][kan ỳ ardỳrchavael.]

VIII. Yguert [24][ỳỏ] chue byu a chue ugeyn myu kany arderkauael.′

XXVI. [25][O WAS ESTAVELL E VRENHỲNES AỲ SWỲD, AỲ DELỲET, AỲ VREỲNT, E TRAETHA HỲN.]

I. Pedueryd eu [26]guastauell eurenynes.′

II. Ef adely ytyr en ryt ay uarch [27][pressvel a hen capan e urenhỳnes] [28]ay lyeyn [29]ykan eurenynes′ ay uretyn [30][wỳsc] y kan ebrenyn.′′

III. [31]Ef adely ran oaryant ekuynos.′

IV. Ef adely gueneuthur nechesseu [32][ỳ vrenhines] erug [33]er estauel ar neuat.′

V. Ef adely guassanaythu ar yurenhynes [34]eythyr [35][yn] eteyrguyl ar benyc ar uuyt allyn.

VI. Ef adely kadu [36]cloeu kofres′ eurenhynes [37]adyuallu er estauell agueneuthur [38]y guely′ [39][ỳ vrenhines.]

VII. Ylety eu estauell eurenynes ay guely eny gueyty urth uod en paraut ygueneuthur [40]nechesseu [41]ebrenyn ar′ urenhynes.

VIII. Vn naud eu [42]ac vn sarhaet ac vn guert′ aguastauell ebrenyn.

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[a]′ [43]Y werth ae sarhaet megys y rei adywetpỏyt vry.

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1 *B.* 2′ ae urethỳnwỳsc e gan e brenhỳn ae lỳeỳnwỳsc e gan e urenhỳnes. *B.* aỳ dỳllat val e lleill. *C* ae wisc. *D.* 3 *B.* 4 *D.* 5 *not in C.* 6 rodỳ *B.C.D.E.* 7 *D.* 8 *B.C.D.* 9 *B.C.* 10 *not in C.* 11 herwỳd *B.C.D.* ′ *not in E.* 12′ herỏỳd ereỳll *C.D.* 13 e *B.C.D.* 14 *B.C.* y *D.* 15 redec y *D. not in B.* 16 *C.D.* 17′ *not in D.* 18 *not in C.* 19 *B.C.E.* 20 *not in C.* 21 *D.B.C.E.* 22 *C.B.E.* 23 *C.* 24 *C.B.E.* 25 *C.* 26′ ỳ gwas

2. He is to have his land free; his horse in attendance; and his linen clothing from the queen, and his woollen clothing from the king.

3. He is to have four pence for every horse given by the queen; he is to give a halter with every one of the horses.

4. His lodging is the house nearest to the barn, with the chief groom of the king.

5. His protection, some say, is to the king's chief groom: others say, that it is during a course of the swiftest horse belonging to the queen, to convey away an offender.

6. He is to have one third of the colts up to two years old, taken in pillage; and the two portions, belong to the chief groom of the king.

7. [a]His saraad is six kine, and six score of silver, [23]to be augmented.[/]

8. His worth is six score and six kine, to be augmented.[//]

XXVI. OF THE QUEEN'S PAGE OF THE CHAMBER, HIS OFFICE, HIS DUTY, AND HIS PRIVILEGE, THIS TREATS.

1. The fourth is the queen's page of the chamber.

2. He is to have his land free; and his horse in attendance; and the queen's old cap; and his linen from the queen, and his woollen clothing from the king.

3. He is to have one share of the supper silver.

4. He is to convey the queen's messages between the chamber and the hall.

5. He is to serve the queen, except at the three principal festivals, with meat and drink.

6. He is to keep the keys of the queen's coffers, and supply the chamber, and make the queen's bed.

7. His lodging is the queen's chamber, and his bed is in the closet, that he may be ready to perform the commands of the king and queen.

8. His protection, his saraad, and his worth are the same as those of the king's page of the chamber.

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[a][//] [43] His worth and saraad are similar to those before mentioned.

ŷstauel. *E.* [27] *B.* [28][/]aŷ dŷllat val elleŷll. *C.* ae wisc. *D.* [29][/]*not in B.* [30] *B.* [31][/]*not in D.* [32] *C.D.* [33][/]y neuad ar ystauell. *D.* [34] dyeithyr *D.* [35] *D.* [36][/]agoryadeu corprys *D.* [37][/]a gŏneuthur gwely y vrenhines; a diwallu yr ystavell. *D.* [38]*not in C.* [39] *C.* [40] kŷureŷt *B.C.* kyfreideu *D.* [41][/]ŷ *E.* [42][/] *not in B.C.D.* [43] *D.*

IX. [a][1]E sarhaet ỳ6 chuebu6 a chue ugeỳnt o arỳant′ [2]kan ỳ ardỳrchavael.′

X. [3]E werth y6 chuebu6 a chueugeỳnmu6 gan e ardỳrchauael.′

XXVII. [4]OR LLAV VORWỲN AỲ SWỲD, AỲ BREỲNT, AỲ DELỲET, E TRAETHA HỲNN.]

I. Pemhet eu [5][y] llauoruyn.

II. Hy adely ymarch [6]en bresuuyl a [7]hen dyllat eurenynes.

III. [8][Hỳ adelỳ] [7]a y hen crysseu ay hen llenllyeyneu [9][ae hen funenneu] [10]ay hen fruyneu [11]ay hen eskydyeu′′ [12]ay hen′ [13][gyfr6yeu.′

IV. Hy adely ran oaryant ekuynos.

V. Ynaud eu or pan dano [14]y dyllat ar [14]e guely [15][y vrenhines] eny tenho dranoeth.

VI. [16][Hỳ adele] yguely [17]en er estauell mal ecleuho e keyr lleyaf adeuetho eurenynhes.

VII. [[18]Eguerth ae sarhaet herwỳd ỳ breỳnt.′

VIII. [19]Y sarhaet y6 or byd g6rya6c traean sarhaet yg6r: ony byd g6rya6c, hanner sarhaet y bra6t.

IX. Y g6erth y6, na g6ed6 na g6rya6c, hanner g6erth y bra6t. ' Ac velly am bop g6reic.′

XXVIII. [20]O DRỲSSAVR E VRENHỲNES, AỲ SWỲD, AỲ VREỲNT, AỲ DELỲET, E TRAETHA HỲNN.]

I. Chuehet eu [21]dressaur eurenynes.′

II. Ef adely ytyr en ryt ay uarch [22]en [23]presguyl ay [24]lyeyn y kan eurenynes ay uredhyn ykan ebrenyn.′

III. Ef adely duyn guyraut [25]pan uo med.

IV. Ny dely [26]ef eyste en er estauell namyn guasanaythu oy seuyll.

V. Ef adely ran oaryant ekuynos.

VI. Ylety [27][y6] ykyd [28]ar dryssaur ebrenyn enty e porthaur.

VII. [29]Un naud eu adryssaur ebrenyn.′

VIII. Ysarhaet eu [30]chue byu a′ chue ugeyn [[31]o aryant′ [32]kan ỳ ardỳrchavael.]

IX. Yguert [33][ỳ6] chue byu a chue ugeyn myu, [34][kan ỳ ardỳrchavael.]

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[a] [35]Ae sarhaet uelly ae werth uelly dyeithyr na drychefir.

1′ *B.C.* 2′ *C.* 3′ *B.C.* 4 *C.* 5 *D.B.C.E.* 6 *not in B.C.D.E.* 7 *not in B.D.* 8 *C.* 9 *B.C.* 10′′ ae hen esgityeu ae hen fr6yneu *D.B.* 11′ *not in C.* 12 *not in E.* 13 *D.B.* 14 *not in D.* 15 *D.* 16 *B.* 17 a vyd yn *D.* a delỳ vot en *C.* 18′ *B.* 19′ *D.* 20 *C.* 21′ ỳ dryssaur. *E.* 22 *not in B.C.D.E.* 23 *not in*

9. [a] His saraad is six kine, and six score of silver, to be augmented.

10. His worth is six score and six kine, to be augmented.[a]

XXVII. OF THE HANDMAID, HER OFFICE, HER PRIVILEGE, AND HER DUTY, THIS TREATS.

1. The fifth is the handmaid.

2. She is to have her horse in attendance; and the queen's old clothes.

3. She is to have her old shifts, her old bed linen, her old bands, her old bridles, her old shoes, and her old saddles.

4. She is to have one share of the supper silver.

5. Her protection is, from the time she shall spread the clothes on the queen's bed, until she shall take them off the following day.

6. She is to have her bed in the chamber, that she may hear the least word spoken by the queen.

7. Her worth and saraad are according to her privilege.

8. Her saraad, if she be married, is a third of the saraad of her husband: if she be not married, half the saraad of her brother.

9. Her worth, whether single or married, is half the worth of her brother. And so for every woman.

XXVIII. OF THE QUEEN'S DOOR-WARD, HIS OFFICE, HIS PRIVILEGE, AND HIS DUTY, THIS TREATS.

1. The sixth is the queen's door-ward.

2. He is to have his land free; his horse in attendance; and his linen from the queen, and his woollen from the king.

3. He is to take liquor when there shall be mead.

4. He is not to sit in the chamber, but to do his duty standing.

5. He is to have one share of the supper silver.

6. His lodging is with the king's door-ward, in the porter's house.

7. His protection is as that of the king's door-ward.

8. His saraad is six kine, and six score of silver, [32] to be augmented.[a]

9. His worth is six score and six kine, [34] to be augmented.[a]

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[a][a] [35] And his saraad the same, and his worth the same, only not augmented.

C.D. [24][a]urethỳnwỳsc e gan e brenhỳn ae lỳeỳnwỳsc e gan e urenhỳnes. *B.* dỳllat val e lleỳll. *C.* wisc. *D.* [25]ene *B.C.D.* [26]*not in B.D.* [27] *D.B.* [28] a *B.C.D.E.* [29][a]*not in D.* [30][a]*not in C.* [31][a] *B.C.* arỳant *E.* [32] *B.* [33] *B.C.E.* [34] *C.* [35] *D.*

XXIX. [1][O KOC E VRENHŶNES E TRAETHA HŶNN.]

I. Seuduet eu [2]ekoc.

II. Ef adely ytyr en ryd ayuarch [3]en [4]presguyl [5]ay lyeyn ykan eurenynes ay uredhen ykan ebrenyn.′

III. Ef adyly [6]y dyuallu [7]or dysteyn [8]oy [9][holl] kefreydyeu [10]en e′ kekyn.

IV. Ef adely decreu pop [11]ferem [12]or [13]akeueyryho [14]ef.

V. [15]Ynaud eu un naud′ akoc ebrenyn.

VI. Ylety eu ykyd a [16][r] dysteyn [17]ebrenyn.

VII. [18]Ysarhaet [19][ỳỏ] chue byu a chue ugeyn [19][o] aryant.

VIII. Yguerth [19][ỳỏ] chue byu a chue ugeyn myu′ [20][kan ỳ ardỳrchavael.

XXX. O KANHWŶLLŶD EVRENHŶNES AỲ SWŶD, AỲ VREŶNT, EW HŶNN.]

I. Huyduet eu [21][e] kanuyllyd [22]eurenynes.

II. Ef adely ytyr en ryd ay uarch [23]presguyl [24]ay lyeyn ykan eurenynes ay vredhen ykan ebrenyn.′

III. Ef adely ran oaryant ykuynos.

IV. Ef adely dernuet opob kanuyll [25][or] adalyho eny [26]durn.

V. Ef adely [27][o] [28]pen ekanuylleu atenho ay dannet.′

VI. Ef adely guedhyll ekanuylleu holl.

VII. Ef adely [29][y] bryu uara a [30][r] [31]bryu dyuenyon ahel dros deskel ebrenyn [32][es.]

VIII. Vn naud [33][ỳỏ] ac un [34]llety ac un sarhaet ac vn guerth′ [35][yỏ] a [36][[a]chanhỏŷllŷd] ebrenyn.

[37]Huchof [38]re traydhassam ny o[39][r] peduar [39][sỏŷdauc] ar ugeyn aperthyn ar ellys.

XXXI. HEMAN ETRAYTHUN [40][NŶ] OR SUYHOCYON [41]ARUER [42][AR REŶ] [43]O DEUAUT′ AUYD [44][ANT] [45]EN [46][E] [47]LLYS.

I. [48]Kentaf eu or rey henny [49][e] guastraut auyn.

II. [50]Er eyl eu [51][e] troydyauc.

---

[a] [52]dryssaur

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[1] *C.* [2] koc e vrenhynes. *C.* [3] *not in B.C.D.E.* [4] *not in C.D.* [5] ae urethŷnwŷsc e gan e brenhŷn ae lŷeŷnwŷsc e gan e urenhŷnes. *B.* a dŷllat val e lleŷll. *C* ae wisc. *D.* [6] *not in D.* [7] e gan e *B.* [8] o *C.* [9] *D.* [10]′ *not in C.* [11] anrec *D.* [12] *not in B.* [13] a ardỳmhero *C.* [14] *not in B.C.D.* [15]′ Vn naỏd ỳỏ *B.C.* \ n naỏd ac vn werth ac vn sarhaet yỏ *D.* [16] *B.* [17] *not in B.* [18]′ *not in D.* [19] *B.C.E.* [20] *C.* [21] *B.E.* [22] *not in B.E.* [23] *not in C.D.* [24]′ ae urethenwŷsc ỳ gan e brenhŷn ac lŷeŷnwŷsc e gan e uren-

XXIX. OF THE QUEEN'S COOK, THIS TREATS.

1. The seventh is her cook.

2. He is to have his land free; his horse in attendance; and his linen from the queen, and his woollen from the king.

3. He is to be supplied by the steward with all his necessaries for the kitchen.

4. He is to taste each dish that he may prepare.

5. His protection is the same as that of the king's cook.

6. His lodging is with the steward of the king.

7. His saraad is six kine, and six score of silver.

8. His worth is six score and six kine, [20] to be augmented.[f]

XXX. OF THE QUEEN'S CANDLE-BEARER, HIS OFFICE, AND HIS PRIVILEGE, THIS TREATS.

1. The eighth is the queen's candle-bearer.

2. He is to have his land free; his horse in attendance; and his linen from the queen, and his woollen from the king.

3. He is to have one share of the supper silver.

4. He is to have a hand-breadth of every candle he shall hold in his hand.

5. He is to have the tops he shall bite off the candles.

6. He is to have the remains of all the candles.

7. He is to have the broken bread and broken fragments that fall over the queen's dish.

8. His protection, lodging, saraad, and worth, are the same as those of the [a] candle-bearer of the king.

Above we have treated of the twenty-four officers that pertain to the court.

XXXI. HERE WE TREAT OF THE OFFICERS IN THE COURT BY CUSTOM AND USAGE.

1. The first of these is the groom of the rein.

2. The second is the footholder.

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[a] [52] door-ward

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hŷnes. *B.* aŷ dŷllat val e lleŷll *C.* ae wisc *D.* [25] *D.* [26] law. *C.* [27] *C.* or *D.* [28f] a dynho ae danned or canhŏylleu. *D.* [29] *D B.C.E.* [30] *B.C.D.E.* [31] *not in C.* [32] *B.C.D.E.* [33] *C.B.* [34f] sarhaet ac un werth ac un lletŷ *B.* [35] *D.* [36] *B.C.D.E.* [37] Uchot *D.* [38] e *C.D.* [39] *D.B.C.E.* [40] *B.C.E.* [41f] devavt ac arver *C.* [42] *B.* [43] *not in B.C.D.* [44] *D.* [45] e mevn *B.C.* [46f] *C.D.* [47] llŷssoed. *C.* [48f] *not in D.* [49] *B.* [50] *not in B.* [51] *B.C.* [52] *A.*

iii. [1]E tredyd [2][ŷv] mayr [2][e] byssueyl.
iv. Peduueryt [2][ŷ6 e] ryghyll.
v. Pemhed [2][ŷ6 e] porthaur.
vi. Chueched [2][ŷ6 e] guŷlhur.
vii. Seythued [2][ŷ6 ŷ] kenutey.
viii. Uythued [2][ŷ6 e] pophuryes.
ix. Nauuet [2][ŷ6 e] gof llys.
x. Decuet [2][ŷv e] penkerd.′
xi. [3]Unuet ardec ŷ6 er olchurŷes.′

xxxii. [4]or gwastraut awuŷn aŷ swŷd, aŷ vreŷnt, aŷ delŷet, e traetha hŷnn.]

i. [5]Kentaf eu′ [6][or reŷ henne e] guastraut auuyn.
ii. [7]Ef adely ytyr en ryd ay uarch [8][pressuel] ay [9]dyllat [10]val y lleŷll′ [11]urethenwŷsc e gan e brenhŷn ae lŷeŷnwŷsc e gan e urenhŷnes.]
iii. Ef adely kapaneu glau ebrenyn [12]en [13]e reŷ] emarchoko [14]endau ay hen fruyneu ay hen [15]hossaneu, ay hen esparduneu, ay hen kefruyeu eurcalc′ ay holl estarn.
iv. Ef adely uod emop lle [16]eny absent tros epenguastraut.′
v. Ef adely daly guardhaual ebrenyn pan eskynho apan dyskenho aduyn yuarch yu lety atranoyth yduyn ydau.

vi. Ef adely kerdet en kauacos yr brenyn [17][yn wastat] [18]urth yguasanaeth [19][u] pan uo reyd.
vii. [20]Ef adyly pedholy [21]march ebrenyn.′
viii. Ylety eu ykyd ar penguastraut.′′
ix. Ef adyly [22]kufruyau [19][ŷ] march er egnat llys a duyn ydau [23]urth eskenu arnau; enteu byeu barnu [24][ida6 ynteu] yureynt ay delehet [25][ŷdav ef] enrat. [26][Ereill adyweit mae y peng6astra6t adyly hynny.]
x. Ynaud eu or pan decreuho egof llys gueneutur pedeir pedhol ac eu tho [26][o] hoylyon [27]ac ydau enteu′ [28]eu dody [29][hvŷ] adan′ [29][traet] uarch ebrenyn duyn e [30][dŷn a wnel e cam.]

xi. Ysaraet [30][ŷ6] chue byu a chue ugeyn [31][o arŷant.]
xii. Yguerth [32][ŷ6] chue byu a chue ugeyn myu [33][kan][34]

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[1] *not in B.C.* [2] *B.C.* [3]′ *B.* [4] *C.* [5]′*not in C.* [6] *B.* onadunt *D.* [7] *not in C.* [8] *B.D.* [9] wŷsc *C.D. not in B.* [10]′ *C.* megys – *D.* [11] *B.* [12] *C.* [13] *B.C.* [14] endunt *B.C.D.E.* [15]′kŷurŏŷeu eurgalch ae hen esparduneu ae hen hossaneu *B.* [16]′tros e penguastraut enŷ absent. *B.C.D.* [17] *D.*

3. The third is the land maer.
4. The fourth is the apparitor.
5. The fifth is the porter.
6. The sixth is the watchman.
7. The seventh is the woodman.
8. The eighth is the baking-woman.
9. The ninth is the smith of the court.
10. The tenth is the chief of song.
11. The eleventh is the laundress.

XXXII. OF THE GROOM OF THE REIN, HIS OFFICE, HIS PRIVILEGE, AND HIS DUTY, THIS TREATS.

1. The first of these is the groom of the rein.

2. He is to have his land free; his horse in attendance; and his clothing like the rest; his woollen clothing from the king, and his linen clothing from the queen.

3. He is to have the king's rain-caps in which he shall ride; his old bridles; his old hose; his spurs; his brass-mounted saddles; and all his horse equipage.

4. He is to officiate in the absence of the chief groom.

5. He is to hold the king's stirrup when he mounts and when he alights, and lead his horse to the stable, and bring it to him the following day.

6. He is always to walk near the king, that he may serve him when necessary.

7. He is to shoe the king's horse.

8. His lodging is with the chief groom.

9. He is to saddle the horse of the judge of the court, and bring it to him to mount; the judge in consequence is to determine causes concerning his privilege and duty gratuitously. [26]Others say the chief groom is to do this.'

10. His protection is, from the time the smith of the court shall begin to make four horse-shoes with their complement of nails until he places them under the feet of the king's horse, to convey away an offender.

11. His saraad is six kine, and six score of silver.

12. His worth is six score and six kine, [33]to be[34]

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[18]' *not in B.* [19] *C.D.E.* [20]'' *not in E.* [21] meŷrch *C.D.* [22] kŷweŷrŷaû *C.B.D.* [23] y *D.* [24] *D.* [25] *C.B.* [26] *D.* [27]'enedarfo ydaû ef *B.C. not in D.* [28]'a phedoli *D.* [29] *C.B.* [30] *B.C.D.E.* [31] *C.B.* arŷant. *E.* [32] *B.C.D.E.* [33] *C.* [34] *The remainder of this book is lost in C.*

xxxiii. [am y troediaŵg.]

i. Er eyl eu [1][e] troydyauc.

ii. Ef adely ytyr en ryd [2]ay lyeyn ay urethyn ay uarch presguyl.′

iii. Ar suyd hono adau [3]oureynt tyr ydau.′

iv. Ef adely daly traet ebrenyn eny arfet or pan decreuho eyste [4]eg keuedac enyhel ykesku ac adely kossy ebrenyn ac egheyt ahyny [5]oespeyt [6]ef adely guylyau′ ebrenyn rac [7]pob guall.

v. Ynaud [8][ŷŵ] or pan doto ebrenyn ytrayt eny arfet [9][ef] enyel yu estauell [10]duyn e′ [[11]den [12]a wnel e kam.]

vi. Ef adely buyta [13]yar un dyskyl ar brenyn ay keuen ar etan.

vii. [a]Ysarhaet eu chue byu a chue ugeyn [14][o] aryant.

viii. Yguerth [15][ŷŵ] chue byu a chue ugeyn myu [16]kan yarderkauael.′

xxxiv. [am y maer biswail.]

i. Tredyt eu mayr [17][e] bysgueyl.

ii. [17][Ef a dele e tŷr en rŷd.]

iii. Ef adely guarchadu ellys [18]guedy er estyuart llys en pennaf.′

iv. [19]Ef adely kamryd [20][attaŵ] a [21]roho emayr ar [b]kaghellaur [22]atau oda′ ydaly ellys.

v. Ef [23]byeu [24]pery er ar [25][ar eredic] a′ holl [25][gyf] reydyeu ellys.

vi. Ef [23]byeu [26][holl] dyruy akamlury euayrtref.

vii. [27]Ef adely ebedyu guyr euaertref; [28][ae wreic] [29]ac amober eu merched.

viii. En ebo dadeleu [30][y] rug deugur [30][o wyr] [31]or uaertref [32]am tyr′ [33][a daear] [34]ef adely pedeyr ar ugeyn [35][os amtir y byd] neu am emlat neu amledrat.′

[a′] [35]Y sarhaet ae werth megys y gŵastraŵt auŵyn.

[b] [35]righill

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[1] *B.D.* [2] ae uarch pressvel ae urethŷnwŷsc e gan e brenhŷn ae lŷeŷnwŷsc e gan e urenhŷnes. *B.* ae varch ae wisc megys y lleill. *D.* [3′]idaŵ o vreint y dir. *D.* [4] ene *B.D.* [5] amser *D.* [6′] gŵyllŷet ef *B.* [7] *not in B.* [8] *B.D.E.* [9] *D.* [10′] *not in D.* [11] *B.E.* [12] *B.* [13] ar *B.E.* am *D.* [14] *B.* [15] *B.E.* [16′] *not in B.* [17] *B.* [18′] en penhaf guedŷ er estŷwart llys. *B.* [19] Ac *D.* [20] *D.* [21] rodho *D.B.E.* [22′] oda *D.* – attaŵ *B.* [23] adyly *D.E.* [24′] parattoŷ *B.* [25] *D.* [26] *B.* [27] Ac *D.* [28] *D.* [29] *not in D.* [30] *D.B.* [31] e *B.D.* [32′] *not*

XXXIII. [OF THE FOOT-HOLDER.]

1. The second is the foot-holder.

2. He is to have his land free; and his linen, and his woollen; and his horse in attendance.

3. And this office descends to him by privilege of land.

4. He is to hold the king's feet in his lap, from the time he shall begin to sit at the banquet, until he goes to sleep; and he is to rub the king; and during that space of time, he is to guard the king against every mischance.

5. His protection is, from the time the king shall put his feet in his lap until he goes to his chamber, to convey away an offender.

6. He is to eat from the same dish with the king, with his back towards the fire.

7. [a] His saraad is six kine, and six score of silver.

8. His worth is six score and six kine, to be augmented.[a]

XXXIV. [OF THE LAND MAER.]

1. The third is the land maer.

2. He is to have his land free.

3. He is to superintend the court, under the steward of the court.

4. He is to receive the things brought to him by the [a] 'maer' and the [a] 'canghellor' [b] for the supply of the court.

5. He is to order the ploughing; and all the necessaries for the court.

6. He is to have the whole dirwy and camlwrw of the [b] 'maer-trev.'

7. He is to have the ebediw of the tenants of the maer-trev; and [28] his wife[a] the amobyr of their daughters.

8. If there arise suits between two of the tenants of the maer-trev, he is to have twenty-four pence, if they should be concerning land, fighting, or theft.

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[a] [35] His saraad and worth are the same as those of the groom of the rein.

[b] [35] apparitor

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in D. [33] *B.* [34]neu am lledrat neu am emlad ef a dele pedeŷr arugeŷnt. *B.* [35] *D.*

---

[a] Each cymwd had a 'maer' who superintended it, and received the dues to the lord; and a 'canghellor' to determine causes.

[b] The 'maer-trev' was one township, out of the fifty townships composing a cymwd, set apart as demesne land for the lord.

IX. Ef adely teghu dros dyr [1][bŏrd] ellys.

X. Ef adely trugeynt opop karcharaur [2]or ahel [3]eny ehol.′

XI. Ef adely guestuaeu [4]ar guyr euaertref.

XII. Eguarthec auo [5]eny guarchadu ef teyr nos kyn eu llad′ [6]euo byeu′ eu cruyn.

XIII. Ny dely nep cruyn guardhec [7][e] mayr bysgueyl namyn ef ehun nar brenyn auo [8]en ellys nac ef ny uo.′

XIV. Ynaud eu duyn [9][y] dyn [10][a wne. e kam] dros [11]teruyn tyr ellys.

XV. Ylety eu ebuyty.

XVI. [a]Y sarhaet [12][ẏŏ] chue byu a chue ugeynt [13][o] aryant.

XVII. Yguerth [14][ẏŏ] chue byu a chue ugeyn myu [15]kan yarderch-auael.′

XXXV. [AM Y RHINGYLL.]

I. Pedueryd eu eryghyll.

II. Ef adely ytyr [16][yn ryd.]

III. Apan uo ebrenyn eny llys ef adely buyt seyc.

IV. Ef adely seuyll erug edeupost, [17]aguyalen eny llau′ [18][a gŏylyaŏ] rac llosky ety tra uo ebrenyn en buyta.

V. Ac [19][a dele] euet ykyd ar suydguyr: ac ny dely eyste trauo ebrenyn [19][en bŏẏtta nac en ẏuet] eneneuad [19][ac] ny dely tarau epost eparth ebo ebrenyn.

VI. Ef adely lloneyt ellestri eguallouyer [20]endunt o[21][r] kuruf ac eu hanner o[22][r] urachaut ac eu trayan o[22][r] ued.

VII. [23]Ac [24][ef] adely koesseu [24][er] echen a[24][r] guarthec akafer oy kuhud ef [25][e wneẏthur kuaraneu] kefuc a[26][c e]y ufarneu; a nauuedtyt kalangyaf [26][y keiff] peys [27]ackrys allahudyr heb tenllyf [28][a dele e gaffael.] Kahyd edely [28][bot] [29]ydyllat akulym ylaudyr. Kalan gayaf edely kafael kapan, akalan Mahurth ne Chueraur mantell.

VIII. [30]Eryghyl a [31][dele] ran [31][nu] erug [32]ebrenyn ar kaghellaur.

[a′ 33] Y sarhaet ae werth megys y lleill.

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[1] *D.* [2] *not in B.* [3]′ymyŏn geol. *D.B.* [4] e gan *B.* [5]′ teirnos kynn eu llad yny warchadŏ ef *D.* [6]′ef bieiuyd *D.* [7] *B.E.* [8]′nac ef nẏ uo ene llẏs. *B.* [9] *D.B.* [10] *B.D.* [11] *not in D.* [12] *B.E.* [13] *B.* [14] *B.E.* [15]′*not in B.* [16] *D.B.E.* [17]′*not in B.D.* [18] *D.B.* [19] *B.* [20] ac ŏynt *D.* [21] *B.* [22] *D.* [23] *not in B.D.* [24] *B.D.* [25] *B.* [26] *D.* [27] *not in*

9. He is to swear for the land [1]of the table[/] of the palace.

10. He is to have three score pence from every prisoner that enters his jail.

11. He is entitled to [a]'gwestva' from the men of the maer-trev.

12. The skins of the cattle which may be in his keeping for three nights before they are slaughtered belong to him.

13. No person is to have the skins of the cattle of the land maer but himself, whether the king be in the palace or absent.

14. His protection is, to convey an offender over the boundary of the land of the palace.

15. His lodging is in the buttery.

16. [a]His saraad is six kine, and six score of silver.

17. His worth is six score and six kine, to be augmented.[/]

XXXV. [OF THE APPARITOR.]

1. The fourth is the apparitor.

2. He is to have his land free.

3. And, when the king is in the palace, he is to have a mess of meat.

4. He is to stand between the two pillars, with a rod in his hand, and watch, lest the house should be burned, whilst the king is at meat.

5. He is to drink with the servants: and he is not to sit while the king shall be eating and drinking in the hall; and he is not to strike the pillar on the side where the king shall be.

6. Of the vessels used in serving, he is to have the fill of ale, and the half of bragot, and the third of mead.

7. And he is to have the legs of the oxen and kine obtained by his information, to make boots to the height of his ankles; and on the ninth day of the calends of winter, he shall have a coat, a shirt, and trousers without [b]'tenlliv.' His clothes are to reach to the knot of his trousers. On the calends of winter, he is to have a cap; and a mantle on the calends of March, or February.

8. The apparitor is to divide between the king and the canghellor.

[a/] [33]His saraad and worth are similar to the others.

D. [28] *B.* [29] ydillat vot *D.* [30] Ef *B.* Righyll *D.* [31] *B.D.* [32] er arglvyd *B.* [33] *D.*

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[a] 'Entertainment.'

[b] Literally 'stiffening,' and here may perhaps signify 'lining.'

IX. Ef adely [1]or marudy [2][y] kyc bulch,[/] ar emenyn bulch, ar maen yssaf [3]yr ureuan, ar llyn [a]glas, ar guanaf yssaf or hyd, ar yeyr, ar kadeu, ar uuyall [4][gynnut,] ar dalar [[5]eu [6]or ŷt[/] [7]heb vedi] [8]obyt en edayar ac ony byt [9]talar [10][ŷ] eyryonenyeu.

X. [11][Ef adyly] [12]o pob ty [13][or] edhel ar neges [14][seu] ebrenyn [4][ŷdaŵ] torth ay henllyn.

XI. Teyr keuelyn [15][adyly bot] en hyd yguaeu duy draykeuen ac un [15][or tu] racdau.

XII. Or anreyth [16]adecher [17]eythyr ygulad[/] ef adely [18][y] taru [18][or byd] [19]neu anyueyl nydel adan guet neu kanflyt.

XIII. Pan uo maru eryghyll ebrenyn [20]adely kafael[/] yda holl.

XIV. O[21][r]sereyr [22]e ryghyll [23][ac ef] enyeyste [24]tra gueneler e[/] dadeleu nydely kafael [25][o iaŵn] namyn gocreyt keyrc ablyskyr huy.

XV. Ysaraet [[26]ym pob lle hagen[/] [27]ŷŵ] heruuyt rey kemeynt asaraet [28]eneb pyeufo[/] [29]etyr esaraer arnau. [30][Ac uelly y alanas.] [31]Med ereill[/] [32][paneŵ] [b]teyr byu atry ugeyn[/] [33][o] aryant [34][yŵ y sarhaet.]

XVI. [c]Yguerth [35][ŷv] teyrbyu atryugeynmyu.[/]

XXXVI. [AM Y PORTHAŴR.]

I. Pemet eu eporthaur.

II. Ef adely ytyr en ryt: ay ty oueun eporth.

III. Ef adely yemporth [36]or llys en guastat;[/] aseyc pan uo ebrenyn.

IV. Ef adely opob anrec [37][or] [38]ael truy eporth [39][e] derneneyt; [[40]nyt amgen[/] [41]o [42]aeron ac ŵyeu a phenweic[/] [43]a manbetheu uelly.]

V. Ef adely opop pun kenud [44][a del truŷ] [45]eporth escheren atenno en dylesteyr [46]yr march aylau ar eporth.

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[a] [47]heb geffylu,

[b/] [47]chwebu a chŵeugeint.

[c/] [47]Ae werth chŵebu a chŵeugeinmu.

[1/]kvbŷl or kyc bvlch a uo ene marŵtŷ *B.* [2] *D.* [3] or *B.D.* [4] *D.B.* [5] *D.* [6/] *B.D.* [7] *D.* [8] *not in B.D.* [9] talareu *D.* [10] *B.* yr *D.E.* [11] *D.B.* [12] ym *D.* [13] *D.* [14] *B.* [15] *D.* [16/]orwlat *D.* [17/]o orwlat *B.* [18] *D.* [19] ac ony byd *D.* [2/]bŷeu *B.* bieiuyd *D.* [21] *D.* [22] *not in D.* [23] *B.* [24/]tra uo e *B.* ymywn *D.* [25] *D.* [26/] *D.* [27] *B.E.* [28/]perchenaŵc *D.B.* [29] *not in D.* [30] *D.B.* [31/]Ereill adyweit *D.B.* [32] *B.D.* [33] *B.* [34] *D.B.*

9. He is to have from a house in which a death has taken place, the meat in cut, the butter in cut, the lowest stone of the quern, the [a] green flax, the lowest layer of corn, the hens, the cats, the [4] fuel axe, and the headland of corn uncut in the field, or the skirts if there be no headland.

10. From every house to which he goes on the business of the king, he is to have a loaf and its [a] 'enllyn.'

11. Three cubits are to be the length of his spear; two behind him, and one before him.

12. Of the booty obtained out of the country, he is to have a bull, or an animal that has not been under the yoke, or a milch heifer.

13. When the apparitor dies, the king is to have all his goods.

14. If the apparitor be sitting, and is insulted whilst causes are trying, he is to have no other compensation than a sieve of oats and an egg shell.

15. His saraad, [26] in every case,' according to some, is equal to the saraad payable to the person upon whose land he may be insulted. And in like manner his [b] 'galanas.' Others say his saraad is [b] three kine, and three score of silver.'

16. His worth is three score and three kine.'

XXXVI. [OF THE PORTER.]

1. The fifth is the porter.

2. He is to have his land free: and his dwelling in the gateway.

3. He is to have his food always from the palace; and a mess, when the king is present.

4. He is to have a handful of every gift that goes through the gate; that is of fruit, eggs, and herrings, and such small things.

5. He is to have from every burden of fuel that comes through the gate, the billet he may be able to take, without impeding the horse, with his hand on the gate.

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[a] [47] unhackled

[b'] [47] six kine, and six score pence.

[c'] [47] And his worth six score and six kine.

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[35] *B.* [36'] ynwastat or llys; *D.B.* [37] *D.* [38] adel *B.D.* [3] *B.D.* [40'] *D.B.* [41] *B.* [42'] *D.B.* [43] *D.* [44] *B.* a el truy *E.* [45] *not in D.* [46] yar y *D.* [47] *D.*

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[a] Whatever is eaten with bread except flesh.

[b] Literally 'murder,' and in a secondary sense the compensation for murder.

vi. Ef adely pedeyr keynyauc [1]ykan pop karcharaur a [2]kayer e porth arnau.

vii. Ef adely [a]tennu cruyn er anyueylyeyt [3][nyt amgen y gŵarthec] aladher en e [4]llys; [5][ac eu kadŵ yny ranher: ac] [6]enteu adely′ keynyauc o pop un [7]onadunt huy.′

viii. Ef adely or anreyth [8]o uoc adel truy eporth hucc ahallo ef [9]erbyn yguryc yderchauael ay un llau yny uo keuuc y [10]troet atal y [11]deu lyn [12][ef.]

ix. [b13]Elludyn adel yr porth kudha ef beuuyt.′

x. Ef adely uod enryghyl [14]ar euayrtref: [15]ac [16][ef] adely pedeyr keynyauc opop amobyr adel ohonei.

xi. Ef adely guesyau guyr euaertref ygueyth: [15]ac [16][ef] adely [17][pedeir keinaŵg] opop dyruy akamlury [18]adecher y′ arnadunt [19]gober.

xii. Ef adely [20][gŵneuthur] nekesseu en ryd en ellys [21][oll:] [19]ac [22][ef] adely kadyt ekaus opopo.

xiii. Ef adely arluyau ellys [23]yam pery [24]guellta apery′ keneu [19]e tan.

xiv. Ynaud eu kadu edyn aguenel [25][e] kam eny [26]del epenteulu yu lety druy eporth ar penteulu [27][adyly ydŵyn] [28]hyd enyhochel.

xv. Ysaraet eu chue byu a chue ugeyn [29][o] aryant.

xvi. Yguerth [30][ŷŵ] chue byu a chue ugeyn myu.

xxxviii. [am y gŵyliŵr.]

i. Chuechet eu eguylur.

ii. Ef adely ytyr enryt; ay [c]uuyt bres [31][ŵyl;] ayarchenat; a thort ay henllyn en [31][y] uoreuuyt.

iii. Ny dely huyllyau namyn or pan eler ykysku [32]hyd e′ dyt: [33]enteu adely kysku edyd ac na guenel dym [34]namyn yr′ yhober.

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[a] [35]tynnu

[b′] [36]Y llŵdyn diwethaf adel or anreith odef trŵy y porth ef bieu.

[c] [36]wisc

---

1 o *B.D.* 2 kaŷo *B.* 3 *D.* 4 kegŷn *B.* 5 *D.* 6′idaŵ ynteu ydaŵ *D.* 7′*not in D.* 8 *not in D.* 9 herŵyd *D.* 10 thraet *D.B.E.* 11 *not in B.D.* 12 *B.D.* 13′Ef bŷeu ellvden kvtta a del er porth. *B.* Ŷ llŵŷdŷn cŵta adel ŷr porth ew bŷeuuŷd. *E.* 14 en *B.* 15 *not in D.E.* 16 *D.E.* 17 *D.*

6. He is to have four pence from every prisoner upon whom the gate shall be shut.

7. He is to [a]spread the skins of the animals, [3]that is, the cattle,' which are slaughtered in the palace; [5]and to keep them until they are shared: and' he is to have a penny for each of them.

8. He is to have, of the swine, taken in pillage that pass through the gate, the sow which he shall be able, with one hand, to lift by her bristles until her feet are as high as his knees.

9. [b]The animal that comes through the gate without a tail belongs to him.'

10. He is to act as apparitor over the maer-trev: and he is to have four pence from every amobyr that comes therefrom.

11. He is to summon the tenants of the maer-trev to work: and he is to have [17]four pence, of every dirwy and camlwrw levied upon them, as fee.

12. He is to perform errands throughout the palace gratuitously: and he is to have the remains of the cheese he may toast.

13. He is to get ready the palace, by ordering a supply of straw, and lighting the fire.

14. His protection is, to keep an offender until the chief of the household passes through the gate to his lodging; and the chief of the household is to convey him to a place of safety.

15. His saraad is six kine, and six score of silver.

16. His worth is six score and six kine.

XXXVII. [OF THE WATCHMAN.]

1. The sixth is the watchman.

2. He is to have his land free; his [c]food in ordinary; and his buskins; and a loaf, with its enllyn, for his morning meal.

3. He is to watch only from the time of going to sleep until day: he is to sleep in the day time; and is to do nothing without a reward.

[a 35] pull off

[b 36] The last animal of forfeited property that comes through the gate belongs to him.

[c 36] dress

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[18]'a del *B. not in D.* [19] *not in D.* [20] *D.* e *B.* [21] *B.D.* [22] *D.* [23] o *D.* [24]'gŵellt a *D.* [25] *B.D.E.* [26] el *B.D.* [27] *D.B.* [28] *not in B.D.* [29] *B.* [30] *B.D.E.* [31] *D.B.* [32]'yny vo *D.* [33] ef *D.* [34]'heb *D.* [35] *D.B.E.* *D.*

iv. Rey adeueyt edely [1][ef] legeyt er anyueylyeyt aladher ene llys: [2]ac adely y′ dyllat yam [3][y] capan a[3][e]hossaneu.

v. O[4][r] kefyr [5]ef en kesku en er amser [6]edely [7][ei] huyllyau ked mayher [8]ny dyhuchyr ydau;′ ac ony meythyr [9]ay kafael en kesku talet′ kamlury yr brenyn.′′

vi. Ynaud eu or pan decreuho [10]ef kanu ykorn [11]pan hel′ [12][e nos] yhuylyau eny agorer eporth tranoeth.

vii. [a]Y saraet eu chue byu a chue ugeyn [12][o] aryant.
viii. Y guerth [13][ẏó] chue byu a chue ugeyn myu.′

xxxviii. [am y cyn utai.]

i. Seythuet eu ekenutey.
ii. Ef adely ytyr enryd; ay uuyt presguyl; [14]aseyc pan uo ebrenyn; ay archenat.′
iii. Ef adely [15]auo reyd urth kenuta en ellys;′ ac okyll [16]enteu dym o heny ef adely ytalu.

iv. Ef adely kadu march ekenut [17]akymryd [18][ẏ] ebran [16]ydau beunoeth or llys, amarchokaet arnau en menet [19]ekenuta [20][ac] okyll ac ef ar y [21]guarchau ef adely ytalu.′

v. Ny dely ef manelu ekenut or ansaut ydoto ar emarch guedy edel adref.
vi. Ef adely gedueu er escrybyl aladher en ellys [22]sef achaus [23]eu heny′ urth y eskernechu ay [24]kenut uuyeyll ef.

vii. Ynaud eu hyd ekallo yuury ay uuyall neu ae hudhyf.
viii. [a]Y sarhaet eu chue byu a chue ugeyn aryant.
ix. Yguerth [25][ẏó] chue byu a chue ugeyn myu.′

xxxix. [am y boburies.]

i. [b]Huyduet [26][yó] e [27]popuryes.

[a′ 28]Y werth ae sarhaet megys y lleill.
[b 28]Chwechet

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[1] *D.* [2′]ae *D.* [3] *D.B.* [4] *D.* [5] enteu *B.* [6′′]e dele talu kamlóró er brenhỳn onỳ meỳdỳr achet maỳder enteu nỳ dele kaffael e sarhaet. *B.* [7] *D.* [8′]ef ny dyly kaffel iaón *D.* [9′]ef adyly talu *D.* [10] *not in B.D.* [11′]*not in B.* [12] *B.* [13] *B.E.* [14] *not in B.* [′]ae archenat; a seic pan vo y brenin. *D.* [15′]vrth kỳnnutta auo reỳt ỳdaó or llỳs; *B.* or llys a vo reit

4. Some say that he is to have the eyes of the animals slaughtered in the palace: and to have his clothes, including his cap and hose.

5. If he be found sleeping during the time he is to watch, though he be beaten, he is not to be compensated; and, if he be not beaten by the person who finds him asleep, let him pay a camlwrw to the king.

6. His protection is, from the time he shall begin to blow his horn, when he goes to watch at night, until the gate shall be opened on the following morning.

7. [a]His saraad is six kine, and six score of silver.

8. His worth is six score and six kine.[a]

XXXVIII. [OF THE WOODMAN.]

1. The seventh is the woodman.

2. He is to have his land free; and his food in ordinary; and a mess, when the king is present; and his buskins.

3. He is to have whatever may be necessary for collecting fuel for the palace; and if he lose aught thereof, he is to make it good.

4. He is to take care of the horse that carries the fuel, to receive provender for it nightly from the palace, and to ride upon it in going to the wood to collect fuel; and if he should lose it while under his charge, he is to pay for it.

5. He is not to trim the fuel, otherwise than as he may put it on the horse, after it is brought home.

6. He is to have the necks of the animals that shall be slaughtered in the palace; the reason of which is, that they are chopped with his fuel axe.

7. His protection is, as far as he can throw his axe, or his bill.

8. [a]His saraad is six kine, and six score of silver.

9. His worth is six score and six kine.[a]

XXXIX. [OF THE BAKING-WOMAN.]

1. The [b]eighth is the baking-woman.

[a-a] [28]His worth and saraad are like the others.

[b] [28]sixth

6rth gynnutta; *D.* [16]*not in B.* [17-17]ac o chyll y ganthaƀ talet. Ef adyly karreit ehun beunoeth or kynnut ac ebran y varch beunoeth or llys a marchogaeth arnaƀ yn mynet yr coet. *D.* [18]*B.* [19]ỳr coet *E.* [20]*B.E.* [21]warchadƀ *B.E.* [22]o *D.* [23-23]e dele *B. not in D.* [24]*not in B.D.* [25]*B.E.* [26]*D.B.E.* [27]bobydes, *D.* [28]*D.*

II. Hy adely ybuyt [1]or llys; ay dyllat;′ aseyc pan uo ebrenyn; atheyssen dyued popy opop amryu ulaut apopo; ay guely en ebuyty.

III. Ny dely keuody rac nep trauo en poby.

IV. Ynaud eu hyd yburyho ay crauell.

V. [2]Ysarhaet eu [3][o bŷd gŏrŷaŏc] trayan sarhaet ygur [3][a hŷ a phob gureŷc] onybyt gur [3][ŷaŏc] hanner saraet ybraut.

VI. Yguerth [4][ŷŏ] na hy auo [a]guedu na hy ny uo hanner guerth ybraut.′

XL. [AM Y GOV LLYS.]

I. Nauuet [5][ŷŏ] egof llys.

II. Ef adely ytyr en ryd; ay uuyt presguyl; aseyc pan uo ebrenyn.

III. Ef adely gueneuthur [6][kyf] reydyeu ellys [7][oll] en rat. [8]eythyr trifed sef eu [9]erey heny [b]guarthaual [10][a] kant kallaur akyll kulldyr atetyf buyall kenut apen guayu′ [11]a pop un or tri [12]fed heny ef adely tal ylauur.

IV. Ef adely [13]ysuydychyon ellys gueneuthur yu reydyeu′ en rad huenteu [14]adeleant [15][adillat] [16]yanrechu ef am pop llauur.′

V. Ef [17]byeu [18]amobyreu merchet egoueyn [19]ereyll.

VI. Ef adele ekeynyon [20]sef eu [21][e] keynyon′ [22][e] guyraut kentaf adel yr neuat.

VII. Yle en ellys [23][ŷŏ] [24]ental eueyg′ en [25]emyl erefeyryat teulu.

VIII. Ynaud eu or pan dechreuho [26][guneŷthur] ygueyth ybore eny [27]darfo enos [28][honno.]

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[a] [29]gurŷaŏc

[b′] [30]penn gŏaeŏ, agŏarthaf cant callaŏr, a thedyf bŏyall gynnut; [31]′ kant kvllter, a phen guaeu, a thedŷf bvŷall kennut;

[1′]ae dillat or llys; *D.* [2′] *not in D.* [3] *B.* [4] *B.E.* [5] *B.D.E.* [6] *D.* [7] *D.B.* [8] dyeithyr *D.* [9] *not in D.* [10] *E.* [11] am *B.D.* o *E.* [12] *not in D.* [13′] guneŷthur eu reŷdŷeu e sŏŷdogŷon e llŷs oll *B.* gŏneuthur kyfreideu sŏydogyon y llys *D.* [14] bieu *D.* [15] *D.* [16′]urth pob anrec e anrededu ef. *B.* y anrydedu ef ŏrth bop anrec. *D.* [17] a dele *B.* [18] amobyr *D.* [19] *not in D.* [20′]ef adyly *D.* [21] *B.E.* [22] *B.D.E.* [23] *B.D.*

2. She is to have her food from the palace; and her clothes; and a mess, when the king is present; and a cake, at the conclusion of baking, of every kind of flour she may bake; and her bed in the buttery.

3. She is not to rise to any one while making bread.

4. Her protection is, as far as she can throw her peel.

5. Her saraad, [3]if she be married,' is one third of the saraad of her husband, [3]of her and every wife;' and if she be not married, one half of the saraad of her brother.

6. Her worth, whether [a]single or otherwise, is half the worth of her brother.

XL. [OF THE SMITH OF THE COURT.]

1. The ninth is the smith of the court.

2. He is to have his land free; his food in ordinary; and a mess, when the king is present.

3. He is to make all the necessaries of the palace gratuitously, except three things: these are, the suspension irons of the rim of a cauldron, the blade of a coulter, and the socket of a fuel axe, and the head of a spear;' for each of these three things he is to be paid the value of his labour.[a]

4. He is to do what is wanted by the officers of the palace gratuitously; they are to reward him [15]with clothes' for each piece of work.

5. The amobyr of the daughters of the other smiths belong to him.

6. He is entitled to the 'ceinion:' the ceinion imply the first liquor that comes into the hall.

7. His seat in the palace is on the end of the bench, near the priest of the household.

8. His protection is, from the time he shall begin his work in the morning until he shall finish at night.

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[a] [29]married

[b'] [30]the head of a spear, the holder of the rim of a cauldron, and the socket of a fuel axe; [31]' the rim of a coulter, the head of a spear, and the socket of a fuel axe;

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[24]'y talueingk *D.* [25] nessaf *B.* [26] *B.* [27] teruyno *D.B.* [28] *B.D.* [29] *B.* [30] *D.* [31] *B.*

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[a] The text here seems corrupt, and the various readings are too anomalous to render it restorable.

IX. [a]Ysarhaet eu chue byu a chue ugeyn [1][o] aryant.

X. Yguerth eu chue byu a [2][chue] vgeyn myu.′

XLI. [AM Y PENCERDD.]

I. Decued eu [3]e penkerd.

II. Ef adely ytyr enryd.

III. Ylle eu ar neyllau er engnat llys.

IV. Ef adely decreu [4][kerd yn gyntaf] o Dyu; ar eyl or [5]brenyn byeũfo ellys neu oarall.

V. Nydely erchy namyn penkerd; ac oekyd [6]ennill [7]ef] ayked-emdeythyon duy ran [8]adely ef y kafael.′

VI. Ef adely ykan pop kerdaur guedy edemadauho [9]ay dysc [10][ef] pedeyr ar ugeyn.

VII. Ef adely pedeir [11][arhugeint] ykan pop gureyc a[12]kesko guyr kenthy kynt.′

VIII. Ef adely amobyr merchet ekerdoryon [13][ereill.]

IX. [14]Ykyd ar edlyg edely kysku.′

X. Ynaud eu or pan decreuho ef [15][y] kanu [15][kyntaf] [16]en ellys′ [17]hyd pan′ terueno [18]ef ekanu′ dyuedhaf.

XI. [b]Ysarhaet eu chue byu a [19][chue] vgeyn aryant.

XII. Yguert eu chue byu a chue ugeyn myu.′

XLII. [AM YR OLCHURIES.]

I. Vnuet ardec [20][yỏ] er [21]holchuryes.

II. Hy adely ybuyd [22]or llys aseyc pan uo ebrenyn ay dyllad: ac adely edyt egolcho yr urenynes anrec ykenthy.′

III. Ynaud [23][yỏ] hyd y[24]buryho ay golcbren.

IV. Vn sarhaet [25]ac un guerth eu′ ar pophuryes.′′

[a′] [26]Ysarhaet ae werth megys y rei vry.

[b′] [26]Vn sarhaet ac vn werth yỏ ar gof llys.

[c′′] [26]Y sarhaet yỏ traean sarhaet y gỏr; ac o ny byd gỏryaỏc hanner sarhaet y braỏt: ac uelly am bop gỏreic.

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[1]*B.* [2] *B.E.* [3] *not in D.* [4] *D.B.* [5] arglỏyd *D.B.* [6] *D.B.* [7] *D.* [8]′ageiff efe. *D.* ỳdau ew. *E.* [9] a *D.* [10] *B.* [11] *D.B.* ceinnỳauc *E.* [12]′a rodher y wr ac nys gaffo gynt genthi. *D.* a kỳsco gan ỏr or nỳs regaffo e genthỳ gỳnt. *B.* [13] *E.* [14]′ E letỳ ỳỏ e gỳt ar edlỳg. *B.* [15] *D.B.* [16]′*not in D.* [17]′yny *D.* hỳt – *B.* [18]′c *B.D.* [19] *B.E.* [20] *D.B.* [21] olchydes.

9. [a]His saraad is six kine, and six score of silver.

10. His worth is six score and six kine.[a]

XLI. [OF THE CHIEF OF SONG.]

1. The tenth is the chief of song.

2. He is to have his land free.

3. His seat is on one side of the judge of the court.

4. He is to begin with a song of the Deity; and next of the king who shall own the palace, or of another.

5. The chief of song only is to solicit[a]; and of the common gains of himself and companions he is to have two shares.

6. He is to have twenty-four pence from every minstrel, when he may have finished his instruction.

7. He is to have [11]twenty-four pence from every woman on marriage, if he have not received it from her before.

8. He is to have the amobyr of the daughters of the minstrels.

9. He is to lodge with the edling.

10. His protection is from the time he shall begin the first song in the palace, until he shall finish the last song.

11. [b]His saraad is six kine, and six score of silver.

12. His worth is six score and six kine.[b]

XLII. [OF THE LAUNDRESS.]

1. The eleventh is the laundress.

2. She is to have her food from the palace; a mess, when the king is present; and her clothes: and she is to have, on the day she shall wash for the queen, a gift from her.

3. Her protection is, as far as she can throw her washing beetle.

4. [c]Her saraad, and her worth are as those of the baking-woman.[c]

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[a] [26]His saraad and his worth are similar to those preceding.

[b] [26]His saraad and his worth are the same as those of the smith of the court.

[c] [26]Her saraad is a third of the saraad of her husband; and if she be not married, half of the saraad of her brother: and so of every married woman.

D. [22]ae dillat or llys, a seic pan vo y brenin. Hi adyly anrec y gan y vrenhines ydyd y golcho idi. *D.* [23] *D.B.* [24]galho bvró *B.* [25]ýó ac un werth *B.* [26] *D.*

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[a] Apparently to solicit a largess, or permission to address a poem to a patron.

[1]Huchof re′ traythassam ny or suydocyon [2]aperthyn ar ellys [3]arey kefreythyaul′ ar rey aruer′′ [4][ar reỳ deuaut] ac [5]eu breint ac eu delehet.′

XLIII. [6]EMAN ETRAYTHUN NY [a]OPETHEU EREYLL.′

I. [7]Try anhebkor brenyn [8]eu [9][e] efeyryat [10]urth uendykau yuuyt akanu eferen ar′ egnat llys [11]urth dehospart [12]pop ped′ [13]pedrus ay teulu urth y[14]negesseu.

II. Try anhebkor gurda ytelyn ay ureckan ay kallaur.

III. [15]Try anhebkor tayauc ykauen [16][traet] aytruydeu ay pentan.′

IV. Try fet ny [17]dele [18][ỳ] brenyn ykefran′ [19][a nep] [20]e sullt a[20]y hebauc a[20]y leydyr.

V. [21]Try ruyd brenyn [22][aswellt] yueyrch ay [23][kenueỳnt] [24]uocch ay [23][kenueỳnt] [25]guarthec: okyll dyn anyueyl ay kafael emplyth anyueylyeyt ebrenyn ef adely pedeyr keynyauc [26]o pop un [23][or a gaffo] [27]onadunt.

VI. [21]Try ruyd gurda y [28]ueyrch ay [23][kenueỳnt] guarthec ay [23][kenueỳnt] uocch: [29]eny kafo dyn anyueyl eneuplyt huy talet′ pedeyr [30][keỳnỳauc.]

VII. Teyr ruyd tayauc y [23][kenueỳnt] [31]uocch ay [23][kenueỳnt] [32]guardhec ay [b]haafdy okalan Mey hyd Ahust: okeyf [33][ef] anyueyl [34][eit] ar keueylhorn [35][en urun or reỳ henne] ef adely [36][gaffael] pedeyr keynyauc [37][gobyr] manac [[37]kanys y decuet o gyfreith or a uanacker yỏ messur gobyr manac.

VIII. [38] Trỳ chorn kỳweỳthas e sỳd er brenhyn ac a deleant boẗ en uuelỳn ac en un werth: e korn ed euo e brenhỳn; ae korn kỳweỳthas; a chorn e penkenỳd; a punt ỳv guerth pob un onadunt hue.

IX. [39]Teỳr telỳn kỳureỳthỳaỏl e sỳd: telỳn e brenhỳn; athelỳn penkerd; a thelỳn gurda; guerth e due gyntaf chueugeint′ [40]bop vn′ [41]a pedeỳr arugeỳnt ar eu kỳweỳrgorn telỳn gurda trỳ ugeỳnt′ [42]adal [43]a deudec keỳnnỳauc ar e kỳweỳrgorn.]

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[a]′ [44]o gyfreitheu gỏlat. [b]′ [45]gaeaftỳ

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[1]′Uchot y *D.* [2]′*not in D.* [3]′*not in B.* [4] *B.* [5]′breinheu. *D.* [6] Yma weithyon *D.* [7] *The nine* 'tavodiogs' *follow here; and these triads are inserted at the end of Book* IV. *in D.* [8] ỳnt *B.D.* [9] *B.D.E.* [10]′y ganu offeren idaỏ ac y vendigaỏ y uỏyt *D.* [11] y *D.* [12]′petheu *B.* [13] *not in D.* [14] agheneu. *B.D.* [15]′*not in B.* [16] *D.* [17]′chyfran brenhin *D.* [18] *B.E.* [19] *B.D.* [20] *not in D.* [21] Teỳr *B.D.* [22] *D.* allwest *B.* [23] *B.D.* [24] warthec *B.* [25] uoch: *B.* [26] am *B.* [27] *not in B.*

Above we have treated of the officers pertaining to the court, both legal and customary; and their privilege and their duty.

XLIII. HERE WE TREAT [a]OF OTHER THINGS.'

1. The three indispensables to a king are: his priest to say grace and sing mass; the judge of the court, to elucidate every thing doubtful; and his household for his commands.

2. The three indispensables to a [a]'gwrda:' his harp; his cloak; and his cauldron.

3. The three indispensables to a [b]'taeog:' his [16]feet trough; his augre; and his back-fire-stone.

4. Three things which the king is not to share with any person: his treasure; his hawk; and his thief.

5. The three 'nets' of the king: [22]the pasture of' his horses; his herd of swine; and his herd of cattle: if a person lose an animal, and it be found among the animals of the king, he is to have four pence for every one so found.

6. The three nets of a gwrda: his horses; his herd of cattle; and his herd of swine: if a person find an animal among them, let him pay four pence.

7. The three nets of a taeog: his herd of swine; his herd of cattle; and his [b]summer-house; from the calends of May unto August: if he find an animal astray among them, he is to have four pence reward for discovery; [37]for by law the tenth of the thing discovered is the reward for discovery.'

8. The king has three horns of assemblage, which are to be of buffalo horn, and of equal worth: the horn the king drinks out of; his horn of assembling; and the horn of the chief huntsman; the worth of each of them is one pound.

9. There are three legal harps: the king's harp; the harp of a chief of song; and the harp of a gwrda; the worth of the first two, each six score pence, and their tuning keys twenty-four pence; the harp of a gwrda is worth three score pence, and the tuning key twelve pence.

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[a]' [44]of the laws of the country. [45]winter-house,

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[28]gre *B.* asswellt y veirch *D.* [29]'ene caffo anŷueŷl den em plŷth e anŷueŷllŷeŷt ef ef a dele *B.* y gŏrda a geiff pedeir keinhaŏc o bop aniueil or agaffo ymplith y rei hynny *D.* [30]*B.D.E.* [31]warthec *B.D.* [32]uoch *B.D.* [33]*B.D.* [34]*D.* [35]*B.* ŷndau *E.* [36]*B.* [37]'*D.* [38]'*B.* [39]'*B.D.* [40]'*D.* [41]'*B.* kyŏeirgorn pob vn pedeir arhugeint adal – *D.* [42]*D.* [43]*B.* ae chyweirgorn deudec keinhaŏc. *D.* [44]*D.* [45]*B.* hendref *D.*

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[a] Literally 'good-man.' [b] A villain.

x. [1]Tri pheth ny [2]eyll tayauc yuguerthu heb kanyat yargluyt [3]amus amel amocch′ ac os guerth byt dyruyauc [4][ar newẏt] [5]ual kynt′ ac onys pryn yargluyt guerdhet [6]ef eforth emenho.′

xi. Teyr keluydyt ny dely mab tayauc [7]eu descu′ heb kanyat yargluyd aked asdesko ef adely [8]y duyn trakeuen onyt [9]escoleyc guedy [10]e kemerho urtheu sef [11]eu [12][ẏ reẏ] henny escolectaut [13]agouanaet abardhony.′

xii. Huyd penuarc brenyn: mor, [14][a] dyfeyth, [14][ac] aghanauc gulad arall, [15][a] lleydyr, [15][a] maru [16][en surth,] [17]o anuab, [15][a] maru [18][ẏn] ekafo ebedyu, [19]a kamkeluus e[20]kafer [21][y] dyruy [22]a kamlury′ [23][e ganthau.]

xiii. Puybenac adeueto [24]geyr anguar [25]en erbyn [26]e′ brenyn talet kamlury deudeplyc [27]yr brenyn.′

xiv. Palebennac ed [28]emkafoent er efeyryat [29][teulu] ar dysteyn ar [30]enat [31][llẏs] [32]ena ebyt breynt ellys.

xv. Nydely [33]e brenyn menet [34]ay lu′ or gulat [35]namyn ungueyth [36]pop bluydyn huent [37][eu] adeleant menet eny kauoeth [38]ef [39][ehun] pan uenno ebrenyn. [40][Ef] adely o pob myleyntref dyn amarch abuyall [40][yr lluydeu] ygueneuthur [41]lluesteu [42][er brenhẏn] ac uuenteu [43][a deleant bot] ar y kost ef.

xvi. Nautey adely [44][ant] myleynyeyt ebrenyn ygueneuthur [45][idaỏ] nehuat, estauell, buyty, estabel, kenordy, escubaur, hodyn, [46]treuen uechan,′ kerner [47][neu huntẏ.]

xvii. Pop da heb perchenauc [48]ydau [49][e sẏd] dyfeyth brenyn.

xviii. Tri fedh ny dely [50]e brenyn y [51][gyf] ranhu [52]ac arall′ [53][os o anreith o wlat arall y keffir] eur [54][sullt] ac aryant akyrn bual aguysc ebo hurlys [55]eur ydhy.′

xix. [[56]Kamluru deudeblyc a [57]dele bot′ en llys [58]ac en′ llan′′ [59]a dirỏy velly.]

xx. Puybenac aguenel kam [59][yn] yuam ecluys talet [60][ẏdẏ] pedeyr punt ardec, er hanner yr abat o[61][r] byd duyuaul letherur arllall erug [62]er [a]efeyryat ar clas. Ogueneyr kam en euenuent seyth

[a] [63] effeẏrẏeẏt,

[1] ′*This follows section* xi. *in D.* [2] dele *B.D.* [3]′mel a moch ac amỏs *D.* [4] *B.* [5]′ae attorher y newit *D.* [6] *not in D.* [7] e *B.* ′*not in E.* [8] eu *B.* [9] escolheỳctaut *B.* [10] *not in D.* [11] ynt *D.* [12] *B.D.* [13]′bardoni agovaniaeth. *D* [14] *B.D.* [15] *D.* [16] *B.* [17] *not in B.* [18] *E.* [19] *not in B.D.* [20] caffo *B.* [21] *D.* [22] neu *B.* ′ae gamgỏl *D.* [23] *B.* [24] yn *D.* [25]′ỳr *E.* [26] *not in B.* [27]′ỳdau. *B.* [28] ymgaffo *D.* [29] *D.* [30] braudur *B.* [31] *B.D.E.* [32] yno *D.* [33] *not in D.* [34]′y eluyd *D.* [35] onỳt *B.D.* [36] ene *B.D.* [37] *B.E.*

10. Three things which a taeog is not to sell, without the permission of his lord: a stallion; honey; and swine; and, if he should sell them, let him be subject to dirwy, and the bargain as before; and, if his lord do not purchase them, he may sell them in whatever way he may please.

11. Three arts which the son of a taeog is not to learn, without the permission of his lord; and, if he should learn them, he must not exercise them, except a scholar, after he has taken holy orders: these are, scholarship; smithcraft; and bardism.

12. The eight 'packhorses' of the king: the sea, a waste, an indigent person from another country, a thief, a person dying suddenly, a childless person, a death whereby he obtains an ebediw, a criminal from whom he obtains a dirwy or a camlwrw.

13. Whoever shall use rude language to the king; let him pay a double camlwrw to the king.

14. Wherever the priest of the household, the steward, and the judge of the court meet together; that place has the privilege of the court.

15. The king is not to go with his host out of the country, except once a year: but they are to attend the king in his own dominions whenever he shall please. The king is to have, from every [a] 'villain-trev,' a man, a horse, and an axe to form encampments, at his own cost.

16. Nine buildings which the villains of the king are to erect for him: a hall, a chamber, a buttery, a stable, a dog-house, a barn, a kiln, a privy, and a dormitory.

17. All chattels without an owner are the king's waste.

18. Three things which the king is not to share with another, if obtained by spoil in another country: gold and silver treasure; buffalo horns; and a dress which has a gold border to it.

19. [50]A double camlwrw is to be in the palace and in the church, and so a dirwy.

20. Whoever shall do a wrong in a mother church, let him pay to it fourteen pounds: one half to the abbot, if he be a divinity scholar; and the other half between the [a]priest and the com-

[a] [63]priests,

[38] *not in E.D.* [39] *B.D.* [40] *D.* [41] lluest *B.* [42] *B.* idaŏ *D.* [43] *B.D.* [44] *B.* [45] *D.E.* [46]/tŷ bŷchan *B.* [47] *B.D.* [48] arnaŏ *D.* [49] *B.D.* [50] *not in B.D.* [51] *D.* [52]/a neb *D.* [53] *D.* [54] *B.* [55]/urthŷ. *B.D.* [56]//*B.D.* [57]/vyd *D.* [58]/a *D.* [59] *D.* [60] *B.* [61] *D.* [62] *not in B.* [63] *B.D.*

[a] Four out of the twelve maenols in each cymwd were 'villain-trevs' or 'villain townships.

punt [[1]a [2]taler un ford e rennŷr′ [3]e reŷ henne] [4]en deuhanner ual elleyll.′

xxi. Puybennac aguenel kam [5]emeun [6]ecluys arall′ talet seyth punt [7]e neyll hanner yr [a]efeyryat ar llall yr [b]person.

[8][Ac e uellŷ e teruŷnha e lleuer llŷs.]

BOOK THE SECOND.

[9][CYVREITHIAU Y ǴLAD.]

I. [10]LLEMA [11][Ŷ] DECREU′ KEFREYTHEU E GRAGET.′′

1. [12][Kentaf ŷǵ o nadunt:] oderuyt egreic bod rodyeyt [13]ydy [14]adan ehaguedy edele vod hyd epen e seith blenet [c]ac [15]o byd′ teyr nos [16][en eŷssŷeu] or seyhuet blenet [17][allan,] ac′′ escar onadunt [18]rannent [19][yn] deu hanner pob pedh [20][or] auo [21]vdunt.′

2. Egureyc pyeu rannu [22]e gur [23]pyeu deuyssau,′ [24][or petheu ny ranno kyfreith y rygthunt.] [25]Emoch yr gur ar deueyt yr greyc; ony byt namen eneyll [26]onadunt [27][eu] rannu [28]yn deu hanner:′ [28]ac os deueyd ageyuyr auyt edeueyt yrgur ar geyuyr yr greyc;′′ ony byt namyn eneill eu rannu′ [29][yn deu hanner.]

3. Or meybyon dueran ir tat ac vn yr vam; [30]er henaf ar yeuhaf yr tat ar perued [31][af] yr vam.′

4. [32]E deodreuen′ val hyn er rennyr: [33]holl llestri e llaeth [34]eythyr vn baeol yr grueyc [35]eda; [36][yr] holl deskeleu [37]eythyr vn dyskil yr grueyc [38]eda; [39]ar deu hene′ yr gur [40]eda: egrueyc adele [41]e car a[42][r] [d]yeu edvyn edeodreuen or ty. [43]Egur adele holl llestri elyn;′ egur adele erydyl: [44]e grueyc [45]adele egoger

[a′ 46]effeŷryeŷt, [b 47]personeu.
[c′ 48]a chet boet [d 49]yeueu

1′ *B.D.* 2 delir ar *D.* 3 *B.* hǿnnǿ ar llall *D.* 4′ *not in D.* ar lleŷll. *B.* 5 ŷ *E.* 6′ sapel *B.D.* 7 ar *D.* 8 *B.* 9 *The nine* 'tavodiogs' *follow here in A. and E., but the more appropriate arrangement of B., which defers them to Chap. IV., is adopted.* 10′ Eman e dechreun nŷ o *B.* ′′ *not in D.* 11 *E.* 12 *B.* 13 arnei *D.B.* 14 idi idaǿ *D.* 15 or *D.* ′′ *not in E.* 16 *B.* 17 *D.* 18′ rannu pob peth a deleant en deu hanner. *B.* 19 *D.E.* 20 *D.* 21 ar eu helǿ ac yneidunt. *D.* 22 ar *D.B.* 23 *not in D.* ′ deuŷs *B.* 24 *D.* 25′′ Or byd geifyr adeucit y deucit yr gǿr ar geifyr yr wreic ac *D.* 26 *not*

munity. If a wrong be committed in a church-yard, seven pounds; to be divided in two halves like the other.

21. Whoever shall do a wrong in another church, let him pay seven pounds: the one half to the [a]priest, and the other to the [b]parson.

And so terminates the book of the court.

BOOK THE SECOND.

[THE LAWS OF THE COUNTRY.]

I. HERE BEGIN THE LAWS OF THE WOMEN.

1. The first of them is: if a woman be given in marriage, she is to abide by her [a] 'agweddi' unto the end of the seventh year; [c]and if there be[f] three nights [16]wanting of the seventh current year, and they separate, let them share into two portions every thing belonging to them.

2. The wife is to share, the husband is to choose, [24] of the things which the law shall not share between them.[f] The swine to the husband, and the sheep to the wife; if there be only one kind, they are to be shared: and if there be sheep and goats, the sheep to the husband, and the goats to the wife; if there be only one kind, they are to be shared.

3. Of the children, two shares to the father, and one to the mother; the oldest and the youngest to the father, and the middlemost to the mother.

4. The household furniture is to be thus shared: all the milking vessels, except one pail, go to the wife; all the dishes, except one dish, go to the wife; and those two go to the husband: the wife is to have the car and the [d]yoke to convey her furniture from the house. The husband is to have all the drinking vessels; the hus-

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[a 46] priests,
[c 48] and though there be
[b 47] parsons.
[d 49] yokes

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in B. [27] *B.* [28]*not in B.* [29] *D.* [30]*not in B.* [31] *D.* [32]*not in D.* [33] *not in D.* [34] dyeithyr *D.* [35] yd ant; *D.B.* [36] *D.E.* [37] dyeithyr *D.* [38] yd ant; *D.B.* [39]er holl lestry llŷn *B.* [40] yd ant: *D.B.* [41] *not in B.* [42] *D.* [43]*not in B.* [44] ar *D.E.* [45] *not in D.E.* [46] *B.D.* [47] *B.* personyeit *D.* [48] *B.* [49] *D.*

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[a] 'Dower.'

man. Egur adele emaen vchaf [1]yr vreuan; ar greyc er hyshaf. [2]Edillad auo arnadunt [3]egreyc byeu;′ [4]edillad avo [5]adanadunt [6]egur [7]pyeu eny greyckao; [8]a guedy [9]e greycaho [10]ellugir′ edyllat yrgreyc:′′ ac os [11]greyc arall akusc ar edillat talet [12][ỳ] veneb guerth′ [13][idi.] Egur pyeu ekallaur ar brecan a [a]gobenyd e traùstele ar kulldyr ar buyall kenud ar taradyr ar pergyn ar cremaneu oll [14]eythyr vn [15]creman ahunu′ yr greyc. Egreyc pyeu ebadell ar trebed ar buyall ledan ar gudif ar such ar llyn aklan ar llynat ar gulan, ar tritkud [16]ac auo endau′ [17]eythyr eur neu aryant ahunu obyt [18]eu rannu: [19][ac] esef ev [20][y] tritkud e llaucud. [21]O byt gueheu eu rannu; epelleneu yr meybyon [22]o bydant aconybedant eu rannu.′ [23][Y] gur adele [24]er escubaur ac′ auo vcch daear ac ys daear ohyd: egur adele ereyr oll ac vn [25]kad ar [26]lleyll yr grueyc.

v. Ebuyd val hyn erenyr: egreyc byeu e kic [27]eny hely [28]ar caus′ enyhely aguedy e [29]croker egur pyeu:′′ egrueyc byeu e [30]llestri emenyn buylc [31]ar′ kic bullch′ ar caus buylch: egrueyc byeu [32][kemeỳnt] ac [33][a] allho [34]eduyn oblaut er rug nerth yduylau ae deu lin′ or kell hyt ety.

vi. Pop vn onadunt pyeu [35]eu dyllat [36]heythyr eu′ mentil ar mentyl euranu.

vii. Os egur auyt breynyaul dangosset ebreynt kyn [37]eran aguedy [38]e kafo ef ybreynt [39]raner mel edeuedassam ny vchod.

viii. Eu deletdyon talent en deu haner.

ix. [40][Ac] os kyn e [41]seythuet vullydin′ edescarant [42]taler yhi ehaguedy ae harkefreu ae [c]couyll; [43][ac] os en voruyn erodyr [44]er

[a] [45]gobenỳdỳeu

[b] [46]llaỏgyteu ac a vo yndunt [47]odieithyr eur [48]ac aryant′ [49]o bỳd.′

[c] [50]cholledeu

[1] or *D.* [2]′*not in D.* [3]′er wreỳc; *B.* [4]e reỳ *B.* ỳr hun *E.* y danunt *D.* [6]′er gur *B.* [7]bieuuydant *D.* [8] *not in B.*′ac odyna gollyghet *D.* [9] *not in B.* [10]′′enteu e wreỳc bỳeuuedant: *B.* [11]′e wreỳc adel ar e gur a gusc arnadunt talet er wreỳc a escarhuỳt ahỳ e huenepwarth *B.* [12] *E.* [13] *D.* [14]dyeithyr *D.* [15]′*not in B.* [16]′*not in B.D.* [17]dyeithyr *D.* [18]ỳ *D.E.* [19] *D.* [20] *D.B.E.* [21] Or *D.* [22]or *D.* ′*not in B.* [23] *D.B.E.* [24]′*not in D.* [25]or katheu *B.* [26]rei ereill oll *D.* [27]yn *D.* ′bulch ar hun

band is to have the riddle: the wife is to have the small sieve. The husband is to have the upper stone of the quern; and the wife the lower. The clothes that are over them belong to the wife; the clothes that are under them belong to the husband, until he marries again; and after he marries, the clothes are to be given up to the wife: and if another wife sleep upon the clothes, let her pay [a] 'wyneb-werth' to the other. To the husband belong the kettle, the bed coverlet, the [a]bolster of the dormitory, the coulter, the fuel axe, the auger, the settle, and all the hooks, except one; and that one to the wife. To the wife belong the pan, the trivet, the broad axe, the hedge bill, the plough share, all the flax, the linseed, the wool, the house-bag, [16]with its contents,' except gold and silver; which, if there be any, are to be shared: the house-bag is the [b]hand-bag. If there be webs, they are to be shared; the yarn balls to the children if there be any, if not they are to be shared. The husband is to have the barn, and all the corn above ground and under ground: the husband is to have all the poultry, and one of the cats, the rest belong to the wife.

5. The provisions are to be thus shared: to the wife belong the meat in the brine, and the cheese in the brine; and after they are hung up they belong to the husband: to the wife belong the vessels of butter in cut, the meat in cut, and the cheese in cut: to the wife belongs as much of meal as she can carry, between her arms and knees, from the store-room into the house.

6. To each of them belong their clothes, except their mantles; the mantles are to be shared.

7. If the husband be privileged, let him show his privilege before the sharing; and after he shall have obtained his privilege, let there be a sharing, as we have said above.

8. Their debts let them pay in equal shares.

9. And if they separate before the seventh year, let there be paid to her her agweddi, her [b] 'argyvreu,' and her [c] 'cowyll'[c];

[a] [45]bolsters

[b] [46]hand-bags, with all therein excepting gold and silver.

[c] [50]losses

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auo *B.* [28]'ar gȯr bieu gȯedy croccer: *D.* [29]dyrchauer *B.* [30]'*not in D.* [31]'*not in B.E.* [32]*B.D.* [33]*D.* [34]'y rȯng nerth y dȯy vreich ae deulin y dȯyn *D.* [35]y *D.B.* [36]'dyeithyr y *D.* [37]rannu *B.D.* [38]*not in B.D.* [39]rannet *B.* [40]*B.* [41]'seith mlyned *D.* [42]talet *B.* [43]*B.* [44]'*not in B.* [45]*B.* [46]'*D.B.* [47]eẏthẏr *B.* [48]neu *B.* [49]'*B.* [50]*D.*

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[a] Literally 'face-worth.' *B.* has 'wyneb-warth, face-shame.'

[b] 'Paraphernalia.'

[c] 'Maiden-fee.'

hyn′ auo ar y carn or pheheu hene [1][a geỳff:] [2]ac os kin eseythuet bludyn ededeu hy [3]egur kubyl ohene akyll [4]eythyr ekouyll ae [5]hunepuurth [a]am egocuyn.

x. Os egur [6]hitheu auỳt clauur neu anadal dreuedyc neu na hallo [7]emreỳn os [8]oaccaus vn or trifeth′ heneyhedeu [9][hi y gŵr] [10]hy adele cafael kubyl or eydhy.′

xi. Os ouaru [11]eguahanant hy adele [b]popeth en deu hanner′ [12]eythyr er hyt: nydele gruereyc enebyt cafael [13]ran or hyt onyt gureyc [14]puych.

xii. [15]Ac os [16]ouaru abeu′ edes carant ranet eclaf [17]ay peryglauer ekyt ac ef a [18]deuysset eryac.

xiii. Ny dele [19]eclaf kemennu [20]dym namen [21]e daeret [22][yr] ecluys [23]ac [24][ebediỏ yr] argluyt′ ae deleedyon aked askemeno emab aeyll [25]torry ekemen′ ahunu aeluyr [26][y] mab anuuar. Puebennac [27][enteu] adorro kemen [28]kyfreythyaul nyt amgen [29]ae daeret [30]ae delehedyon eskemun [31][edỳc] vyt, [32][megys puplican neu bagan.]

xiv. Os o [33]veuu eguahanant triked hy ar eydhy [34]en ety hyt emen [35]enau nyeu a naunos′ [36]a guybot ae kefreithyaul [37]he guahan as os ỳaun e guahan [38]o pen e nauuetyt′ ayt yda [39]hy or blaen ac [40]ar ol ekenyauc dyuethaf aet [41][hitheu] hehun.

xv. Saraet grueic guriauc [42]vrth breint [43]e gur [44]scilicet′ traean′′ saraet egur: [45]kỳn noe rodhy ỳhur vrth vreỳnt saraet ebraut [46]scilicet′ haner saraet ebraut.

xvi. Ygalanas na [47]hy auo guriauc na hy ny′ [48]vo haner galanas ebraut.

xvii. [49]O myn [50][y] gur grueỳc arall guedy ed escaro ar [50][wreic] kandaf ryt vỳt ekentaf.

xviii. Oderuỳt egur escar [51][ae wreic] amenu ohono vr arall abod en ediuar gan egur cantaf [52]reescarassey aygreỳc a[53][e]

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[a] [53]ae [b′] [54]caffael kubwl

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[1] *B.* adỳlỳ *E.* [2] *not in D.* [3] efo *D.* [4] dyeithyr *D.* [5] huenepwarth *B.* [6] ỳnteu *E.* [7] kỳt ae wreỳc *E.* – ahi *D.* [8]′ovn or tri achaỏs *D.* [9] *D.B.* [10]′kubel or eỳdỳ a dele ỳ gaffael. *B.* [11] ed escarant *B.* y gỏahant *D.* [12] dyeithyr *D.* [13] dym *E. not in B.* [14] pỏys. *D.B.E.* [15] *not in B.* [16]′o vyỏ amarỏ *D.B.* [17] ar *B.D.* [18] dewys *B.* [19] nep *B.* claf *D.* [20] *not in B.* [21] *not in B.E.* [22] *D.B.E.* [23] ar *E.* ′*not in B.* [24] *D.* [25]′y dorri *D.* [26] *D.* [27] *B.* [28] *not in E.* [29] y *D. not in B.* [30] neu *B.* [31] *B.* [32] *D.* mal puplican. *B.* [33] vywyt *D.B.* [34]′hỳt em pen e naunỳeu ar naunos ene tỳ *B.*

and if she was given when a maid, whatever of those things remain she shall have: and if she leave her husband before the seventh year, she loses all these, except her cowyll, and her wyneb-werth [a]for his[/] [a]'gowyn.'

10. Should her husband be leprous, or have fetid breath, or be incapable of marital duties; if on account of one of these three things she leave her husband, she is to have the whole of her property.

11. If by dying they part, she is [b]to have every thing in two portions,[/] except the corn: no wife in the world is to have a share of the corn, but an espoused wife.

12. If by dying and living they separate, let the sick, aided by the confessor, share, and let the healthy choose.

13. The sick is not to bequeath aught, except a daered to the church, and [24]an ebediw to[/] the lord, and his debts: and, should he bequeath, the son can break the bequest; and such a one is called the uncourteous son. Whoever therefore shall break a legal bequest, whether daered or debts, shall be excommunicated, [33]as a publican or pagan.[/]

14. If living they separate, let her and her property remain in the house to the end of nine days and nine nights, to ascertain whether the separation be legal; and if the separation be right, at the end of the ninth day, let her property go before, and, after the last penny, let her go herself.

15. The saraad of a married woman is according to the privilege of the husband; [44]that is, a third of[/] her husband's saraad: before she is betrothed to a man, it is according to the privilege of her brother's saraad; that is, half the saraad of her brother.

16. Her galanas, whether married or not, is half the galanas of her brother.

17. If the husband take another wife, after he shall have parted from the first wife, the first is free.

18. If a man part from his wife, and she be minded to take another husband, and the first husband should repent having parted

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[a] [53]and her [b][/] [54]to have the whole,

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[35]/ y naȣnos a naȣ niheu *D.* [36] y *D.B.* [37] eu *D.B.* [38]/ aet hi ae da or ty ym penn y naȣuet dyd *D. not in B.* [39] *not in B.* [40] yn *D.* [41] *D.* [42]/ *not in B.* [43]/ yda nyt amgen *D.* [44]/ / nŷt amgen *E.* [45]/ onŷ bŷd gurŷauc *B.* [46] nyt amgen *D.E.* [47]/ gȣedȣ na gȣryaȣc *D.B.* [48] *not in B.* [49] Or *D.* [50] *D.* [51] *D.* a – *B.E.* [52] yscar *D.B.* rŷ ŷsgarhei *E.* [53] *D.B.* [54] *B.*

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[a] 'Concupiscence;' the term is used for a fine due to the wife from the husband for connexion with another female.

godyuues ohonau [1]hy ar neylltroet ene gueli ar llall [2]eythir egueli egur cantaf adele cafael egureic.

xix. Oderuyt egureyc [3]huriauc gueneutaur kaflauan debrit ae rodhi chussan [3]yhur [4][arall] ae gadael [5]ygouessiau ay [6]hemreyn saraet [7]ehu gur eu hene.

xx. Os [8]ehemreyn aderuyt esaraehet honno aderkeuyr ar vod [9]e haner [10]en vuy′ kanys okenedel helenyaet et henyu.

xxi. Os [11]egouessiau aderuit [12]taler [13]ydau e′ saraet [14][a] [15]honno heb [16]y harderkauael.

xxii. Os [17][rodi] chussan [18][uỳd] [19]ny thelir′ [20][namỳn] deupart [21][y] saraeht canyt [22][oes] gueydret chubel.

xxiii. Os guadu [23]aguna [24]e gur e′ kafael erug [25]edeuuorduyt rodhet [26]egur lw deg [27][wyr] adeugeyn ar gureyc [28]lu deg [29]adeugeyn′ o guraget.′′

xxiv. Os guadu [30]ygouessiau aguana [31]e gur lw pedwar [32][gwỳr] ardec arit′ ar greyc [33]lu [34]pedwar ardec′ oguraget′′ [35]ahene oc eu kereynt,′ [36][y am y mam ae that ae brodyr ae chwioryd.]

xxv. Os [37]roy cussan aguada′ rodet [38][y gŏr] lu seythguyr ar gureyc lu seyth guraget, ar rey hene [39]oe kefnessefuyeynt [40]eam [41]emam aythat′ [42]ay brodyr [42]ay chuorrit.′′

xxvi. Poebennac adhecco moruuyn [43]en lladlud akin bod achaus [44][y rygthaŏ] ahi gouin [45][or uorven] beth [46]aroydy emy ameynnyholi′ ohonau [47]ef [48]emeynt arodhey [49][idi] [48]ahene ar egred [50]ken keysio ef [51]guedi henne′ eguadu′′ os [52]hi ae kyr′ [53]arnau [54][ew] [55]en kefreythyaul′ [[56]credadŏy yŏ′ [57]hi [58]kanys] ena emae [59]geyr ygeyr hi′ [60][ar y gŏyrdaut] [61]canys duc ef hihe en elle nadoet′ neythyaurguyr.

xxvii. Orodyr moruyn yhur ae kafael [62][or gŏr] en [63]gureic [62][hi] aediodef [[64]hỳ [65]velly] [66]or gur′ [67]enyuely hid tranoheth ny eyll ef [68]duyn [69][dranoeth] dym oe delehet hy: [70]os ef aguana ef′ guedyaskafo [71]ef en llegredic [72]keuodi ar enethiauruir′ aeygale enyseuyll atestu vthunt huy [73]ere kafael hy en llegredic ac na kescho

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[1] *not in B.* [2] odieithyr *D.* [3] *not in B.* [4] *D.* [5] dodi byssed yndi *D.* [6] kỳt a hỳ *B.* gadel bot genthi *D.* [7] ỳr *E.* bot genthi *D.* [9] yr *D.* [10]′*not in B.* [11] dodi byssed yndi *D.* [12] talet *D.B.* [13]′*not in B.* [14] *D.* [15] *not in B.* [16] *not in D.* [17] *D.* [18] *B.* awna *D.* [19]′talet *B.* – idaŏ *D.* [20] *E.* [21] *D.B.E.* [22] *B.* [23]′*not in D.* [24] *not in B.* [25] deu troet gureỳc *B.* [26] *not in E.* [27] *D.B.E.* [28]′e kỳmeỳnt *B.* [29]′′wraged adeugeint. *D.E.* [30] rodi byssed yndi *D.* [31]′rodet y gŏr lŏ pedwargŏyr ardec *D.B.* [32] *E.* [33]′e kỳmeỳnt *B.* [34]′′pedeir gŏraged ardec *D.E.* [35]′ar rei hynny oc chyfnessafyeit *D.* [36] *D.* [37] rodỳ *B.E.* ′gŏadu rodi cussan awna *D.* [38] *D.B.* [39] oc eu *B.D.E.* [40]′′*not in D.* [41]′tat a mam *B.* [42] a *B.*

from his wife, and overtake her with one foot in the bed and the other outside the bed, the prior husband is to have the woman.

19. If a married woman commit any heinous crime, either by giving a kiss to another man, vel præbendo se palpandam, vel stuprandam; those are saraad to her husband.

20. Si coitus factus fuerit, the saraad shall be increased by one half; because it is productive of family enmity.

21. Si palpatio facta fuerit, let there be paid to him his saraad, and that without augmentation.

22. If it be giving a kiss, only two parts of the saraad are to be paid, since there is not a complete act.

23. If the man deny se deprehensum fuisse inter femora ejus; let him give the oaths of fifty men; and the woman the oaths of fifty women.

24. If the man deny se eam palpavisse; he is to give the oaths of fourteen men; and the woman the oaths of fourteen women, and those their relations, [36]including her mother, her father, her brothers, and her sisters.'

25. If he deny giving a kiss; let the man give the oaths of seven men; and the woman the oaths of seven women, and those their relations, including her mother, her father, her brothers, and her sisters.

26. Whoever shall take away a maid clandestinely, and, before connexion between them, the maid ask: 'What wilt thou give me:' and he minutely inquire the amount he is to give her, and that upon his faith; if, after this, he attempt to deny it, and she urge her claim legally against him, she is to be credited; for there her word is conclusive as to her purity; since he took her to a place where there were no wedding guests.

27. If a maid be given to a man, and she be found by the man to be deflowered, and he allow her to remain in his bed until the following morning; he cannot, on the morrow, take away any of her due: sed si, postquam illam vitiatam deprehenderit, surrexerit ad pronubos, pene erecto, et testaretur eis se illam vitiatam inve-

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[43] *not in D.* [44] *D.* [45] *B.* o honei idaŏ *D.* [46]'arodei ef idi hi ameintoli *D.* [47] ynteu *D.* [48] *not in B.* [49] *D.B.* [50] kyt *D.B.* [51]'*not in B.* ''y wadu gŏedy hynny *D.* [52] e uorŏen *B.* 'gyru hi *D.* [53] *not in B.* [54] *E.D.* [55]'*not in B.D.* [56]'*D.B.* [57] *D.* [58] *D.B.* [59]'nauuet tauodŷauc *B.* [60] *D.* [61]'ac urth henne e mae credadve hŷ urth nat oes *B.* kan duc ef hi yr lle nyt oed *D.* [62] *D.* [63]llygredic *D.B.* [64] *B.D.* [65] *D.* [66]'*not in B.* [67] *not in B.D.* [68] dranoeth caffael *B.* [69] *D.* [70]'os kŷuodŷ a wna enteu en dŷannot *B.* os ynteu awna kyuodi agalŏ ar y neithaŏrwyr *D.* [71] hi *D.E.* [72] *not in B.* ' – *D.* [73] y *D.E.*

[1]candhahu hyt tranoet ny dele hy [2]dim dranoeht′ ycandhau ef. Oderuyd deuod bronneu akedor arney [3][hŷ] ae blodeuau ena edeueyt [4]e kefreith na vyr nep beth eu hy ai moruyn ae gureic oachaus redeuod [5]aruyt [6]mab arney;′ ac vrth henne ekat [7]e kefreyht ydiheurau hy o lu seyth nyn eam [8]emam aytat′ aey brodir a[9][e] chuorit. Os hitheu ny myn [10]y diheurrau [11]ladher ekrys en keuuc aeyguerdir aroder dinaguet bluyd eny llau guedi yrau eloscurn [12][agŭer] [13]ac ogeil hi [14]kenal [15]hunu′ [16][erbŷn e losgurn] kemeret [17]en lle′ yrran or arkefreu ac ony eill [18][ŷ gŷnhal] bit heb dim.

xxviii. Puebennac arodo gureic igur ef pieu talu ehammobor neu enteu akemerho meychieu ykenthy hy ar ytalu [19][ef:] [20]ac os hytheu [[21]hi [22]ehun] aymryt talet [23][ehun] ehammober canys [24]hy ehun auu rodiat arney.

xxix. Oduc [25]dyn gureyc [26][en] lathlut adeuod ahi ety [27]vabuchelur echescu [28][genthi] ac nakemerho e [29]gur [30][da] vach ar [31]er amober talet ehun.

xxx. Oderuyt y [32]dyn duen gureyc [33][en] lathalut byt hyt empen [34][y] seythblenet ar tri eydyon kehyt eu [35]corn ac eu eskeuarn [36]acan kolles [37]heun ebreyn byt [38][hitheu] ar ebreynt hunu hyt emen er seyth blenet: [39][ac] [40]o byt arkefreu ydhy [41][hŷtheu] byt hunnu en ditreul hit empen [42][y] seyth blenet; os hytheu aeycanada [43]ytreulyau ef′ ny dyhukyr dym ydy otreul deynt ac ystlys. [44]O pen er [45]seythvet blenet okeyf [46][hi] teyr nos [47]or [a]seythuet blenet′ [48]rannu deuhanner ahy megis a gureyc arodyeyt [49]ydhy: [50]kanes ny fara′ gureyc [51]nac o ladhlud nac orod′ ar vreynt ehaguedhy namen [52]hyt epen e′ seyth blenet ac nat aguethyaul [53]hyteu open e seyth blenet allan vrth hene ranent [54][yn] deuhanner.

xxxi. Puebenac acesko teyrnos gan gureyc or pan anhuder etan [55]eny dadanudher tranohet, a[56][c o henne allan] mennu o honau [57]escar talet ydhy eydyon atalo ugeynt ac arall atalo deg ar ugeynt

[a] [58]ŏŷthuet

[1] ygyt ahi *D.B.* [2] dranoeth dym *B.* [3] *B.* hitheu *D.* [4] *not in B.D.* [5] arnei aruŷt mab *E.* [6] plant idi *D.* [7] *not in B.D.* [8] y that ae mam *D.* [9] *D.B.E.* [10] ym *D.* [11] torher *D.* [12] *D.* [13] *not in D.* [14] attal *D.* [15] *not in B.* [16] *B.* [17] *not in E.* [18] *B.* – attal *D.* [19] *B.* [20] *not in D.* [21] *D.* [22] *D.B.* [23] *D.* [24] *not in B.* [25] gŭr *D.B.* [26] *B.E.* [27] vrda *B.* [28] *D.B.* [29] mab uchelŭr *D.* [30] *B.* [31] e *B.E.* [32] ur *B.D.* [33] *B.* [34] *D.B.E.* [35] kyrn *D.* [36] canes *B* [37] hŷ *B.* ŷna *E.* [38] *D.B.* [39] *D.* [40] or *D.*

nisse, et non concubuerit cum illa ad crastinum usque; nihil ab eo in crastinum habebit. Si mammæ et crines et menses apparuerint, tunc lex pronuntiat neminem posse certo scire num virgo sit necne, propter hæc signa; and therefore the law allows her to be exculpated by the oaths of seven persons, including her mother, her father, her brothers, and her sisters. If she will not be exculpated, let her shift be cut off as high as her hip; and let a yearling steer be put in her hand, having his tail greased [12]with tallow;[/] and if she can hold him [16]by his tail,[/] let her take [17]him in lieu of[/] her share of the argyvreu; and, if she cannot hold him, let her be without any thing.

28. Whoever shall give a woman to a man, must pay her amobyr, or take sureties from her for its payment: but if she dispose of herself, let her pay her amobyr herself; because she has been her own disposer.

29. If a man take away a woman clandestinely, and bring her to the house of an uchelwr, to sleep with her, and the gwrda do not take security for her amobyr, let him pay it himself.

30. If a man take a woman clandestinely, let her claim be, until the end of the seventh year, three steers whose horn and ear are of equal length; and since she herself lost her own privilege, let that be her privilege to the end of the seventh year: and if she have argyvreu, let that remain entire unto the end of the seventh year; if she permit it to be made use of, no compensation shall be made to her for what is consumed for food and clothes. [a]From the end of the seventh year, if she reach within three nights [47]of the [a]seventh year,[/] a sharing is to be made with her in halves, as a betrothed wife: because a wife, whether abducted, or betrothed, continues on the privilege of her agweddi only unto the end of the seventh year; and she is not subject to agweddi after the expiration of the seven years; therefore let them share in halves.

31. Whoever shall sleep three nights with a woman, from the time the fire is covered until it be uncovered the following morning, and after that willeth to separate; let him give her an ox

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[a/] [58]eighth

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41 *B.* 42 *D.B.E.* 43 *[/]not in B.* 44 Ŷ *E.* [/]O cheŷff teŷr nos o pen e seŷthuet ulvedŷn *B.* 45 seith *D.E.* 46 *D.* 47 *[/]not in D.* 48 ranher *D.* 49 arnei *D.B.* 50 kan *D.* [/]nŷ thrŷc *B.* 51 *[/]*nac o rod nac o lathlut *B* 52 *[/]not in B.* 53 hi *D.* 54 *D.* 55 hŷt pan *E.* 56 *B.* 57 y gadu *D.B.* 58 *E.*

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[a] See Sect. 1.

ac arall atalho [a] trugeynt ac os duc ar ty ac anlloet ae ybod ekyd ac ef hŷt empen [1][y] seyth blenet [2]rannu a hy [3][a dele o henne allan] megis agureyc arodyeyt [4]ydhy.

xxxii. [5]Teyr aguethti kefreithyaul essit: aguedy merch brenyn pedeyr punt ar ruckeynt; [6]coguyll merch brenyn′ wyth punt;′′ aguedy merch gurda teyr punt; [7]apunt [8][ŷ] coguyll;′ aguedy merch [9]mab eyll′ punt [10]ae y′ coguyll [b]chueugeynt.

xxxiii. Oderuyt e [11]dyn beychochy gureyc oluyn aperth ef adele [12][holl] goessmtheitau emab kanes [13]e cefreyth adegueyt [c]na dele hy kafael collet oachaus egur [14]kany [15]cauas [16]ef e′ uuenyant′′ ac vrth [17][hynny] edele [18]enteu meithrin emab.

xxxiv. Oderuyt egur escar a[19][e] gueric a [20]hiteu en beichyauc [21]pan escarer ahy gatter [22]ydhy′ or pan escarer ahy [23]eny agho [24]egheueyr hanner bluydyn oueyttryn emab aguedy ganer emab hyteu [25]byeu eueythrin ef [26]eylgueyt′ hit emen ebluydyn menho nauenho [27][ys dir idi y veithrin] yr da egan egur. Essef eu messur eda buch [28]laethauc apeys atalo pedeyr keynyauc apadell atalo keynyauc acarreyt or hyt goreu [29][adyfho] ar tref [30]e tat [31][ef] ahyny [32]hyt empen ebluydyn ydhy yr eueythtrin.′ [33][A] hyteu [34][ehun] [35]guedy henny′ [36][bieu y veithryn ef] hanner bluydyn; ac ohenny allan ni ellyr [37]kemell arney hy′ yueytryn [38][ef] [39]namen erran ehun [40]onys men′ [41][ehun] ac ohenne hyt empen e pedeyr [42][blyned] ardec edeuparth ar etat [43]or meythrin′ ar trayan ar euam ac [44]o pen e [45]pedeir [46]blenet ar dec [47][allan] emae yaun [48]yr tat [49]e duyn ar [50]e′ argluyt [51]ac ydhau ynteu gurau [52]ydhauef:′ [53][ac] ohenny allan byt [54]urth ossemdheyth eargluyt.

xxxv. Oderuyt egureyc deueduyt [55]ar gur′ duyn treys arney

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[a] [56]deu ugeỳnt [b] [57]pedwar ugeint.

[c′′] [58]ket collo hŷ e gur na dele caffael eỳssỳwet o hanaû nac oe achaus,

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[1] *D.B.E.* [2]ranet *D.* [3] *B.* [4]arnei. *D.B.* [5] Tri *D.* [6′]ae choûyll *D.B.* [′′]ac wỳthpunt ỳ chowỳll *E.* [7′]ae choûyll punt *D.B.* [8] *E.* [9′]taeauc *B.* [10′]a *B.* [11] wr *D.* [12] *D.* [13] *not in D.* [14]ny *D.* [15] chafo *E.* [16] *not in D.* [′] – *E.* [17] *D.B.E.* [18]e gur *B.* [19] *B.* [20]hỳ *B.* [21′]bỳt *B.* [22] *not in D.* [23] hyt pan *D.* [24]en rỳf *B.* yn lle *D.* [25′]eilweith bieu y veithrin ef *D.* [26] *not in E.* [27] *D.B.* [28] vlith *D.* [29] *D.B.* [30] *not in D.* [31] *B.* y gûr *D.* [32′]yr y veithrin vlûydyn. *D.* ỳdỳ – *B.* [33] *B.* [34] *D.B.* [35′] *not*

that shall be worth twenty pence, another worth thirty pence, and another worth [a]sixty pence; and if he take her to house and home, and she live with him unto the end of seven years; thenceforwards he is to share with her, as with a betrothed wife.

32. There are three legal agweddi: the agweddi of a king's daughter, twenty-four pounds; the cowyll of a king's daughter, eight pounds; the agweddi of a gwrda's daughter, three pounds; and her cowyll one pound; the agweddi of an [a]'aillt's' daughter, one pound; and her cowyll [b]six score pence.

33. If a man cause a female of grove and bush to become pregnant, he must [12]wholly maintain the child; for the law enacts that [c]she ought not to suffer loss on account of the man, since she received no benefit from him,' and therefore he is to rear the child.

34. If a man part from his wife, and she be pregnant at the time of separation, let her be allowed, from that period unto the time of parturition, what would suffice to rear the babe for half a year; and after the child is born, she is to rear it unto the end of the year; willing or unwilling, she is to rear it, for an allowance from the husband. The measure of the allowance is, a milch cow, a coat worth four pence, a pan worth a penny, and a car load of the best corn that shall grow upon his patrimony; and these unto the end of the year towards rearing the child. And she herself must afterwards rear it for half a year; and thenceforward she cannot be compelled to rear it beyond her own proportion, unless it be her will; and from thence unto the end of the fourteenth year, two thirds of the rearing fall on the father, and one third on the mother; and, at the expiration of the fourteen years, it is right for the father to take him to his lord, to become a man to him: and from that time forward he is to be supported by his lord.

35. If a woman say that a man has committed a rape upon

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[a] [56]two score [b] [57]four

[c'] [58]though she may lose the man, she ought not to suffer need from him nor on his account,

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in D. [36] *D.* [37]'arnei gymhell *D.* [38] *B.* [39] onŷt *B.* [40]'*not in B.* [41] *D.* [42] *D.B.E.* [43]'*not in B.* [44] ym *D.E.* [45] petwared *B.* [46] ulveden *B.* blŏyd *D.* [47] *B.* [48] y *D.* [49]'dŏyn y mab att yr *D.* [50] ŷr *E.* [51]'a gurhau o hanaŏ enteu ŷdau ef *B. not in D.* [52] *not in E.* [53] *D.B.E.* [54] ar *B.D.* [55]'*not in D.* [56] *E.* [57] *D E.* [58] *B.*

[a] 'An alien.'

aguadu or gur [1]roet lu dec [2]adeugeyn o guyr′ heb [3]alldud heb [4]gur nod.

xxxvi. [5]Oderuyt ydy′ hyteu gerru yn kefreytiaul cameret [6][hi] [7]ygale eny llau assu [8][idi] [9]ae y′ llau deheu ar ecreyr atheghet hy [10][ŷr creŷr] [11]erreemreyn [12][hi or gŏr] ar gala honno etreys [13][ŷ] arney [14]hy′ ar regueneutur meuel assaraet [15]ohonau [16]ef′ ydhy [17]hy ac eucenedel′ ac eu hargluyt. Rei or eneyt ne at guad en erbin henne; [18]nyny eyssyoes [19]aadun guad val edeuedassam ny vchot.

xxxvii. Oderuyt egur [20]adef duen treys [21][e] argureyc′ talet "deudeg myu endyruy yr [22]argluyt ae hamober [23]yr argluyt [24]ac os moruyn vyt [25][a] ecoguyll ae yhaguedhy en eueynt vueahf edeleho ay huenepuuert aedylyssruyt: ac os greyc vryauc vyt esarhaet can ehardercauael ar vod ehanner [25][oe gŏr.]

xxxviii. Oderuyt egur duen moruyn [26]en lladhud eargluyt ae ykenedel a [27]dele yduen yganthau [26]ef [28]ken [29]bo druc canthau: ac [30]o bu [31][hi] kynt gan vr [32][arall] ny ellyr eduen [32][guedy henne] egan egur ae duc [33]en llathlud [34][hi] [35]onyt ehun aemyn.′

xxxix. Tri [36]priurey greic ycouyll ae [b]gouuen ae ysarahet: esef achaus egeluuyr [37][e trŷ henne] en tri [36]priurey vrth [38]e uod en tri priaut greic ac na ellir [38]e duen [39]oneb achaus ykenthy:′ esef eu ecouuyll [40]er hyn′ a [41]kafey am y [42]guerendaut; esef euu ysarahet pop [43]maedhu agunel egur arney [44]eythir am tri phet [45]saraet eu ydhy′ esef [46]eu etri [47]phet [48][hŷnnŷ] [49]edele ymaethu [50][amdanunt] amrodhy pehet ny deleho y [51]roy ac am ycafael can gur [[52]a dan tuell′ [53]ac] amhunau meuel ar yuaraf [54][ef;] [55]ac os amycafael [56][y] gan gur emaet ny [57]dely [58]o dyuunt namen henny′ cany deleyr [59][e] dyuunt a[59][r] dyal am [59][er] vn caflauan; esef eu [60][e] gouuyn okeif [61]hy ygur gan gureic arall talet ygur ydy [62]hy chueugeynt etreygyl kentaf am er eyl [62]gueyt punt os keyf etryedet gueyt escar aeyll heb kolly dym or eydhy: ar da akaffo [63]hy am etri phet [64]vchod adele vod en guahanedyc yhurt ygur; [65][ac os diodef hitheu heb yscar or dryded weith allan

[a] [65]deugein [b] [66]haguedŷ

[1] rodet *B.D.E.* [2]′wyr adeugeint *D.B.E.* [3] alltudyon *D.B.* [4] wyr *D.B.* [5]′Or mynn *D.* [6] *D.E.* [7] aelaut e gur *B.* kaly – *D.* [8] *D.B.* [9]′ar *B.E.* [10] *B.* – creirieu hynny *D.* [11]′rŷ gedŷau or aelaut hunnu a hŷhŷ truŷ treŷs *B.* [12] *D.* [13] *E.* [14] *not in D.* [15]′ *not in B.D.* [16] *not in E.* [17] *not in B.* ′ – *D.* [18] kyfreith *D.* e – *B.* [19] a deweŷt e deleŷr gadu e *B.* – dylyu y *D.* [20] *not in B.* ′dŏŷn treis ar wreic ac adew o hanau *E.* [21] *B.* [22] brenhin *D.B.* [23] ŷu *B.D.* [24] *not in D.* [25] *D.* [26] *not in D.* [27] eill *D.B.* [28] kŷt *D.B.* [29] boct *B.E.* [30] or *D.* [31] *D.* [32] *B.* [33] *not in B.D.* [34] *D.* [35]′o nys mynn ehun. *D.* [36] phrŷwreŷt *E.* [37] *B.* ŏynt *D.* [38] eu *B.D.*

her, and the man deny it; let him give the oaths of fifty men, without an alltud, without a [a] 'gwr nod.'

36. If she legally urge her plaint, prehendat penem ejus manu sinistra, et dextra reliquiis imposita, juret super istas, eum ipsam stupravisse isto pene per vim, causing shame and saraad to herself, to her kindred, and to her lord. Some of the judges will not admit a denial against this; we however admit a denial, as we have previously said.

37. If a man acknowledge the commission of a rape upon a woman; let him pay [a] twelve kine as a dirwy to the lord, and her amobyr to the lord; and, if she be a maid, her cowyll, and her agweddi, to the utmost amount of her due; and her wynebwerth, and her [b] 'dilysrwydd:' and, if she be a married woman, her saraad, augmented by one half, [25] to her husband.'

38. If a man take away a maid clandestinely, her lord and her kindred are to take her away from him, though it may annoy him: and, if she had previously been with another man, she cannot after that be taken from the man who took her clandestinely, unless it be her will.

39. The three peculiars of a woman: her cowyll, her [b] gowyn, and her saraad: the reason these three are called three peculiars is, because they are the three proprieties of a woman, and cannot be taken from her for any cause: her cowyll is what she receives for her maidenhood; her saraad is, for every beating given to her by her husband, except for three things; and those three for which she may be beaten, are, for giving any thing which she ought not to give; for being detected with another man [52] in a covert;' and for wishing drivel upon his beard; and, if for being found with another man he chastise her, he is not to have any satisfaction besides that; for there ought not to be both satisfaction and vengeance for the same crime; her gowyn is, if she detect her husband with another woman, let him pay her six score pence for the first offence, for the second one pound; if she detect him a third time, she can separate from him, without losing any thing that belongs to her:

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[a] [65] forty [b] [66] agweddi

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[39]'y genthi o neb ryô achaôs: *D.* [40]'e peth *B.* [41] gaffo *B.E.* [42] gôyrdaôt; *D.* [43] peth *E.* [44] dyeithyr *D.* namŷn *E.* [45]'*not in B.* [46] ynt *D.* [47] *not in B.* [48] *E.* [49] *not in E.* [50] *D.* [51] rodŷ *B.D.E.* [52]' *B.* [53] *B.E.* [54] *D.* [55] *not in D.* [56] *D.* [57] cheŷff *B.* [58] *not in E.*'namen henne o dŷuuen *B.* [59] *B.* [60] *B.D.E.* [61] *not in B.* [62] *not in B.D.* [63] *not in B.* [64] henne *B.D.E.* [65] *D.* [66] *B.*

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[a] Literally 'a marked man,' a slave. [b] 'Assurance.'

ny dyly caffel un iaŵn.] Greyc ebrenyn aheill rodhy [1]heb canyat ebrenyn′ [2][y] trayan [2][or] [3]adel [a]odohouet′ [4]yr brenyn.′′ Greyc [5]mab huckellur aeill rody [6]ymantell aycris aeskydyeu ae penlliein′ ae ybuet ae ydyaut acraun ecell abenfeckiau yholl doodreuen. Greyc tayauc ne eill rody [7]dim namyn [8]benfeckyau ygoger val eclyuer ylef yar etom [9]yeu duen atref′ arody yphenchuc.′′

xl. Try gorsaf greic: [10]kentaf [11][yŵ] pan gesker kenthy ny dele kechuin odeno hyd [12]empen e nauuetyt; [13]a pan escaro ae gur ny dele kecuyn [14][or ty] hyd [15]empen [16][e] nauuetyt ac ena enol ekenyauc dyguethaf [17][or eidi;] [18]a pan vo maru egur ny dele [19][hi] kechuyn [20]or te′ hyt [21]epen e nauuetit ac ena [22]ar ol ekenyauc dyguethaf [23][aet.]

xli. Otrymod edeleyr amobor ygreyc: [23][vn yŵ] orod ac estin keny [24]kesker canthy;′ [25]er eyl [26][yŵ] o [27]keuelokac honneyt′ keny bo rod [28][nac estyn;] [29]e tredyt [30][yŵ] o [31][ŷ] [32]uechyck.

xlii. Amobor merc maer kegellaur punt.

xliii. Amobor merc maer chuegeynt.

xliv. [33]Amober merch penkenedel [b]chueugeynt apunt.′

xlv. Amober merch vckellur chuegeynt.′′

xlvi. Amobor merch mabeyll [c]peduar ugeynt.

xlvii. Amobor merch alldut pedeyr arugeynt.

xlviii. Amober [34][merch] pop [35]pensuydauc [36]heruuyt rey′ punt heruuyt hereyll chuegeynt.

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[a]′′ [37]idi o doouot y gan y brenhin.

[b]′ [38]punt. [c] [38]trŷ

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[1]′*not in B.* [2] *D.* [3]′deouot adel *B.* [4] e gan e *B.* [5] *not in B.* [6]′y chrys, ae mantell, ae phenlliein, ae hesgityeu, *D.* [7] *not in B.D.* [8]′′e penguuch no benfŷgŷau namen e gogŷr a henne mal e klewer e llef e ar e tom [en *D.*] oe duen [a *D.*] dref. *B.D.* [9]′*not in E.* [10] *not in B.* [11] *D.* [12] *not in B.* [13] yr eil yŵ *D.* [14] *D.* [15] *not in B.* [16] *B.D.E.* [17] *D.* [18] y trydyd yŵ *D.* [19] *D.* [20]′*not in B.* [21] *not in B.* [22] en *B.D.* [23] *D.* [24]′bo kewylogaeth *D.* [25] ar *B.* [26] *D.* [27]′kesgu en gohoedauc *B.* [28] *B.*

and the property she may obtain for the above three things is to be apart from her husband; [65]and, if she endure, without separation, after the third offence, she is not entitled to any satisfaction.′ The wife of the king may give, without the king's permission, the third of what shall come [a]of [a]'dovod' to the king.′ The wife of an uchelwr may give her mantle, her shift, her shoes, her head linen, her meat and drink, and the contents of her store-room, and may lend all her furniture. The wife of a taeog can give nothing but her head gear; and lend only her sieve, and that as far as her voice can be heard, from the dunghill, requesting its return.

40. The three holds of a wife: the first is, when she is slept with, she is not to move from thence until the end of the ninth day; and when she shall separate from her husband, she is not to move [14]from the house′ until the end of the ninth day; and then, after the last [17]penny of her property;′ and when her husband shall die, she is not to move from the house until the end of the ninth day; and then, after the last penny, [23]let her go.′

41. In three modes an amobyr accrues to a woman: one is, by gift and delivery before she be slept with; the second is, by open cohabitation, though there may be no gift [28]nor delivery;′ the third is, by her pregnancy.

42. The amobyr of the daughter of a maer canghellor, one pound.

43. The amobyr of the daughter of a maer, six score pence.

44. The amobyr of the daughter of a chief of a kindred, [b]six score pence and one pound.′

45. The amobyr of the daughter of an uchelwr, six score pence.

46. The amobyr of the daughter of an aillt, four score pence.

47. The amobyr of the daughter of an [b]'alltud,' twenty-four pence.

48. The amobyr [34]of the daughter′ of every chief officer, according to some, a pound, according to others, six score pence.

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[a]′ [37]to her of dovod from the king.

[b]′ [38]one pound. [c] [38]three

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[29]ar *B.* [30] *D.* [31] *B.* [32] beychỳogỳ. *B.D.E.* [33]′ *These two sections follow the two next in B.* [34] *B.D.* [35] *not in B.* [36]′rei adyweit mae *D.* [37] *D.* [38] *B.*

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[a] The term 'dovod' appears to comprehend those things which were for domestic uses.

[b] 'A foreigner.'

xlix. [1]Amobor [2][merch pob un or] suydyochon ereyll heruuyt rey chuegeynt heruuyt ereyll try ugeynt.′

l. Amobor [3][merch] caet [4]ogureyc deudec [5][keỳnnỳauc.]

li. Oderuyt beychyhochy gueynydauc [6]a cayt enep ay beychyoco adele [7]roy [8]greyc arall [9][kestal a hỳ] [10]yguasanaethu eny lle′ eny agho ameythryn emab guedy [11][ỳd] agho en dylesteir yr nep [12]byeufo edyn′ ac [13]o byt maru en heghy [14]talu eguert [15]kefreyth eu argluyt.

lii. [16][Ac] abedyhu estauellauc [17]o greyc [18][a]vn arbymthec.]

liii. Oderuyt ealldut ogureyc menet true glad ac [19]en [20][hỳnnỳ] emaru talet [21]yr nepyeufo etyr un ar bymthec′ [22]en ymaru teguarchen.

liv. Oderuyt ygur mennu escar [23]ay gureyc a [24][gỏedy yd ysgarho] [25]mennu ohonau gureyc arall′ dylis [26]eu e [27]cantaf [28][yd yscarỏyt a hi] cany dele vngur bod [29]ydhau due graget.′

lv. Pob gureyc adele menet yford e menno [30]en ryt′ cany dele [b]bod en′ cardecguel ac na deleyr [31]ydhy dym′ amen hy amobor [32]ahenny yn amober′ canydoes egureyc abedyhu amen ehamobor vrth henne vegis nadele gur talu amen vn abedyu [33][ỳ] [34]vegis henne′ nydele greyc talu amen vn amobor canydoes ydhy [35][hi] abedyu namen ehamobor.′′

lvi. Ny chegeyn greyc en vach nac en test ar gur.

lvii. Oderuyt guelet greyc [36]en deuet or′ [37]parthun yr lluen ar gur or [38]parth arall neu endeuot oguacty neu adan [39][yr] vn vantell os [40][y] guadu aguanant lu deg [41]a deugeyn ograget′ ar egreyc ar kemeynt [42][o wỳr] ar egur.[43]

lviii. Oderuyt [44]roy Camaraes yalldut vrth [45][ỳ] vreint [46]egur et aha esaraet [47][hi] [48]eny uo maru eralldut aguedy bo maru [49]eralldut enyuenno [50]egreyc gur arall kanydemchel [51][y breint] [52]traykeuen ar ekenedel.′

lix. Oderuyt [53]roy Camaraes yalldut abot plant [54]meybyon vthunt eplant adele treftat ouamuys [55]eythir na deleant ran [56]or tetyn breynyaul hyd etredet dyn [57]eythyr mab alldut o pennaet′

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[a] [58]xiiy. [59]xiii. [b′] [60]na bo

1′*not in B.* 2 *D.* 3 *B.D.* 4*not in B.D.* 5 *B.D.E.* 6 o *B.D.* 7 rodỳ *B.D.E.* 8 gweinỳdauc *E.* 9 *B.* 10′yny lle y wassanaethu *D.* 11 *B.* 12′a wassanaether *B.* ae pieiffo adyly hi *D.* 13 or *D.* 14 talet *B.* 15 *not in B.* 16 *E.* 17 oỳ *E.* 18 *D.B.* 19 yna *D.B.* 20 *E.* 21′vn arbymthec yr neb pieiffo ỳ tir *D.* 22 am *E.* 23 a *B.* 24 *D.* 25′kymryt arall o honaỏ *D.* 26 vyd *D.* 27 wreỳc *B.* 28 *D.E.* 29′dỏy wraged idaỏ. *D.* 30′*not in B.D.* 31′dỳm ỳdỳ *B.* 32′*not in D.* ′′ – *B.* 33 *E.* 34′velly *D.*

49. The amobyr [2]of the daughters of each[/] of the other officers, according to some, six score pence, according to others, three score pence.

50. The amobyr of the daughter of a slave, twelve pence.

51. If a household slave become pregnant, he who is the cause of her pregnancy is to provide another woman [9]equal to her,[/] to serve in her room, until her delivery, and is to rear the child after it is born, without let to the owner of the person; and, if she die in delivery, he is to pay her legal worth to her lord.

52. The ebediw of a female having a cell, [a 18]sixteen pence.[/]

53. If a female alltud, in passing through a country, die; let sixteen pence be paid to the proprietor of the soil for her death clod.

54. If a man willeth to separate from his wife, and after he shall have separated, willeth another wife; the first, [28]that has been divorced,[/] is free: for no man is to have two wives.

55. Every woman is to go the way she willeth, freely, for she is not [b]to be[/] revenant; and nothing is due from her, except her amobyr, and only one amobyr; for a woman owes no ebediw, only her amobyr; therefore, as a man is to pay only one ebediw, in like manner, a woman is to pay only one amobyr; for there is no ebediw from her, only her amobyr.

56. A woman cannot be admitted as surety, or witness concerning a man.

57. If a woman be seen coming from one part of a grove, and a man from the other part, or coming out of an empty house, or under one mantle; if they deny; the oaths of fifty women on the woman, and the same number of men on the man.

58. If a Welsh female be given to an alltud, her saraad shall be according to the privilege of her husband, until the alltud shall die; and, after the death of the alltud, until she take another husband; since she is not to revert to the privilege of her kindred.

59. If a Welsh female be given to an alltud, and they have [54]male children, the children are entitled to inheritance by maternity; but they are not to have a share of the privileged farm, until the third generation; excepting the son of an alltud chieftain;

[a/] [58]XIIy. [59]XIII. [b/] [60]prevented being

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[35] *D.* [36/]e *B.* [37] neillparth *D.* [38] tu *B.* [39] *D.* [40] *D.B.* [41/]wraged adeugeint *D.B.* [42] *B.* [43] – o wyr. *D.E.* [44] rodỳ *E.D.B.* [45] *E.* [46] yr alltut *D.E.* [47] *D.* [48] yn *D.* [49] ef *D.* [50] hi *D. not in B.* [51] *D.B.* [52/]hi ỏrth veint y chenedyl drachefyn. *D.* [53] rodỳ *E.D.B.* [54] *not in B.* [55] dyeithyr *D.* [56] o *E.* [57] dyeithyr *D.* [/]onỳ beỳ e uot en pennaeth alltut *B.* [58] *A.* [59] *E.* [60] *D.*

[1][a] hunu adele [2][e] ran ocubel [3][yndiannot :] meybyon ereu graget [3][hynny] e [a]telyr guarthec de vach [4]onadunt [5]ac e′ sef [6]acaus egeluyr [7]e guarthec hene en guarthec deuach canyd [8]oes kenedel [9][e] tat ae [10]talho amen kenedel euam.′

LX. Nydele greyc [11]na prenu na guerthu [12][heb gannyat y gŵr] ony byt pryaut [13]ac obyt [14]pryaut [15][hŷ hagen] hy adele prenu aguerthu.

LXI. [16]Teyr graget adele eu meybyon vamuys [17][herwŷd keureŷth] mab Camraes arodher ealldut amab grueyc agusteller egluat aghefyet okefyf vecyckochy [18]ay gustellau hyteu oy kenedel ay argluyt agreyc edecko alldut treys [19][e] arney.′

LXII. Oderuyt [20]rody moruyn egur ac na [21]honner ecouuyll ken [22][no] [23]e keuody [24][yar y gŵely] tranoet [25]ny dele ef ateb [26]ydhy ny′ ohene allan.

LXIII. Oderuyt euoruyn nadetuetho y kouuyll ken eckyuody yar eguely′′ [27][trannoeth] ny dele [28]e couuyll o henne allan [29]vot amen′ en kefredyn eregthunt.

LXIV. Ny dele merch oda etat namen cemeynt ahanner [30][rann] acaffo [31]e braut ac ny dele [32][hŷtheu] talu oalanas namen [33]cemeynt a′ hanner atalo [34]y braut ahenne tros eplant: [35]ac ony byt′ plant ydhy ateghu ohoney na bo [36]vyt ny dele talu dym ac [37]o byt [38][plant] ac eu menet en oet kefreytyaul talent ehun trosdunt o henne allan.

LXV. Ny dele greyc eny byt talu keynyauc paladar na hen [39][uo] [40]na yeugan.

LXVI. Oderuyt [41][y wreic] [42]oachaus mennu escar deueduyt na allo gur emreyn′ kafreyt aeyrc [43][y] prouy esef valy prouyr tanu llenllyeyn guen [44]adanunt neguyt olchy′ amenet egur [45]ydy ar hono′ euod kenthy apan del yeuelles yellug ar ellenllyeyn [46]ac o

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[a 47]deleŷr

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[1] *D.B.* [2] *B.* [3] *D.B.* [4] udunt *B.* [5]′*not in B.E.* [6] *not in B.* [7]′ŵynt velly ŵrth vot yn dir ygenedyl y uam meichaŵ ar nadunt ae talu kannyt oes genedyl tat ae talho. *D.* [8] *not in B.* [9] *B.* [10] tal *B.* [11] *not in D.* [12] *D.* [13] *not in B.* [14] *not in D.* [15] *B.* [16]′*not in D.* [17] *B.* [18] gan e *B.* [19] *B.E.* [20] roŷ *E.* [21] ovynher *D.B.* [22] *E.* [23] *not in D.* [24] *D.B.* [25]′′*not in D.* [26]′*not in B.* [27] *B.* [28] *not in D.* [29]′namyn y vot *D.* [30] *D.* [31] *not in B.* [32] *B.* [33]′*not in D.* [34] *not in B.* [35]′onŷt oes *B.* [36] rac llau *B.* [37] or *D.* [38] *D.* [39] *B.* [40] nac *B.* [41] *D.B.* [42]′dywedut *D.B.* ar vr na allo kedŷau a hŷ ac o achaus henne *B.* na allo ygŵr vot genthi yr *D.*

and he is to have a share of the whole [3]without delay: the sons of such women are to [a]pay cattle without surety; and the reason that such cattle are called cattle without surety is, because there is no kindred of the father to pay them, but the mother's kindred alone.[a]

60. A woman ought neither to buy nor sell [12]without consent of the husband[f] unless she be a proprietrix: if she be a proprietrix, however, she may buy and sell.

61. Three women whose sons are to have the privilege of maternity according to law: the son of a Welsh female given to an alltud; the son of a woman given as an hostage to a foreign country, if she become pregnant, being given as an hostage by her kindred and her lord; and of a woman upon whom an alltud shall have committed a rape.

62. If a maid be given in marriage to a man, and her cowyll be not specified before she rise from her bed in the morning; he is not answerable to her for it thenceforward.

63. If a maid declare not her cowyll before she rise from her bed in the morning; the cowyll is to be thenceforward in common between them.

64. A daughter is to have, of her father's property, only half the share a brother shall have; and she is to pay for galanas only the half of what a brother shall pay; and that for her children: and if she have no children, and she swear that there never will be any, she is to pay nothing; and if there be children arrived at legal age, let them pay on their own account thenceforward.

65. No woman in the world, old or young, is to pay the [b]spear penny.

66. Si femina, ob desiderium se sejungendi, diceret quod vir non potest copulare, lex requirit id probari hoc modo; linteamen album recens lotum sub illis expandi, et virum in illud ire pro re venerea, et urgente libidine eam super linteamen projicere; et si fiat vel

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[a] [47]have

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keissaó yscar ac ef *D.B.* [43] *D.B.* [44]adanadunt *B.* [f]newyd olchi y danunt *D.* [45][f] *not in D.* [46][f]o guelŷr arneỳ *B.* [47] *B.*

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[a] The kindred of the mother was amerced in the entire mulct for murder committed by such sons, because the father's kindred was beyond the jurisdiction of the lord; and the mother's kindred, if they were murdered, received the whole mulct.

[b] So termed from being collected by the criminal from males, distantly related to him, who refused taking an oath of non-consanguinity.

[1]geyll henne val egueler ar ellenllyeyn′ [2][nẏeu] dogen eu ydhau [3]aguedyene ny eyll hy [4][theu]′ [5]or achaus hunnu [6]escar ac ef:′ [[7]ac [8]ony eill ynteu [9] hynny hi a eill yscar ac ef] amenet [10][ymeith] ar eydhy en kubel.

Lxvii. [11]O deueyt moruen′ ar gur duen treys [12][ẏ] arnehy ar gur en guadu [a]a deueduet or voruen onyduc ef treys [12][e] arney [12][hẏ] y bot yn voruyn ekefreyth adeueyt bod en yaun prouy ae moruyn ae nyt moruyn canys ebot en voruyn eu yardelu [13]ac e′ sef a [14][ẏ] dele [15][e] prouy er edlig ac os keif en voruyn ryd vyd egur [16]edeueduet arnau′ ahyteu heb colly ebreynt.′′

Lxviii. Odygir treys [17][ẏ] ar gureyc vryauc nydelyr talu [18][y] amober [17][trostẏ] canys hy [18][ehun] ae [19]talus pan [20]vrhaus.

Lxix. Oderuyd ygreyc duyn mab en kefreytyaul egur ket asguadto egur [21]nyadeuedun na dele hy′ guedy astecgo [22][ẏdau ew] yvngueys [[23]y wr′ [24]ẏn keureẏthẏaul] na [25]dele [26]vyd etduyn yarall′ [27]kany bit cardecguel yvrth enepeducpuet [[28]idaŏ [29]en] centaf.

Lxx. Oderuyt rody greyc ygur [b]ac enguy [30][ẏ] da′ [31][genthi] acafael cubel [32][or da] hyt enoet vn keynyauc ac na cafer honno

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[a′′′ 31]rei adyweit na eill ef ywadu o hebrŏg hi y chŏyn yn gyfreithaŏl heb ostŏg y dillat is llaŏ y gŏerdyr ac yn waetlet, a hynny dan leuein adiaspedein trŏy y kyuanedeu nessaf idi, athystu udunt adangos y threissaŏ: ae yrru yngyfreithaŏl yny dadleu ae llaŏ assŏ ar galy y gŏr, ae llaŏ deheu ar y creireu, athygu o honei hitheu yr creireu hynny, ac y Duŏ yny blaen y vot ef genthi hi ar galy honno y dreis y arnei, ae gŏneuthur o vorŏyn yn wreic; agŏneuthur meuyl a sarhaet a chewilyd idi ac oe harglŏyd ac oe chenedyl: yna y dyweit rei bot yn eir y geir yna ar y gŏyrdaŏt, ac na ellir gŏadu yn erbyn hynny: ereill adyweit nat oes vn treis ny aller y wadu; ac y dyly ynteu wadu y treis hŏnnŏ o lŏ degwyr adeugeint heb alltudyon: ot adef ynteu treissaŏ morŏyn, talet dirŏy y arglŏyd y wlat; ae hamobyr oe harglŏyd hitheu ehun; ac idi hitheu y chowyll ae sarhaet ae hagwedi ae dilysrŏyd.

[b′ 32]a dan e haguedẏ

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[1] dichaŏn *D.* [2] *E.* [3] ac *D.* ′ – *B.* [4] *D.* [5]′yscar ac ef or achaŏs hŏnnŏ: *D.* [6]′uẏ ellŷr ẏscar: *B.* [7] *D.* [8] *D.B.* [9] dym *B.* [10] *D.* [11] Or *D.* ′O deruŷd e uoruen dẏweduet *B.* [12] *B.E.* [13] ′*not in B.* [14] *E.* [15] *B.E.* [16]′*not in B.* [17] *B.* [18] *D.* [19] talaŏd *D.* [20] wrhaaŏd. *D.* [21]′e *B.* kyfreith adyweit *D.B.* [22] *E.* hi euo *D.* [23]′*D.* [24] *B.D.* [25]′eill y dŏyn y

conspiciatur in linteamen, satis est ei, et illa postea non potest ob istam causam se sejungere ab eo: [7]et si non possit, potest se sejungere ab eo,' et abire cum omnibus rebus suis.

67. If a maid assert, that a man has committed a rape upon her, and the man deny it; [a]and the maid say, that, if he has not violated her, she is a virgin: the law declares it to be right to prove whether she be a virgin or not, since her being a virgin is her [a] 'arddelw'; and he who is to prove the fact is the edling: if he find her a virgin, the man shall be free from the charge against him; and she, without losing her privilege.'

68. If a rape be committed on a married woman, no amobyr is to be paid for her; because she herself paid it, when she married.

69. If a woman take a child legally to a man, though the man disown it, we say that she is not, after once taking it to him legally, ever to take it to another; for it cannot revert from the person to whom it was first taken.

70. If a woman be given to a man, [b]and her property specified,' and the whole of the property had, except one penny,

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[a'] [31]quidam dicunt eum non posse negare istud, si illa actionem prosequatur secundum leges, sine demissione vestium infra coxendices, et sanguine fluens, et plorans et clamans per domos proximas ei, et testans eis et monstrans se stupratam fuisse: et prosequens litem secundum leges cum sinistra manu super penem viri, dextra reliquiis imposita, et tunc jurans super reliquias istas, et Deo imprimis, eum isto pene cum illa egisse cum violentia, et illam ex virgine mulierem fecisse; and brought scandal and shame upon her, and upon her lord, and upon her kindred: then, some say that her word is conclusive as to her purity, and that no denial can be made in opposition to that: others say, that there is no violence that cannot be denied; and that he is to deny that violence, by the oaths of fifty men without alltuds: if he acknowledge violating a maid, let him pay a dirwy to the lord of the country; and her amobyr to her own lord; and to herself her cowyll, her saraad, her agwedi, and her dilysrwydd.

[b'] [32]with her agweddi,

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arall vyth *D.* [26] *not in B.* [27] ac na *D.* [28] *D.* [29] *B.D.* [30] *E.* [31] *D.* [32] *B.*

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[a] 'Voucher.

[1]nyny adeuedun eckeyll egur′ escar ahy [2][am honno] ac na cafo dym or eydhy a′′ honno [3]eu er′ vncenyauc [4]a aduc cant.

lxxi. Nyt reyt mach ar [4]dylesruyt da [5][adel y] can greyc en canescaeht.

lxxii. Greyc adele trayan sarahet egur nac o [6][e] lat esaraer nac o [7]peth arall.

lxxiii. Nydele reyth gruaget [[8]vynet [9]ẏ gẏt a] greyc nac am ledrat nac am alanas nac am vach namen reyth [10]o guyr.

lxxiv. Kefreyth adeueyt nadele greyc couuyll guedy blodeuho onys dyheurha hy kefnesafyet eam [11]emam aytat′ ay brodyr ae chuoryt a[12][c o] hene eny vo[12][nt] seyth nyn. Esef edele bloedeuau oy [a]pedeyr [12][blued] ardec′ allan ac [13]o henne [14]allan′ hyt empen y deugeyn blenet edele meythryn sef eu henny pedeyr [15][blyned] ardec a deugeynt edele vot eny heuenctyt [16]aguedy [17]henne′ peydyau ac emduen.

lxxv. Oderuyd [18]roy moruyn egur a [19]heb keschu kanthy [20]a cafael cam ohoney vrth vreynt egur [21]etda ac′ edyhucyr ydhy, ac nyt vrth breynt ebraut ahonno ageluuyr moruyngreyc: ac o [22]dekyr treys [23][e] arney′ ef adeleyr talu [24][y] couuyll ydhy.

lxxvi. Oderuyt enllybyau [25]gur ar greyc′ etreikil cantaf llu [b]seyth graget′ [26][ae diheura;] er heyltreykyl lu pedeyr [27][gŏraged] ardec; [28][y drydyd weith llŏ degwraged adeugeint; ac] [c]o henne allan [29]am pop enlip′ lu deg [30][wraged] adeugeynt′′ [31][bop treigyl.]

lxxvii. Oderuyt egureic llat [32]dyn hy adele cafael keynyauc paladar [33]ahunnu eu′ edyn ae [34]kemer ac nys tal.

lxxviii. Pop argluydhes adele [35]amobor [36]graget e [37]kefoet.

lxxix. [d]Pop maer [38][e] bisgueyl adele [39]amober [40]graget euaertref.

lxxx. Nydoes breynt yputein ked deker treys [41][e] arney ny

[a′ 42]deudeg mlŏyd [b′ 43]deudeg wraged arneẏ;
[c′′ 43]e drẏded llv deuugeynt wraged.
[d 44]Gwreic

[1′]kyfreith adyweit y gellir *D.* [′′]*not in B.* [2] *D.* [3′]aelwir *D.E.* [4] *not in D.* [5] *D.B.* [6] *D.* [7]ford *B.* [8] *D.* [9] *B.D.* [10] *not in B.* [11′]y that ae mam *D.* [12] *B.* [13′]*not in D.* [14] *not in B.* [15] *D.B.E.* [16′]ac o henne allan *B.* [17] *not in D.* [18]rodi *D.B.E.* [19]chyn *D.* [20] *not in D.* [21′]*not in B.D.* [22′]threissir hi *D.* [23] *B.* [24] *D.B.E.* [25′]gŏrcic am wr *D.* [26] *D.*

and that be not had, we say that the man may separate from her on that account, and she cannot reclaim any of her property: and that is the single penny that takes away a hundred.

71. Surety is not requisite for the dilysrwydd of property which a woman brings as her portion.

72. A woman is entitled to the third of the saraad of her husband, whether from his homicide, or from any other cause.

73. A [a] 'raith' of women is not to go with a woman, either for theft or for murder or for surety, but a raith of men.

74. The law enacts that a woman is not to have a cowyll after the appearance of the menses, unless her next of kin, including her mother, her father, her brothers, and her sisters, as far as seven persons, shall exculpate her. The menses ought to appear at her "fourteenth year;" and from thence until the end of forty years she is to rear children; that is to say, fifty-four years she continues in her youth; and after that to cease to bear.

75. If a maid be given to a man, and, the marriage being unconsummated, she receive an injury; according to the privilege of her husband she is rated, and is to be compensated, and not according to the privilege of her brother; and she is called a maiden wife: and if a rape be committed upon her, she is to be paid her cowyll.

76. If a woman be slandered on account of a man; the first time, the oaths of [b]seven women [26] exculpate her;" the second time, the oaths of fourteen women; [28] the third time, the oaths of fifty women; and" [c] thence onward, for every slander, the oaths of fifty women."

77. If a woman kill a man, she is to have the spear penny: and this is the person who receives, but does not pay.

78. Every [b] lady is entitled to the amobyr of the women of her domain.

79. [d] Every land maer is to have the amobyr of the women of the maer-trev.

80. A common prostitute has no privilege; though a rape be

[a" 42] twelfth year; [b" 43] twelve women on her;
[c" 43] the third, the oaths of forty women.
[d 44] The wife of a

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[27] *D.B.E.* [28] *D.* [29" *not in D.* [30] *D.E.* [31] *D* [32] gŏr *D.B.* [33"] a llyna *D.* [34] dyly *D.* [35] amobreu *D.* [36] *not in B.* [37] chyfoes. *D.* [38] *B.* [39] amobreu *D.* [40] *not in E.* [41] *B.* [42] *D.* [43] *B.* [44] *D.B.*

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[a] 'A compurgation jury.' [b] The superior of a district in her own right.

dele cafael yaun: osereyr ytheu taler ysaraet vrth breynt ybraut [1]ae ygalanas [2]o lledir.′

LXXXI. Pop [3]aghaflauan [4][or] aguenel greyc talet [5]ekenedel trosdy mal tros gur ony byt guryauc [6]os guriauc vit′ [7][hitheu] talet hy ae gur y [8]kamluru [9]ae [10]diruy.

[11]Guaesauur ac adlamhur ac asuinur.

LXXXII. O da guaesauur yhurt yguaesaf chueugeynt atal: adlamur trugeynt adal: asuinhur dec arugeynt atal.

II. [BREINNIAU ARVON.]

I. Eman ellas Elidir muhenuaur gur or Kocled ac guedi ylad edoeht guyr e Koclet ema oydial. Sef guir adoedant entehuishocyon vdhunt, Clidno Eydin; a Nud hael vab Senillt a Mordaf hael vab Seruari; a Retherc hael vab Tudaual Tutclit; ac edoetant Aruon: ac vrt lat Elidir en Aber Meuhedus en Aruon elloskasant Aruon en rachor dial. Ac odhena e lluydhaus Rud uab Maelcun aguir Guinet kanthau ac edoethant hid eglan Guerit en e Kocled ac ena ebuant en hir en amresson pui [12]aheley en eblaen druy auon Guerit. Ac ena edelleghus Rudn kenat hid Eghuynet yhuybod [13]puy byeufey eblaen: rey adeueyt panyu Maeldaf henaf pendeuic Penart ai barnus yguir Aruon; Yoruert vab Madauc druy audurdaud ekeuarhuidyt ay kadarnaha panyhu Ydno hen yguir epist pendhu. Ac ena ethaethant guir Aruon en eblaen ac ebuant da eno: ac e kant Delyessin

Kikleu [14]odures eu llaueneu
Kan Run en rudher bedineu
Guir Aruon rudyon euredyeu.

Ac ena rac hid etrikassant en elluyd ekeskus eu guraket can eu gueyssion kaet: ac am henny erodhes Rund vdunt XIIII. brein.

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[1]′*not in B.* [2]or *D.* [3]kyflauan *D.B.* [4]*D.* [5]*not in B.* [6]′or byd góryaðc *D.* [7]*D.B.* [8]dirðy *D.B.* [9]ar *B.* [10]chamlórð. *D.B.* [11]′*not in B.D.* [12]adỳlỳeỳ mỳnet *E.* [13]*not in E.* [14]urth wres *E.*

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[a] A person under the protection of a landed proprietor.

[b] A person who leaves a landed proprietor after remaining with him for a year.

[c] A person who returns to his own patrimony after remaining with a landed proprietor for a year.

[d] A landed proprietor who affords his 'protection.'

[e] That part of the present Caernarvonshire which extends from Bangor to Celynog.

[f] Who is stated to have married Eurgain the daughter of Maelgwn. Maelgwn died

committed upon her, she is not to obtain compensation: if she be insulted, let her saraad be paid according to the privilege of her brother; and her galanas, if she be killed.

81. For every offence that a woman may commit, let her kindred pay for her, as for a man, unless she be married; but if she be married, let her and her husband pay her camlwrw and her dirwy.

A [a] 'gwaesavwr,' an [b] 'adlamwr,' and an [c] 'aswynwr.'

82. If a gwaesavwr leave his [d] 'gwaesav,' he shall pay six score pence: an adlamwr shall pay three score pence: an aswynwr shall pay thirty pence.

II. [THE PRIVILEGES OF [e] ARVON.]

1. Here [f] Elidyr the courteous, a man from the North, was slain, and after his death the men of the North came here to avenge him. The chiefs, their leaders, were [g] Clydno Eiddin; Nudd the generous, son of Senyllt; Mordav the generous, son of Servari; and [h] Rydderch the generous, son of Tudwal Tudglyd; and they came to Arvon: and because Elidyr was slain at [i] Aber Mewydus in Arvon, they burned Arvon as a further revenge. And then Run, son of Maelgwn, and the men of Gwynedd, assembled in arms, and proceeded to the banks of the [k] Gweryd in the North; and there they were long disputing who should take the lead through the river Gweryd. Then Run dispatched a messenger to Gwynedd, to ascertain who were entitled to the lead: some say, that Maeldav the elder, the lord of [l] Penardd, adjudged it to the men of Arvon; Iorwerth, the son of Madog, on the authority of his own information, affirms that Idno the aged assigned it to the men of the black-headed shafts. And thereupon the men of Arvon advanced in the van, and were valorous there: and Taliesin sang—

Behold! from the ardency of their blades,
With Run the reddener of armies,
The men of Arvon with their ruddy lances.

And then on account of the length of time they remained in arms, their wives slept with their bond servants: and on that account Run granted them fourteen privileges.

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about the year 547; and it is conjectured this expedition was undertaken with the view of asserting the claim of Elidyr to the sovereignty of Gwynedd; Run, son of Maelgwn, according to some genealogies, being illegitimate.

[g] Lord of a district about the present Edinburgh.

[h] Lord of Strath Clyde.

[i] The efflux of the Mewydus, a rivulet, now called 'Cadnant' or 'battle-brook,' which flows by the town of Caernavon into the Menai: the place where Elidyr fell has preserved the name of 'Elidyr bank.' A principal residence of Maelgwn was Caer Seiont or Segontium, near Caernarvon.

[k] Perhaps the river Wear.

[l] The ground on the west side of the river Seiont, opposite the town of Caernarvon.

I. I. [1][ẏu] [2]rackuys rac gureyc; [3]a sef eu rachor emeyrc dof aiuoch aihuydheu, akar adeu hechen auenho ar yguarthec alloneyt ekar or dohodreuen auenho.

II. [4][Ẏr] II. [4][ẏ6] blaen Guynet en ellueteu.
III. III. [4][ẏ6] na talh euaniueil.
IV. IIII. eu teruennu ar egladoet ackaruarfoent [5]ac Aruon.

V. V. eu obit amresson eruc duyuaynaul ornau maynaul essit en Aruon eu diamressoni orseyth eduy heb neb ole arall.

VI. VI. na [6]bo righill endhi.
VII. VII. bod en rid peskodha ar eteyrauon essit endhi en kefredin.
VIII. [7][Ůẏthuet] . . . . . .
IX. Nauuet na boent vreuan hechuc.
X. X. [8]na euoent laudkaut.
XI. XI. nadoes dala ar eu kegheusaet hid etridet geyr.

XII. XII. na thalher meirch guesteyon na guyr ar kilc.

XIII. XIII. [9][n] adeleant venet ylety arall or neuat.

XIV. Peduerit ardec puybenac aesteho endi vndit abludyn obyt gur anlloethaucyuod en un breyn a gur or vlad.

II. Ac obyt a amheuho vn or breynheu hene clas Bancor arey Beuno ae keydu.[a]

III. [TRIOEDD.]

I. [[10]Trẏ agkeuarch gur: e uarch ae arueu; [11]ac adel ẏdau o[b] [12]daeret [13]ẏ tẏr; [14]ac a del[b] [15]idaů [16]en vẏnepwerth e gan e

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[1] *E.* [2] ragor *E.* [3] *not in E.* [4] *E.* [5] ar *E.* [6] bẏd *E.* [7] *E.* [8] nat *E.* [9] *E.* [10] *B.D.* [11] ar eil yů yr hynn *D.* [12] *D.* [13] *B.D.* [14] ar trydyd yů yr hynn *D.* [15] *D.* [16] *B.D.*

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[a] See Book I. Chap. XLII. Sect. 5.
[b] These three rivers are, the Seiont, the Gwyrvai, and the Llyvni.
[c] This has been casually omitted in A.

1. The first is, precedence of a wife; and the precedence is, as to tame horses, his swine, his geese, and a car, and any two oxen he may please of the herd; and the car full of such furniture as he may please.
2. The second is, the van of Gwynedd in the hosts.
3. The third is, [a] that he pay not for his beast.
4. The fourth is, to settle the limits of the districts bordering upon Arvon.
5. The fifth is, that if there be a dispute between any two maenols of the nine maenols which are in Arvon, that the seven terminate the dispute of the two, without any person from another place.
6. Sixth, that there shall be no apparitor therein.
7. Seventh, common right of fishing on the [b] three rivers therein.
8. [7] Eighth[c] .....
9. Ninth, that they be not quern restricted.[d]
10. Tenth, that they drink not [e] stinted measure.
11. Eleventh, that there is no hold on their pleading unto the third word.
12. Twelfth, that there shall be no payment for horses of guests or for men on progress.
13. Thirteenth, that they are [9] not to go from the hall to another lodging.
14. Fourteenth, whoever shall reside in Arvon a year and a day, if he be a man of substance, he acquires the same privilege as a man of the country.

2. And if there be who shall doubt one of these privileges, the community at Bangor[f], and that of Beuno[g], shall uphold them.

III. [TRIADS.]

1. [10] The three exclusives of a man: his horse and arms; and what shall come to him as daered of his land; and what shall come

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[d] This passage is doubtful, but apparently signifies that they were not bound to the lord's mill, but might claim, as the burgesses of Ruddlan did, 'habere molas manuales.'

[e] Literally 'annoyance;' this measure was the depth of the nail joint of the middle finger in the drinking vessel.

[f] The present episcopal seat.

[g] At Celynog.

wreỳc am e [a]chowyll: ny dele [1]enteu rannu urun [2]o henne ae wreỳc.

II. Trỳ agkỳuarch gureỳc [3]yu e thrỳ prỳureỳ: a henne [4]nys ran hỳtheu′ ae gur.′′

[5]Aeuellỳ eteruena keureỳth e guraged.]

[6]LEMA [7][Ỳ] DECREU′ KEFREYTHYEU EGULAD.

IV. [8]KENTAF [[9]ỲU [10]E] NAU TAUODYAUC SEF EU′ EREY HENE,

I. Argluyd erug ydeu [b]guas:

II. [c]Efeyryat erug ydeu uanac:

III. Tat erug y deuuab:

[11]O byd un or rey [12]a deuedassam ny huchof′ ny menho dody empen etri tauodyauc [13]ar llall eny uenhu′ kefreyt aeyrc [14]y dody [15][yneu penn.]

IV. Pedweryd [15][yỏ] egnat ar yuraut:

[16]O deruyd y [17]dyn or [18]duybleyt ebu e kefreyt [19]e regthut guadu yuraut ar llall eny adef geyr eu [20]geyr er egnat′ ena ar y uraut.

V. Pymet eu macc [21]ar y [22]uecnyaeth:

[23]Oderuyd yadef′ [24]ar neyll endeueduyt′ [25]bod euecnyaeth ar pet maur′ ar llall [26][paneu] ar pedh bechan [27]kan adeuuyt′ [28]emaec credaduy eu [29][ef] pahar [30]eroet akan [31]adeuuyt′ ef ny ellyr yguadu.

VI. Chueched eu rodyat ar yrod sef ual emay:

[32]Oderuyd ydyn [33]roy pedh, adeu dyn en′ deueduyd ymi [34]eroet nac [35][ew] heb ellall emy;′ geyr euyeyr [36][ef] padyu yrodes [37][pydiỏ nys rodes.]

VII. Seythuet eu moruyn [38]ar y [39]moruyndaut; [40][sef ual y mae:]

[41]Oderuyt ygur duyn′ moruyn [42][en] [43]lladhllud aguedy ed [44]el

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[a] [45]ohebu: [b] [46]ur:

[c] [47]Abat

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[1] ef *D.* [2] or tripheth *D.* [3] ynt *D.* [4]′ny dyly hitheu y rannu *D.* [5] *B.* [6]′Eman dechreuant *B.* [7] *E.* [8]′Naỏ tauodyaỏc yssyd: sef ynt *D.* [9] *B.E.* [10] *B.* [11] Or *D.* [12] rỳ *E.* ′hynny uchot *D.* [13]′kenỳs menho e llall *B.D.* [14] *not in B.D.* [15] *D.B.* [16] Or *D.* [17] un *D.* [18] neỳll parth *B.* [19] *not in D.* [20]′y eir ef *D.* [21] am *D.* [22] vechni: *D.* [23]′O bỳd mach adeuedỳc *B.* [24]′a dywedut or neill *D.B.* [25]′mae ar beth maỏr y mae yn vach *D.* [26] *B.* y mae *D.* [27]′canes adeuedỳc *B.* [28] y vechni *D.*

to him as wyneb-werth from his wife, for [a]her cowyll:' he is not to share any of these with his wife.

2. The three exclusives of a woman are her three peculiars: and those she is not to share with her husband.''

[5] And thus terminates the law of the women.'

HERE BEGIN THE LAWS OF THE COUNTRY.

IV. FIRST, ARE THE NINE [a] 'TAVODIOGS:' THESE ARE,

1. A lord, between his two [b]servants:

2. A [c]priest between his two monks:

3. A father between his two sons:

If one of those we have mentioned above does not will to submit to the decision of the three tavodiogs, and the other wills it; the law requires submission to their decision.

4. The fourth is a judge, respecting his judgment:

If one of two parties between whom a lawsuit has taken place deny the judgment, and the other acknowledge it; the statement of the judge is, in that case, final respecting his judgment.

5. The fifth is a surety, respecting his suretiship:

If he be acknowledged, and the one party should say, that the suretiship is for a great matter, and the other, that it is for a small matter; since the surety has been acknowledged, he is to be believed as to what it has been given for; and what he says cannot be denied.

6. The sixth is a giver, respecting his gift; which is thus:

If a man should give a thing, and one of two men should say: 'It was given to me;' and the other say: 'No, to me it was given;' his word is decisive, in what manner he gave it, and in what manner he did not give it.

7. The seventh is a maid, respecting her maidenhood; which is thus:

If a man should take away a maid clandestinely, and after con-

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[a] /[45]gainsaying him: [b] [46]men:
[47]abbot

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29 *D.B.* 30/e rodet a kan adeuedỳc *B.* yd oed vach kanys adefedic oed *D.* 31 a dỳweit *E.* 32/Or dyry dyn peth y deudyn a *D.* 33 rodỳ *E.B.* 34/y minneu y rodet ef; *D.B.* 35 *E.* 36 *D.B.* 37 *D.* 38 am *D.* 39 guereudaut *B.* gỏyrdaỏt *D.* 40 *D.* 41/Or dygir *D.* 42 *B.* 43 lathrud *D.* 44 elher *D.* 45 *D.* 46 *B.D.* 47 *D.*

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[a] Literally 'having tongue.'

yr dyfeyth ahy [1]a kyn bod [2]achaus ydau ahy' [3][a] gouyn [4][ohonei hi] ydau [5][ef] pedh aroydy ymy [6][am hŷn] a'[7][c yna] [8]meynholy ohonau [9][ynteu py veint] [10]aroho hydy; ac guedy henny bod en edyuar kanthau ef [11]heny ked as guato ef [12]os adef hy' geyr eu ygeyr hy ena.

VIII. Wythuet eu bukeyl trefkort:

[13]O deruyd llad lludyn [14]ydyn oescrybyl perchenokyon ereyll' [15][a mynnu y holi] geyr eu geyr ebukeyl [16]ena [17]ba eydyon' ay lladaut [18][ef.]

IX. Nauuet eu lleydyr urth ecroc [19]ar vkyd lladron:

Oderuyd ydau ef deueduyt bod dyn en kydleydyr ac ef [20][ac] am [21][y] ledrat [22][hunnu] edyen ytyr [[23]ef [24]am danaó] ay kadarnau ohonau yr [a]acgued edath Dyuu' [25]ydau, ac emae enteu en menet [[26]idaó [27]ef;] [28]geyr eu yeyr ef ena,' [29][ac ny ellir góat yny erbyn: ac ny byd eneit uadeu ygytleidyr yr hynny, namyn y vot yn lleidyr góerth; kanydylyir dihenydyaó neb yr geir dyn arall, ac ny chaffer dim yny laó.]

V. [AM VRIÓO ANIVAIL.]

I. [30]Oderuit ydin torri troet aniueil [31]dyn arall' neu evorduith neu guneuthur briu [32]edel nychdaut yr aniueil ohonau abot er aniueil en glan ual egaller yssu ykyc yaun yu er [33]din ay [34]briuho kemryt er aniueil [35][attaó] [36]oy medeginiaeth [37][u] eni vo yach kan ni dele [38]perchennauc er aniueil lavuriau dros [39]gueisret eneb [40]re gunaeth [41][y] cam ydau.

II. Ac os aniueil blith [42]atorres etroeth neu yworduit' neu ych [43][a] artho [44][rŷ urŷvs] [45]roer [46]oy perchennauc [47][aniueil] kywreu kystal ac ef yguneuthur [48][yr] [49]vn ryu' [50]vuunneant [51]ac [[52]ef ac' [53]a] gnelei [54]er eithau ehun. Ac os maru vyth er aniueil triget er [[55]aniueil [56]arall [57]a aeth yn' [58]y] aruystyl [59]en dilis' en ele. [60]Ac os beu uyt [61][er anŷueŷl] ae welet en yach telediu kammereth paup [62]er eidiau val kent.

III. [63][Ereill adyweit na dyly y perchennaóc namyn edrych ar y glaf y wybot beth a holo ae anaf ae adoet; ac os y anaf ae vrió

[a'] [64]agheu ŷ athŷv

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[1] *not in B.* [2]'genthi or gór *D.* [3] *E.* [4] *D.B.* [5] *D.* [6] *E.* [7] *D.* [8] meintoli *D.* rodŷ *E.* [9] *D.* ef pa *B.* [10] arodei *D.* ew beth *E.* [11] *not in E.* [12]'a chadarnhau o honeŷ hŷ henne *B.* ahitheu yngyrru *D.* [13] Or *D.* [14]'dyn lódyn dyn arall *D.* [15] *D.* am hŷnnŷ *E.* [16] *not in B.E.* [17]'py llódyn *D.* [18] *B.* [19] am *D.* [20] *B.* [21] *D.B.E.* [22] *B.* [23] *B.D.* [24] *D.* [25] yndaó *D.B.* [26] *D.B.* [27] *B.* [28]'ena e mae geŷr ŷ eŷr ef. *B.* [29] *D.* [30] *C. resumes.* [31]'nŷ bo eŷdau *B.J.K.* [32] neu *B.* [33] *not in K.*

ducting her to a lonely place, and before connexion with her, she should ask him: 'What wilt thou give to me for this?' and he minutely question her how much he shall give; and afterwards repent it: though he should deny it, if she confess it, her evidence there is decisive.

8. The eighth is the herdsman of a hamlet:

If a beast belonging to any person be killed by the animals of other owners, and it be inquired into; the testimony of the herdsman is decisive, as to which ox killed the other.

9. The ninth is a thief, at the gallows, respecting his fellow thieves:

If he should assert that another person was an accessory with him in the robbery for which he is about to suffer; and he should persist in his assertion unto the [a]state God went[a'] to, and he is going to; his word is there decisive, [29]and cannot be gainsayed: nevertheless his fellow thief shall not be executed, but is a saleable thief; for no person is to be executed on the word of another, if nothing be found on his person.[a']

V. [OF WOUNDING AN ANIMAL.]

1. If a person break the leg or thigh of an animal belonging to another, or so wound it, that the animal pine away in consequence; and the animal be clean, so that its flesh may be eaten; it is right for the person who shall wound it to take it under his care, until it be cured: because the owner of the animal is not to work for the act of the person who caused the injury to it.

2. And if it be a milch animal, whose leg or thigh be broken, or a working ox, let there be given to the owner a similar animal, equal to it, that he may derive the same advantage from it as from his own beast. And if the animal die, let the other animal, given as a pledge in its stead, replace it. And, if the animal live and be completely restored, let each person take his own again, as before.

3. [63]Others say, that the owner is only to view his sick animal, to learn how he shall claim, whether as to a maim or a mischance;

[a'] [64]death he went

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[34] briwawd *J.* [35] *D.B.C.J.K.* [36] i *K.* [37] *D.B.C.J.* [38] perchen *K.* [39] agkŷureŷth *B.C.D.J.K.* [40] a *D.J.K.* ŷr *E.* [41] *D.* [42]'a vriwir *D.* – vriwaŏd *J.K. not in B.* [43] *B.C.D.E.J.K.* [44] *B.* [45] rodher *D.B.C.E.J.K.* [46] y *J.* ir *K.* [47] *D.J.* [48] *D.* ŷ *C.J.* [49] keu *B. not in C.* ' – *J.K.* [50] weŷth *C.* [51] *not in J.K.* [52]'*D.* [53] *B.C.D.E.J.K.* [54] ar *B.C.J.K.* [55] *J.K.* [56] *J.* [57]'*J.K.* [58] *J.* [59]'*not in B.* [60] *not in B.D.* [61] *C.* ynteu *D.* [62] y *D.* [63] *D.* [64] *E.*

ahaṓl, rodet tyllwed am yr eneit; athalet idaṓ ynteu y eissiwet ae vriṓ ṓrth y damdṓng; ahynny ṓrth nat oes werth kyfreith arnaṓ. Ac am bop peth ny bo gṓerth kyfreith arnaṓ damdṓg ageffir.]

IV. Oderuyt maru er aniueil [1]en elle′ pan [2]briuet kanecker er nepay [3]briuuis ac onis myn [4][ef] [5]defnydiet e perchennauc ef.′ [6] [7]Os enteu adyueyt′ muunaha [8][di] [9]ef a [10]mi ae talaf [11][ỳ tỳ euo] val edegueto [12]e kefreyth [[13]oreu [14]ytti:] sef a [15]uil [16]e kefreyth [17][yna] oguil Yeuan hit ekalan talu ecic ar croen en lle [18]e deuparth ar trayan ar er eneit kanis ena emae [19]yaun amser tachwet: or kalan [20]eilgueis hit guil Yeuan′ [21][e] deuparth ar ereneit ar traian ar echic [22]ar croen′ kanys buria vit pop aniueil en er amser hunu.

V. [23]Oderuit er din [24]rebriuasei gurthot [25]elluden maru [26]atau′ gnaet e perchennauc eguellis ohonau ac egyt ahinne [27][hevỳd] cubil o [28][ỳ] [29]kefreis akeiff.′′

VI. [[30]EM HAUL UACH A CHỲNOGEN,′ [31]E TRAETHA HỲNN.]

I. Oderuit idin [32]roy mach iarall ar bet yaun yu ydau rydhau emach o vn o[33][r] [34]tri [35]acaus ybyt rit mach [36]ae [37]o talu trostau ae ouistele ae oguadu mach.′

II. Os yguadu a [38]uin mall him eguedir [39][mach] deuot [40][e due pleỳt ar mach] [41]ar er egnat, ar egnat [42]bieu kesiau [43]i kan [44]i dui pleyt [45]adef ae mach egur [46][raccw] ae [47]nit mach [[48]mach [49]Dỳoer] hep ir haulur [50][na] mach [51][Dỳoer] hep er [52]kennogen. Ena emae [53]yaun erygnat gouyn [54][yr mach] Awit vach di Vvif hep emach kubil [55]guat hep [56]ekennogen nat wyt [57]vacht [58]di ykenyfhi′ nac ar [59]henni nac ar dim. Dioer hep emach val emay goreu e [60]dele mach′ heprug [61]e vot en vach [62]er hepreghaf [63]vi [64]vymot en vach.′ Dioer hep [65]ekennogen val emay goreu [66]edele [67]kennogen [68]hi′ guadu [69]mach minneu [70]ae guadaf.′ Ena emay yaun er egnat

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1′*not in K.* 2 briṓher *D.* 3 briṓaṓd *D.K.* briṓho *J.* 4 *D.* 5′defnydyer *D.* 6′ agṓnaet y ewyllys o honaṓ; ac ygyt a hynny kṓbyl oe werth ageiff *D.* 7′Sef a dỳweỳt enteu *B.* – ef *J.K.* 8 *D.B.C.J.K.* 9 euo *B.* 10 mỳnheu *B.* 11 *B.* ytt *D.* 12 *not in B.D.J.K.* 13 *J.* 14 *J.K.* 15 dyweit *D.B.C.J.K.* 16 *not in D.* 17 *D.J.K.* 18 *not in K.* 19 *not in B.C.D.J.K.* 20′hyt wyl Ieuan eylchṓyl *D.C.J.K.* – eỳlweỳth *B.* 21 *B.C.D.E.J.K.* 22′*not in J.* 23′′*not in D.* 24′auriṓassair aniueil marṓ i ṓrthot *K.* 25 er anỳueỳl *B.* 26 *not in B.* 27 *C.* 28 *C.J.K.* 29 werth *C.* 30′*B.C.* Kyfreith am uach. *K.* 31 *C.* 32 rodi *D.B.C.E.J.K.* 33 *C.* 34 teir *J.* 35 pheth

and, if for its maim and wound he claims, let an indemnity be given for the life; and let him be paid for its loss and its wound, according to appraisement; and that because there is no legal worth thereon. And for every thing that has not a legal worth, appraisement is to take place.'

4. If the animal die on the spot when wounded, let it be offered to the person who wounded it; and, if he will not accept it, let the owner dispose of it. If the other say: 'Do thou make use of it, and I will pay thee for it, as fully as the law may provide:' in that case, the law provides, that, from the feast of St. John unto the first of January, two parts are to be paid for the flesh and the skin, and the third for the life; because then is the prime season: again, from the first of January unto the feast of St. John, two parts for the life, and the third for the flesh and skin; because every animal is carrion during that period.

5. If the person who shall have wounded the animal refuse to take the carcase, let the owner do as he will respecting it; and, in addition, he shall obtain the full legal value.

VI. OF THE CLAIM OF SURETY AND DEBTOR, THIS TREATS.

1. If a person give surety to another, for any thing, it is right for him to release the surety, by one of the three means which release a surety: either by paying for him; or by giving pledge; or by denying surety.

2. If he willeth to deny, a surety is to be thus denied: let the two parties, and the surety, come before the judge; and the judge is to seek from both parties an acknowledgment whether, 'Yonder man be a surety, or not a surety?' 'A surety, God knows,' says the creditor: 'Not a surety, God knows,' says the debtor: Then it is right for the judge to ask the surety: 'Art thou a surety?' 'I am,' replies the surety. 'It is wholly denied,' says the debtor: 'thou art not surety for me; neither for that, nor for any thing.' 'God knows,' says the surety, 'in the best manner a surety is to insist that he is a surety, do I insist on my being

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D. fford *J.* [36]'ae o ɓadu ae o talu trostaɓ ae o ɓystlaɓ. *J.* [37] *not in C.* [38] ɓna *K.* [39] *C.* [40] *B.* [41] att *J.* [42] adyly *B.* [43] *not in K.* [44] *not in C.* [45] *not in E.K.* [46] *C.J.* [47] nat *J.K.* [48] *C.D.E.J.K.* [49] *C.* [50] *D.B. C.J.K.* [51] *C.* [52] amdiffynnɔr *J.* [53] *not in K.* [54] *D.B.C.J K.* [55] *not in K.* [56] yr amdiffynnɔr yɓ gennyfi *J.* [57]'*not in J.* [58] *not in K.* [59] adywedy di *J.* [60]'dylyɓyfi *J.* [61] vy *J.* [62] ed *B.E.* myui a *D.* my ae *J.* [63] *not in D.J.* [64]'*not in J.* [65] yr amdiffynnɔr *J.* [66]'e dỳlỳafỳnhev *C.J.* [67] mach *E.* [68] *not in B.D.K.* [69] na ɓyt mach *J.* *not in E.* [70]'ath wadaf di. *D.B.C.K.*

edrich pa delu [1]edele ef iguadu′ essef [2]eguil e′ kefreis [3]ena kanidoes nauin [4]i un tauaut [5]ef [6][ehvn] [7]en gyrru [8]arnau [9][ef] [10]na dele′ namin [11][ẏ] vntafaut [12]ekennegon [13]y guadu. [14]Ye hep [15]ekenoken minneu [16]ae guadaf [17]ef.′ Ena emae [18]yaun yr egnat kamret ekereir [19]ene lau′ adeuedut [20]vrth [21]ekenogen′ naut Duo racgod anaut [22]pap Ruuein anaut de argluit′ [23]na dos′ en [24]llu cam′ [25]oda enteu [26]ir llu′ teghet i Diu ene blaen [27]ac ir′ kereir esset in lau er egnat [28]hit nat mach [29]ef ikanthau [30][ef] nac ar [31]adeuaut nac ar dim.′ Oni urhtuc emach [32]arnau bit rith [33]ekannogen or haul′ [34][am e guat re dẏgones] athalet [35]emacht kubel [36][or dylyet] ir haullur. Os [37]ef agnaa emacht gurthuc ar ekenogon′ [38]gurthteget tra uo [39]ekannogen en rodi ieneu [40]ir creir guedi [41][e] tegho [42][ẏdaȯ:] [43]ac yssef′ val egurhtug mene creir esset ena macht huiui [44]ikenniti ar er hin [45]a [46]deuetassam [[47]nẏ [48]ac anudon [49]a tyngeist [50]ti ac [51]ȯrth y′ gȯrthtȯng [52]ry [53]wneuthum i arnat ti] [54]mi auena [55]barnu braut [56]imi or′ egnat. [57]Ac enna [58]emay yaun′ yr egnat [59]menet allan ybarnu braut:′′ [60]ac essef′ aguil [61]e kefreiht ena llu [62]ekennogon ar isethuet [63]i guadu [64][ẏ] [65]wecni wec guir ac [66]euo ehun′ [67][en] seithuet′′ [68][y] peduuar [69]onadunt oparth etat a[70][r] deu oparth cuam [71]ac ef ehun [72]en seihuet:′ [73]ac essef′ [74]en [75][gy] nesset [76]edeleant [77]eguir henne bot′ ydau′′ [78][ẏn gẏnesed] [79]ac edeloent [80]talu galanas [81]ae kemrit hikit akaef.′

III. [82]Ac es′ sef eu oet ereis honno vithnos or Sul [83]nessaf [84]ac es′ sef le eroder erreihis honno [85]yhdhauef ene llann [86]eguarrandaho ef′ eferen [87][yndi;] [88]ac es′ sef amser e[89]kemerrir [90][y reith honno] [91]er rug [92][e] Benedicamus a [92][rodi y] barra eferen. Ac′′ [93]o keif [94]enteu er reihis [95][honno] diguant ev ydau [96]ef [97][ac]

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[1]′e deleẏr guadu mach *B.K.* y mae iaȯn – *D.* y dyly – *J.* [2]′ a dyweit *D.* [3] *not in D.* [4] *not in B.D.* [5] y mach *D.B.* [6] *C.E.J.* [7] e *B.* [8]′ ny daȯ *J.* [9] *D.B.* ynteu *K.* [10] ni *K.* [11] *C.B.* [12] entev *C.* yr amdiffynnȯr *J.* [13] oe *B.C.* [14] Dẏoer *C.* [15] yr amdiffynnȯr *J.* [16]′ ath wadaf di. *D.B.K.* [17] *not in J.* [18] *not in K.* [19]′attaȯ *J.* [20]′ *not in B.* [21] yr amdiffynnȯr *J.* [22]′y creir hyt J. [23]′ nat elych *D.J.* [24]′anudon *J.* [25]′os tȯng ynteu *D.* [26] en *B.K.* [27]′ar *J.* [28] *not in D.* [29]′nac ar dim nac ar adyweit y ganthaȯ ef. *J.* [30] *D.B.C.E.* [31] ychydic *K.* [32] ar yr amdifynnȯr *J.* [33]′ef *J.* [34] *B.K.* [35] *not in K.* [36] *D.B.C.K.* [37]′ gȯrthtȯng awna y mach *J.* [38] *not in K.* [39] yr amdiffynnȯr *J.* [40] y ȯrth y *K.* [41] *B.C.E.* as *J.* [42] *C.* [43]′a sef *E.* sef *J.K.* [44] y ti *K.* [45] re *C.B.* [46] dywedeis i *D.B.C.K.* - ti *J.* [47] *E.* [48] *D.B.C.J.K.* [49] rẏ

surety.' 'God knows,' says the debtor: 'in the best manner a debtor is to deny surety, I will deny it.' Then it is right for the judge to ascertain in what manner he is to deny it. Now the law in this case provides, since there is only his own evidence in the matter prosecuting it, there is to be only the evidence of the debtor to deny it. 'Yes,' says the debtor: 'I will deny him.' Then it is right for the judge to take the relic in his hand, and say to the debtor: 'The protection of God prevent thee! and the protection of the Pope of Rome! and the protection of thy lord! do not take a false oath.' If he will then take the oath, let him swear to God, in the first place, and to the relic that is in the hand of the judge, that he is not surety for him; neither for what he asserts, nor for any thing. If the surety do not counter-swear, let the debtor be free from the claim on account of his denial, and let the surety pay the creditor his full demand. If the surety counter-swear to the debtor, let him counter-swear whilst the debtor is putting his lips to the relic, after he has sworn; and thus he shall counter-swear: 'By the relic that is there, I am surety for thee in the matter we have mentioned; and thou hast perjured thyself; and by the counter-oath I have sworn against thee, I will have the judgment of the judge.' And then it is right for the judge to go out, to give judgment; and the law requires in that case the oath of the debtor, one of seven, to deny his suretiship: six men, and himself the seventh; four of them of kin to his father, and two of kin to his mother, and himself the seventh: and these persons are to be so nearly related to him, as to participate in paying galanas, and in receiving it along with him.

3. The period of that raith is a week from the following Sunday; and the place where that raith is to be given is the church wherein he shall hear mass; and the time for receiving that raith is between the 'Benedicamus,' and distributing the sacramental bread. And if he obtain that raith, it is sufficient for him; but if he be unable

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C.B.J. [50] ditheu *J.* [51]/or *J.* [52] a *K.* [53] dyngeis inneu *J.* [54] mẏuẏ *C.B.K.* [55] *not in B.D.J.K.* [56]/y gan yr *D.B.K.* yr *J.* [57]/Y gan *J.* //*not in C.* [58]/i dyly *K.* [59] y mae iaṓn myned *J.* [60]/sef *B.D.J.K.* [61] *not in D.J.K.* [62] yr amdiffynnṓr *J.* [63] oe *B.C.* //*not in J.* [64] *E.* [65] *not in B.C.D.K.* [66] ef *C.B.K. not in D.* /enteu *E.* [67] *C.B.* [68] *J.* [69] *not in D.J.* [70] *J.* [71]/*not in D.* [72] *not in J.K.* [73]/sef *J.K.* ac *D.* [74] *not in B.C.* [75] *D.* [76] y dyly *J.K.* /eu kerennyd *D.* [77]//vot ẏdau e gụẏr henne *B.* [78] *C.K.* [79] mal *B.J.* [80] kẏmrẏt *C.* [81]/y *D.B.* gyt ac ef ae chymryt. *D.B.J.K.* – thalw. *C.* [82]/A *E. not in B.D.J.K.* [83] rac wyneb *D.B.J.K.* [84]/a *E.* //*not in J.* [85] *not in B.C.D.K.* [86]/y bo y dṓfyr sṓyn ae vara *D.B.C.K.* [87] *K.* [88]/a *B.E. not in K.* [89] kemer *B.C.* [90] *D.B.* honno *K.* [91] *not in K.* [92] *B.C.D.E.* [93] or *D.* [94] *not in B.D.J.K.* [95] *C.K.* [96] *not in B.C.D.E.J.K.* [97] *D.*

oni keif [1]enteu er reith taled [2]ef er [3]haul ac [4]o uyn [5]er argluit′ erlit [6]kafreis anudon [7]arnau [8]ef erlynet.′

IV. [9]Pa uacht panaac a vrtegho ar [10]akanogon [11]rit vit′ [12][ef] or haul ac or vachni [13]kanis [14]guanaeth teithi mach.

V. [15]Pa vac pennac [16][enteu] ni vrhtegho [17][ar y kynnogyn] talet ehun [18]e delẏet [19]a] [20]eraul kani [21]gnaeth teithi macht [22]ar hyn adelei′ [23][uach.]

VI. [24]Pan adeuo mach′ vrth er egnat euod en vacht yaun eu yr haulur [25][yna] testu [26]yr [27]re aduef [28]ohonau rac kiliau ohonau [29][yr] eilvveith.

VII. O deruit idin [30]kamrit macht [31]ar peth′ ikan arall′′ yaun eu [32]idau [33]dodi oet ar epeth′ [34]adeleo; apan del [35]i′ oet yaun eu idhau ehuun gouyn [36]ekennogen kesseuin; ac os [37]negit vith [38]ekennogon ydau deuet [39]ar e macht [40]aholet iuacht′ adeuedet vot ė [41]kennogen en [42]negit ydau. Os [43]ef adeueit′ emach [44]guadu [45]hit nat mach′ [a]deuet [46]hit ar′ er ingnat [47]aholet [48]er [b]haul′ rac [49]deulun er [50]ignat;′′ ac os [51]ef a′ uin emacht guadu [[52]hẏt [53]nat mach] ac [54]na vrthtegho [55]ekanogon arnau bit rith [56]emach or haul [57][ac or vechni] amaguad [58]a digones. [59][Ac] os [60]ef aguna [61]ekennogon′ gurhtun [62]ar amach′ agalu [63]ambraut [64]ar er ignat′ vrth [65]egurtuc [66]a digones′′ [67][ar y mach] yaun yu [68]er ignat′ [69]ar emacht barnu′ ellu′′ [70][ar gŏat] [71]ar isseisuet′ [72][ac e sef nesset e delẏ e gwẏr hennẏ vot ẏdaw val e dẏlewẏnt kymrẏt galanas ẏ gẏt ac ef aẏ chymrẏt a hennẏ] [73]en un [74]funud ac′ edewethassam [75][nẏ] vchot.

VIII. O deruit ydin kamrit macht ykan arall ar peth adeuot eduipleit ykit [76]er haulur ar [77]kannogon ar mach′ aholi or haullur emacht adeuedut euod en vach [78]ar peht mauur′ ac atep or [79]kannogon adeueduit y vod in vach′′ ar peth beckan ahep [80][ẏ] guadu

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[a] [81]deuent

[b] [82]haulur [83]e mach′

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[1] *not in D.J.K.* [2] y haŏl *J. not in B.C.K.* [3] haŏlŏr *D.J.* [4] or *D.* ony *J.* [5]′*not in J.* [6] y *D.* [7]′erlidiet. *K.* [8] *not in B.C.D.* ′ef ae dyly. *J.* [9] Py *D.* [10] yr amdiffynnŏr *J.* [11]′bẏd rẏd *B.* [12] *J.* [13] kan *D.J.K.* [14] goruc *J.* [15] Py *D.* [16] *B.C.* [17] *D.B.* [18] *C.J.* [19] *C.* [20] yr haŏlŏr *D.* ′*not in J.* [21] oruc ehun *K.* [22]′*not in K.* [23] *E.* [24]′Uach pan adeuo *E.* [25] *D.C.* [26] *not in C.K.* [27] *not in B.* [28] *not in K.* [29] *D.* [30]′′rodi neu gymryt *J.* [31]′*not in B.K.* [32] ẏr dŷn *C. not in B.* [33]′gadu yr oet *J.* [34]′a delẏher *B.* [35] er *C.B.J.* [36] yr talaŏdyr *J.* [37] negyf *D.C.* [38] *not in J.* [39] att *J.* [40]′*not in J.K.* [41] talaŏdyr *J.* [42] negyf *D.C.* [43]′gŏadu aŏna *K.* [44] *not*

to obtain it, let him pay the claim: and if the lord be minded to prosecute him for perjury, let him proceed.

4. Whatsoever surety shall counter-swear against a debtor, shall be free from the claim and the suretiship; because he has fulfilled the requisites of a surety.

5. Whatsoever surety shall not counter-swear [17]against the debtor,[/] let him pay the due and claim himself; for he has not performed the requisites of a surety which a surety should fulfil.

6. When a surety shall acknowledge to the judge that he is a surety, it is right for the creditor then to attest his acknowledgement, lest he should recede from it another time.

7. If a person take surety for a thing from another, it is right for him to set a time for the thing due, and when that time arrives, it is right for him himself to apply to the original debtor; and, if the debtor deny it, let him come upon the surety, and claim his surety, and say that the debtor denies it. If the surety say, that he is not surety; let [a]him come to the judge, and let [b]him prosecute the claim[/] before the judge; and if the surety deny his being surety, and the debtor will not counter-swear against him, let the surety be free from the claim, [57]and from the suretiship,[/] because of the denial he has made. And, if the debtor counter-swear against the surety, and call upon the judge for judgment, according to the counter-oath which he has made against the surety, it is right for the judge to sentence the surety to produce the oath [70]and the denial[/] of seven persons; and so nearly related ought those men to be to him, as to be required to pay galanas with him, and receive it; in like form as we have mentioned above.

8. If a person take surety from another for any thing, and the parties come together, the creditor, the debtor, and the surety; and the creditor interrogate the surety, and say he is surety for a great matter, and the debtor answer, and say he is surety for a

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[a] [81]them

[b/] [82]the creditor prosecute the surety

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in E.K. [45]/*not in J.* [46]/att *J.* [47]//*not in D.* [48]/*not in J.* [49]bron *E.* [50]ynat ef *J.* [51]/yna y *J.* [52] *C.* [53] *C.J.* [54]nas *J.* [55]yr haǒlǒr *D.B.J.K.* [56] *not in J.* [57] *J.* [58]ry *D.B.C.* [59] *J.* [60]/*not in J.* [61]yr haǒlǒr *D.B.K.* [62]/awna yr haǒlǒr arnaǒ *J.* [63]/ar ỳr ynat am vraut *E.* [64]//*not in B.J.* [65]e gurth *C.* [66]ry *D.C.K.* [67] *D.* [68]/*not in J.* [69]/barnu arnau *B.* – ar y mach *D.C.* //barnu llǒ y mach *J.* [70] *D.* [71]/*not in B.D.K.* [72] *C.* [73]/mal *B.J.K.* [74]furǒ *E.* [75] *B.C.D.E.* [76]ar *E.* [77]/mach ar kynnogyn *D.B.* – amdiffynnǒr *J.* [78]/*not in B.* // – *K.* [79]amdiffynnǒr *J.* [80] *B.* [81] *D.C.* [82] *C.B.J.* [83]/*C.J.* ef *B.*

[1]euechni yaun eu [2]er egnat ena′ barnu bot en′′ [3]deturit emacht [4][dywedut] [5]pa har emae macht [6][ef] [7]ae ar peht [8]mauur ay ar peth [9]beccan′ aheny [10]vrh llu [11]emacht kanis macht adeuedic [12]yu [13][ef.]

IX. O deruit ydin [14]kamrit lauer oueckieu ar [15][y] peht [15][a vynno] amennu euguadu [16]or kanugen′ kammeint ac adeuedassam ni vchod [16]iguadu macht′ adau [17]yguadu pop vn o [18]nahunt vinteu [19]heruit [20]val e [21]dreckassam ni vchof [22]iguadu macht:′ rei [23][or egneẏt] a[24] uin [25]ac vn seihuir [26][y] guadu ked [27]et bvo′ [28][ent] petuuar [29]mach [30]arrikein; [31]nini adeuuedun′ [32]hid nad [33]yaun [34][ac nat adduuen.]

X. Oderuuit ydin tebigu bot in rit [35][y] macht [36]oe wecni′ otallu peth or delet [37]a hep talu [38][y] kubel [39]nini adeuedun′ [40]hit [41]nabit [42]rit [43][ef] adeleu ohonau bot yn vach ar ekeniauc divuethaf mel ar [44]e kentaf.

XI. Oderuit bot macht adeuuedic [[45]ar [46]beth] abot [47]neckeias [[48]y [49]gan y′ [50]kynnogyn] amtalu, yaun eu ir macht [51]rohi guestel kefreihaaul [[52]ẏr havlwr:′ [53]ac] [54]es sef eu guestul kefreishaul′ etraian en guell nor [55]tal.

XII. Oderuuit lludiass rodi gustil emacht bieu [56]hepruc c′ guestel [57]e kit [58]ar haullur′ hit yn diogel ac adele′′ kamrit [59][ehun] efonnaut cantaf [60]o bit emlad; ac oni guana [61][ef] hini talet ehun edelet.

XIII. Oderuuit [62]y vach kesiau′ duen [63]guestel [64]hep [a]ekanogon [65]hep kefroi [66]or kanogon er haul′ nidele eduen guestel′′ [67][hip e kẏnnogẏn.] [68]Ny dele [69][y] [70]macht duen [71]guestel [72][hep] ekannogon′ oni [73]bit [74]necketias [75]kandrechaul [76]eni vith.′

XIV. [77]O gueles [78]ef [79]neketha[80]t yn erbyn er hauluur kin ohenne [81]enteu aeill [82]roy guestel [[83]kẏureẏthẏaul [84]e gan] e [85]kennogon [86]yrhaulur [87]eni absen.′

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[a] [88]yr haůlůr

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[1] *not in D.* [2]′ena er egnat *B.* ′′ gadu ar *J.* [3] etvryt *D.C.K.* etryt *J.* [4] *D.* [5] py *D.* [6] *B.K.* [7]′ *not in J.* [8] bychan *K.* [9] maůr *K.* [10] ar y *J.* [11] *not in J.* [12] *not in E.J.* [13] *D.* [14] rodi *K.* [15] *J.* [16]′ *not in J.* [17] o *J.* i *K.* [18]′ honunt *J.* [19]′ *not in B.* i dyůetpůyt uchot. *K.* [20] *not in D.* [21] dywedassam *D.C.* trythassam *E.* [22]′ *not in C.D.* [23] *C.* [24] dẏweẏt *E.* uynnei *J.* [25] ar *D. not in J.* [26] *J.* [27] *not in K.* ′bei *J.* [28] *B.E.* [29] meẏch *B.E.K.* [30] ar ugein yn veicheu: *K.* [31]′e *B.C.K.* kẏureẏth [eẏssẏoes *B.C.*] a dẏweẏt *B.C.J.K.* [32] *not in K.* [33] aduůyn *D.C.J.K.* [34] *B.* [35] *K.* [36]′ *not in K.* [37] ac *B.C.* [38] *K.* [39]′ e *C.B.K.* keureẏth a deweẏt *C.B.J.K.* [40] *not in B.J.K.* [41] nat *J.* [42] *not in C.* [43] *D.B.* [44] *not in E.* [45] *D.B.C.K.* [46] *D.B.C.J.K.* [47] negẏdẏacth *C.B.E.J.K.*

small matter, not denying his suretiship; there, it is right for the judge to decide that it is requisite for the surety to say for what he is surety, whether for a great or small matter, and that on the oath of the surety, since he is an acknowledged surety.

9. If a person take many sureties for a thing, and the debtor willeth to deny them; all we have said above, to deny a surety, is requisite to deny each of these likewise: some of the judges allow one seven to deny them, though there may be twenty-four sureties; we say that it is not right and not meet.

10. If a person suppose a surety is freed from his suretiship, by paying part of the debt, and not paying the whole; we say that he shall not be free, and that he is surety for the last penny as well as for the first.

11. If there be an acknowledged surety for a thing, and there be a denial on the part of the debtor as to payment, it is right for the surety to give a legal pledge [52] to the plaintiff:′ a legal pledge is a third more than the demand.

12. If there be an obstruction to giving a pledge, the surety must accompany the pledge, together with the creditor, to a place of safety; and he is himself to receive the first stick-blow, if there be fighting; and if he do not thus, let him pay the debt himself.

13. If a surety endeavour to take a pledge without ᵃ the debtor,′ without urging the claim on the debtor, he is not to take away the pledge. A surety is not to take away a pledge without the debtor, unless there be a denial, face to face, in his presence.

14. If he has seen a prior denial against the creditor, he then may give a lawful pledge belonging to the debtor, to the creditor, in his absence.

ᵃ ′[88] the plaintiff,

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negyfydyaeth *D.* [48] *J.* [49]′*D.B.C.J.K.* [50] *D.B.C.K.* talaȯdyr *J.* [51] rodi *D.B.C.J.K.* [52]′*C.J.* [53] *C.* [54] *not in B.D.* ′ – *E.J.K.* [55] dylyet. *J.* [56]′dȯyn *J.* [57] *not in D.K.* ″hyt yn diogel gyt ar haȯlȯr a *J.* [58]′ac ef *B.K.* [59] *J.* [60] or *J.* [61] *J.* [62] ′keissaȯ or mach *D.B.K.* [63] gauael *J.K.* [64]″y talaȯdyr yny absen *J.* [65] enỳ *C.D.K.* ″*not in B.* [66] ar ỳ *E.* ′*not in C.* ″ – *D.K.* [67] *C.* [68] Nys *D.* [69] *K.* [70] e *B.* ′*not in D.J.* [71]′*not in B.* [72] *C.* [73] beỳ rỳuot *B.* [74] negyfydyaeth *D.* [75] kyfreithaȯl *D.J.* *not in B.* ′enỳ kỳndrỳchavl wỳd. *C.* [76]′ ganthaȯ gysseuin. *J.* [77] Or *D.* [78] ynteu *D.B.E.J.* [79] hynny *J.* [80] yny *J.* [81] y mach *J.* [82] rodi *D.B.C.J.K.* [83] *C.B.* [84] *B.* [85] talaȯdyr *J.* [86]′yny absen yr haȯlȯr *J.* [87] yn *K.* [88] *D.K.*

xv. [1]Okanihada ekannogon [2]ir macht′ [3]roy gustel punt en le [4]vn keniauc akin [5]er oet′ guestel kolli [6][e] [7]gustel; ni deueit [8]e kereis delehu ohonau traeckeuen namin dimei kanis [9]henne eu traian [10]e keniauc kefreis.

xvi. Oderuit [10]ydin [11]roi [12]kauuersit punt en lle [13]vn keniauc [14][yggōystyl] adiguthau egustel [15]ny [16]uernir ir kannogon [17][tracheuen] kumeint [a]adim kanas [18]hef ehun a [19]lekerus brein igustel.′′

xvii. Puipennac agustlo gustel [20]adeuedic [21]atebiccu [22][o] honau ef vrth na does vach arnau bot [23]eguestel en anilis :′ [24]nini adeuedun′ [25]dikutau [26][y gōystyl] hunu ae y vod en dilis.′′

xviii. Oderuit ir mach [27]roy [28]peht maur egustil′ [29]peht peccan′ [30]kafreishiaul eu ir haullur [31][i] kamrit [32]epeht aroher idhau′ [33][er e ueỳnt] eguestel; a [34]kan kollo [35][ef] hunu kin nor oet [36]ni [37]dicuit [38]ef′ [39]naman [40]e traian [41]traekeuin [42]ir [43]mach ae rodes attau ;′ emach [44][hagen] ae [45]diuc [46]encubil er [47]kannogon′ kanis aghafreishiaul yduc.

xix. Oderuit bot mach ar deudec keniauc [48]adeuot [49]oet edeudec keniauc′ ac nad [50]oes ar helu e [51]kenegen namuin march [[52]a talho′ [53]punt neu] [54]dec punt adeuod [55]er haulur [56][e gỳt] ar mach′ [57]ykammell edeutdec keniauc adeueduit [58]or kannegon′ ny does kenyvi [59]atalloef [60][uỳ] [61]ycguic′ namin vi marc ahunnu nys taluaf [62][uỳ] [63]ycgui [64]ac niss gustlaf :′ [[65]ny dyly y mach′ [66]eỳssỳoes [67]dōyn gōystyl′ [68]e [69]arnaō ef;] [70]ac ny dele er haulur duyn guestel emach′ naman kerchu [71]ell [72]deuoet ar′ [73][yr] argluit,′′ [74]a meneky [75]yr argluit′ nadoes [76]racu naman peth maur ac na deleir [77]duin [78]e peth′ maur [79][hvnnv] [80]egustel [81][am] peth peccan: [82]ac ena emay [83]yaun yr argluit [84]rodi [85]kanat′ ir mach [86]y rodi [87]gustel maur [88]en lle′ [89][y] [90]peth peccan rac bod en kolledic er haullur.

xx. O deruit idin rohi mach [91][ar delỳet] iarall [92][ar beth] [93]ac

[a] [94]ac un ffyrllig

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[1]′′*not in J.* [2]′*not in B.* [3] rodi *D.B.C.K.* [4]*not in K.* [5]′oet y *D.B.C.K.* [6] *B.C.E.K.* [7] hōnnō *D.* [8]*not in D.* [9] dỳmeỳ *B.* [10]*not in D.* [11] rodi *D.B.C.K.* [12] gwỳstỳl *C.* [13]*not in B.C.D.* [14] *D.B.K.* [15] nyt *D.* [16] wrthverỳr *C.* atuerir *D.* diōygir *K.* [17] *B.K.* [18]*not in B.C.K.* [19] lygraōd *D.* [20]*not in B.D.K.* [21]′′Ac ōrth na rodes mach ar y dilysrōyd euo yn annilis, kyfreith a dyweit vot yndilys gōystyl gōedy dygōydo. *J.* [22] *B.C.D.E.K.* [23]′en annilỳs e gwỳstỳl hvnnw *C.* [24]′e keureỳth a dỳweỳt *C.B.K.* [25] edỳ dỳguỳd *B.* [26] *D.B.C.* [27] rodi *D.B.C.J.K.* [28]′gōystỳl o beth maur am *E.* [29]*not in J.* ′ – *K.* [30] keureỳth *B.D.* [31] *K.* [32] yr hynn *D.B.C.* ′*not in K.* [33] *B.* [34] chyt *D.B.J.K.* [35] *J.* [36]′nỳt atuer er haulur *B.* tracheuen *B.K.* [37] diōc *D.E.* [38] ar y mach *J.* [39]′ỳr mach aỳ rodasseỳ attaw ef namỳn e traỳan tracheuen *C.* [40]*not in E.* [41]*not in B.K.* [42]′*not in J.* [43]*not in K.* [44] *D.B.C.J.K.*

15. If the debtor permit the surety to give a pledge of one pound in lieu of one penny, and before the time of the pledge, the pledge be lost; the law does not require him to pay back more than a halfpenny; for that is the third of a legal penny.

16. If a person give the value of a pound in lieu of one penny in pledge, and the pledge lapse, [a]nothing whatever is adjudged to the debtor; for he himself debased the privilege of his pledge.

17. Whoever shall give an acknowledged pledge, and imagine, because there is no surety for it, that the pledge is insecure; we say, that that pledge lapses, and that it is secure.

18. If the surety give a great matter in pledge for a small matter, it is lawful for the creditor to receive what is given to him, whatever its amount, in pledge; and, although he may lose it, before the time, he is to restore only a third to the surety, who deposited it with him; nevertheless the surety must fully indemnify the debtor, because he took it unlawfully.

19. If there be surety for twelve pence, and the time of the twelve pence arrive, and the debtor have nothing, except a horse worth [53]one pound, or[54] ten pounds; and the creditor, with the surety, come to demand the twelve pence, and the debtor say: 'I have not wherewith to pay you, except my horse; and that I will neither give to you, nor pledge:' in that case the surety is not to take the pledge from him; and the creditor is not to take the pledge of the surety; but both parties are to proceed to the lord, and declare to him: 'There is yonder only a great matter; and a great matter is not to be taken in pledge for a small matter:' then it is right for the lord to give permission to the surety to give a great pledge in lieu of the small matter, lest the creditor suffer loss.

20. If a person give surety to another for a debt, and after

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[a] [94]not one farthing

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45 tal *J.* 46/er kennogŷn en kubŷl *B.* 47 talaŏdyr *J.* 48/*not in B.D.* 49/eu hoet *J.* 50 oed *D.K.* 51 talaŏdyr *J.* 52/*C.B.J.* – dalei *D.K.* 53 *K.* 54 *not in J.* 55/y mach ar haŏlŏr *D.J.K.* 56 *B.* 57 y gyt att y talaŏdyr a holi idaŏ *J.* 58/o honaŏ ynteu *J.* 59/*not in J.* 60 *B.* 61 *not in K.* 62 *B.C.J.K.* 63 iti *K. not in D.* 64/*not in J.* 65/*D.B.C.J.K.* 66 *B.C.K.* yna *D.J.* 67/*D.B.C.K.* 68 *B.* 69 *D.B.C.K.* 70/*not in J.* 71/*not in J.* //ŷr arglvŷd ell dev, *C.* 72/deu *D.* 73 *D.B.E.J.* 74 y *D.* 75/idaŏ *D. not in J.* 76 kanthav *C.* idaŏ *K.* 77 rodi *J. not in K.* 78 *not in D.E.J.K.* /guestel *B.* 79 *C.* 80 *not in B.* ymbreint *J.* 81 *B.E.* 82 *not in J.* 83 *not in K.* 84/kanhadu *J.* 85/peth *K.* 86 *not in J.* 87 y peth *D.B.* 88/am *B.* 89 *D.B.C.* 90 dylyet *J. not in C.* 91 *B.* 92 *C.E.D.J.K.* 93 *not in K.* 94 *D.B.C.K.*

guedi [1]rodi emach′ menet ynaud rac [2][talu] edelet; [3]nini adeuedun′ na dele [4][ef] naut rac hinny ac edelly emach rodi [5][e] gustel [6][ef] yr haullur neu enteu aguato euechny.

xxi. [7]Nidele nepth kamrit mach en vn dethicauc kanes onys haull en edit hunu neud [8]eteu [9]ar amser [10][hyt] na does vach idhau.

xxii. Ni dele [11]din kamrit macht kannogon kanes deu ardelu hint ac na keif enteu namun [12]devis yardelu; os ouechny id [13]dewis [14]ẏ] [15]ardelu nydoes [16][ardelŏ] kanogon; os [17][o] kannogon [18][a dewis] nydoes vach: ac vrth [19]henni nieyll vndin seuill en vach [20][ac en] kanugon.′

xxiii. Ni dele mach duyn [21][gafel na] guistel [22][ẏ] [23]ar ekennogon′ ac [24]ef eninekesseu [25]yargluit neu eny nekesseu [26]ehun [27]neu en guan;′ ac ny dele [28]er haullur duen guestel [29][ar] e mach [30]egkihiit a′ hinni [31]ospeit.

xxiv. [32][Teirgŏeith y mae yr mach keissyaŏ y talaŏdyr yny atlam kynn dŏyn y auael: ac onys keiff yn hynny ryd yŏ idaŏ rodi y auael yr haŏlŏr.]

xxv. O deruit idin kamrit mach ar da [32][y gan arâll] aguedi henny diol e [33]kenogon [32][or wlat] [34]ae o [35]ackaus galanas′ ae o [36]ackaus [37]ladrat ae o [38]ackaus′ [[39]agkeureẏthẏeu [40]ereill [41]mal] [42]ni deleho [43][ef] [44]both en′ egulat, aminnu or haullur et da [45]y kan emach; [46]essef aguil [47]e kefreith [48][yna] bod en nyaun rannu [49]er reghuunt endeu hanner ekollet′ [50][nyt amgen] talu or mach [51]eneill hanner [52a][yr haŏlŏr] kanas [53]hager [54]yv talu or mach [55][y] kubel ac ef en guirion ac [56]hegar kolli [57]or haullur kubel [58]ar egredu′ ohonau [59]ef emach.′′ Alena etrydit le erran kefreis [b]heruit [[60]kẏvreẏth [61c]Hewel.]

xxvi. [62]O deruit deuot′ [63]eckanogon [64][eẏlweẏth] [65]yrgluat traekefen′ [66]guedi henny′ vinteu adeleant kemhell eu da [67][dra-

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[a] [68]ar kannogon ellall [69]ŷr kŷnnogŷn
[b] [70]yndeu hanner. [71]ŷn gŷureithŷaul.
[c] [72]Ůŷned.

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[1] *not in B.C.* ′hynny y *J.* [2] *J.* [3]′e *C.B.K.* keureẏth a deweẏt *C.B.J.K.* [4] *D.B.E.J.K.* [5] *B.C.K.* [6] *B.K.* y talaŏdyr *J.* [7]′*not in J.* [8] aeth *D.* [9] en *B.C.K.* dros *D.* [10] *D.* [11] neb *B.D.* [12] *not in D.* [13] *D.B.C.K.* [14] *C.K.* [15] *not in B.D.* [16] *K.* [17] *B.C.K.* [18] *D.B.C.K.* [9] hyn *D.* [20] *C.D.* [21] *K.* [22] *B.E.J.* [23]′talaŏdyr *J.* [24] ynteu *J.* [25] ehun *D.* [26] y arglŏyd *D.* [27]′*not in K.* [28] *not in K.* [29] *K.* [30]′yn hyt *D.* [31] o amser. *J.* [32] *J.* [33] talaŏdyr *J.* [34]′*not in K.* [35] *not in D.J.* [36] *not in D.* [37]′*not in J.* [38] *not in B.C.D.K.* [39] *B.K.* aghyfreith *D.C.* [40] *K.* arall *C.J.* [41] *J.* [42] na *E.J.* [43] *D.B.C.*

giving the surety flee to sanctuary, to avoid paying the debt; we say, that he is not to have sanctuary against that; and that the surety is to give a pledge to the creditor, or otherwise deny his suretiship.

21. No person is to take a surety for one day; for, if he does not claim on that day, has not the time arrived when he has no surety?

22. A man is not to take a debtor as surety, for they are two arddelws, and he shall only choose his arddelw; if of suretiship he choose his arddelw, there is no debtor; if of debtor he choose, there is no surety: on that account no individual can be both surety and debtor.

23. A surety is not to take a [21] hold or[f] pledge from the debtor while engaged in his lord's business or his own, or while ill; and the creditor is not to take a pledge from the surety during such time.

24. [32]Three times the surety is to seek the debtor at his resort before taking his hold: and if thereby he do not find him, it is free for him to give his hold to the creditor.[f]

25. If a person take surety for property from another, and after that the debtor be banished, either on account of murder, or for theft, or for any other illegal acts, so that he ought not to be in the country, and the creditor demand the property from the surety; then the law sees that it is right for them to divide the loss equally between them; that is, the surety to pay one half [a] to the creditor:[f] for it is hard for the surety to pay the whole, and he innocent; and hard for the creditor to lose the whole, by relying upon the surety. And here is one of the three instances where the law shares property [b]according to the law [c]of Howel.[f]

26. If the debtor afterwards return to the country, they are to enforce the repayment of their property from him; and then it is

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[a][f] [68]and the debtor the other: [69]to the debtor:
[b][f] [70]in two parts. [71]legally.
[c][f] [72]of Gwynedd.

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[44][f] *not in B.C.D.K.* [45] *not in J.* [46] sef *D.C.J.K.* [47] *not in D.J.K.* [48] *D.B.J.K.* [49][f]e collet e regthunt en deu hanner *B.* y collet yn deu hanner *J.* – y rygthunt *D.* [50] *J.* [51] yr *D.* [52] *D.B.* [53] *not in D.* [54] oed *J.* [55] *D.* [56] nat tegach *D.B.C.J.K.* [57][f]kubel or haulur *B.K.* [58][f]er recredw *C.* achredu *D.J.* ŷr credu *E.* [f][f] *not in B.K.* [59] ynteu *D.C.J.* [60] *C.K.* kereihaul *A.* [61] *C.* [62][f] Ac or daû *D.K.* [63] y talaûdyr *J.* [64] *B.* [65][f]traegefyn yr wlat *D. not in J.* [66][f] *not in B.D.* [67] *D.* hûnnû *J.* [68] *A.E.* [69] *C.* û *D.B.* [71] *E.* [72] *K.*

chefyn] arnau ef ac ena e [1]may yaun′ kaffael [2]or mach hanner′ [3]or da hunu. Allana [4]e lle ebit kamellur [5]e mach ar da ydau ehun.

xxvii. O dervit bot mach ar deleet a [6]kin [7]no douot oet edelet′ maru emach ac adau mab ohonau emab [8]adele seuill endeleedeon′ etat. Rei adeueit [9]o min emab [10]hunu [11]guuadu′ euechni [12]emae hucpen bet etat [13]e [14]dele′ [15][ef] eguad′ [16]ar kareis: [17]niny adeuedun′ [18]na deleir; kanis edoissihion a [19]deuedant nad erlit kefreish′ [20][ŷn] ebit [21]hun din [22]nac e′ nef [23]edel nac [24][ŷ] vfern′ namuyn [25][hŷt] eniel [26]ef [a]ir′ dayar [27][honn.] [28]Essef achaus yv ket [29]boet kefreis [30]e rug din aekilit ar adaear [31][honn,] nidois keureith [32]e rug [33]diauul ae gilid [34]ac nidoes keureith′ e [35]rug [36]egil aegilid namin [37][yn] evvlis Diu ac urth hinni din ael yar ydaear hon nidois idau [38]enteu keureith namin ketuoth e neill rei onnadun [39]hui :′′ ac urth hynni imae yaun iuab [40][y] mach maru [41]hunnu guasanaithu keureith tros etat mal eguasanaithei [42]itat bei biu: [43][ac] [44]oni bit mab idau [45]er argluit adele [46]bot en′ uab idau; ac [47]o bit reit [48][y] kemell ef adele [49][y] kemell mel e [50]delei emach bei biu.′

xxviii. Oderuit idin kemrit mach [51]ikan arall ar bet′ akin deuot oet edelet maru ekennogen emach adele kemell mab ekenogen megis ekenogon [52][pei byθ.] [53]O deruit na bo′ mab idau sauet erargluit en [54]ele atalet trosdau [55][neu wadet:] ac osguadu a [56]uin guadet [57]ehun mal eguatei egur [58]edaith [59]en uab idau ireda′ [60][a] kanbu quell kanthau [61]ef minet en uab ir gur racu ir [62]eta no bot en argluit bit entheu emreint egur [63]edait en uab′ idau [[64]ŷr [65]e [66]da] aguadet [67]entheu euechni ar [68][ŷ] seituet′ [69]ar guir hinni ni deleant hanuot okenedel e mach [70][[b]kŷnnogŷn] namin ogenedel ebrehenin [71]kanis niderit kenedel e [72][[b]kŷnnogŷn] ir brehenin′ ket guato ebrehenin emach.

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[a] [73]yar y [74]ynŷ [b] [75]mach

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[1]′dyly y mach *J.* mae iaθn yr mach *K.* [2]′hanner *K. not in J.* [3] y *D.J.K.* [4] *not in J.K.* [5] *not in D.K.* [6]′ *not in J.* [7] *not in B.D.K.* [8]′yna y seif yn lle *J.* [9] onŷ *B.* or *D.J.K.* [10] *not in D.* ′ – *J.* [11] sefyll yn *D.B.K.* [12] panŷθ *E.* mae *J.* [13]′ *not in C.* [14] dŷlŷir *E.* ′y gŵatta *J.* [15] *B.K.* [16] *not in J.K.* [17]′e *C.B.K.* keureŷth *C.B.J.K.* a deweŷt eŷssŷoes *B.* eŷssŷoes a dyweŷt *C.* a dŷweit *J.K.* [18]′nat ef kanyt erlyn kyfreith *J.* [19] dyweit *D.B.C.K.* [20] *E.* [21] un *B.E.K.* hŵn *D. not in C.* [22]′na *B.* [23] *not in K.* ′nac y uffern y del *J.* [24] *E.D.* yn *K.* [25] *C.* [26] *not in B.* ′ – *J.* [27] *D.C.* [28] Sef *D.B.K.* [29]′ *not in J.* [29] bo *D.* [30] *not in K.* [31] *D.B.C.* [32] *not in K.* [33] egŷl *B.*

right for the surety to receive the half of that property. And here is the instance of the surety being the enforcer of property to himself.

27. If there be surety for a debt, and before the time of payment the surety die, and leave a son, the son ought to be responsible for the father's debts. Some say, if that son willeth to deny his suretiship; over the grave of his father the legal denial is to be given: we say it ought not to be; for the learned say, that the law of this world can affect a person, whether he be gone to heaven or to hell, only until he goes [a]to this earth. The cause is, that, though there may be law between man and man upon this earth, there is no law between devil and devil, and there is no law between angel and angel, only the will of God; and therefore, a person that leaves this earth cannot be affected by law; but the others who remain are to act together: and therefore, it is right for the son of that surety who is dead to stand legally for the father, as the father must have stood, if living: and, if he have no son, the lord is to act as a son to him; and, if it be necessary t compel him, he is to be compelled as the surety ought to be, if iving.

28. If a person take surety from another for any thing, and before the time of payment comes, the debtor die; the surety is to compel the son of the debtor, in the same manner as the debtor, if living. If he have no son, let the lord stand in his place, and pay for him, or deny it: and if he willeth to deny it, let him deny it, as the man would himself, to whom he became a son for his property; and, since he preferred becoming a son to that man, on account of his property, to being a lord, let him be in the privilege of the man to whom he became a son, on account of his property, and deny the suretiship one of seven; and those persons are not to be of kin to the [b]debtor, but of kin to the king; for the family of the [b]debtor is not related to the king though the king may deny the surety.

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[a] [73]from [74]into [b] [75]surety

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angel *K.* [34]/nac *D.* [35] *not in K.* [36] dẏauul *B.* diaȣl *K.* [37] *D.* [38] *not in K.* [39] *not in C.* [40] *D.B.C.E.* [41] *not in C.J.* [42] ẏnteu *E.* [43] *D.B.E.* [44]/*not in J.* [45] e *B.* [46]/sefyll yn lle *D.B.* [47] or *D.K.* [48] *D.K.* [49] *D.* [50] kymhellei *D.B.K.* [51]/ar beth gan arall *K.* [52] *D. E.* [53]/ Oni byd *D.K.* [54] lle mab idaȣ *D.B.C.K.* [55] *B.K.* [56] ȣna *K.* [57] *not in B.D.K.* [58] ir aeth *K.* [59]/ y da idaȣ *K.* [60] *B.* [61] *not in D.K.* [62] da *D.K.* [63]/ir aeth *K.* [64] *D.B.K.* [65] *B.* [66] *D.B.K.* [67]/ar y seithuet y uechni *D.B.C.K.* [68] *E.* [69] y *K.* [70] *C.B.D.K.* [71] kan *D.B.* /*not in K.* [72] *C.B.D.* [73] *D.B.C.K.* [74] *E.* [75] *A.E.*

xxix. Ene [1]diguatho guat [2][ar vab] am uechni itat [3]ni dele′ neb ogenedel iuam [4][ef] [5]guadu dim tros itat ef.

xxx. Teyr ouer vechni essit: [6]kyntaf [7]ew [8]onadvnt,] pan prenno din [9]peth ỳchan arall ỳr ariant [10]akemret mach [11a]arnau ac na kemerer mach ar erariant′ abot enedỳuar kan perchen [12][navc] er ariant ekevnevid kanimin [13]ef muỳnau emach essit ỳdau ar [14][e] peth [15]ekemirth, ac na dois [16]vach ir llall [17][ar er arỳant] akemello idau e keunevid vrth hinni emaỳ ouer [18]emach or neildu kanimin e [19]perchennauc ef.

xxxi. [[20]Er [21]eỳl ew,] [22]o deruit ỳdin rodi mach ỳarall ar [23][peth] anilis enrid dilis adeuot [24][ỳ] perchenauc eda [25]oỳ anilissu iaun ỳv [26][ỳ] kaffel [27]or [28]perchennauc [29][e da] er eidau; ket [30]roer mach [31]ar [32][y] peth nỳ′ deleỳt e [33]roỳ ac [34]nit ỳaun′ ekecvvin or llau [35][e] maỳ endỳ enedel arustil kestal [36]ac ef ỳkan er′ aruassav. O deruit ỳr aruassav deveduit na dele talu namin kemint ac [37][a] kauas [38]ef ỳr [39][e] [b]march [40]nỳnỳ adevedun′ deleu ohonau [41]ef [42]talu′ guerth keureith e [c]march [43]pa [44]rev [c]varch pennac vo: ac vrth na eil emach kennal e [45]keuechny [46]edaith en vach arneỳ [47]am hinni′ egelvir en ouervach. Eda [48]anilis [49]re devedassam nỳ [50]ema puỳpennac adiguitho echam [51]ami koquinỳat′ bit er argluit ene oll.

xxxii. Tredet ỳv nit mach mach gureỳch [52]esevỳvhinni ni dele gureic bot en vach [53]kani dele′ guraget guadu mach ac na dele [54]hỳtheu reith [55]o guir oỳ guadu [[56]gita [57]hỳ. [58]E [59]kỳvreỳth a dỳweỳt′ [60]hagen [61]bot en vach′ [62]e [63]mach a rodo gwreỳc kanỳs pwỳ bỳnnac a allo anỳlỳssv da′ [64]e [65]kỳvreỳth a dỳweỳt′ [66]bot en′ [67]kỳvreỳth [68]ỳdaỏ ỳ dỳlỳssw′ [69]a [70]kanỳs gwreỳc a eỳll anỳlỳssw

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[a′] [71]ar er arỳant ae kemrỳt ar e peth

[b] [72]peth [73]pa rỳu beth bennac uo

[c] [74]peth

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[1] dygỏydho *D.B.C.* dỳwato *E.* [2] *D.B.C.E.* [3]′nyt *D.* [4] *D.B.K.* [5] awatta *D.* [6] *C.* un *B.D.J.K.* [7] *C.B.D.J.K.* [8] *C.B.K.* [9] *not in E.* [10]′*not in J.* [11] ar y peth *D.K.* [12] *C.J.* [13] *not in C.J.* [14] *C.B.D.E.* [15] abrynaỏd *J.* [16] *not in B.* [17] *B.K.* [18] uechnỳ *B. not in J.* [19] perchen *K.* [20] *C.B.D.* [21] *C.B.D.K.* [22] ′′*not in J.* [23] *B.D.K.* [24] *E.* [25] ae *D.* i *K.* [26] *C.* [27] o *B.K.* [28] perchen *K.* [29] *B.K.* [30] roder *C.D.B.K.* [31]′arnau cane *B.K.* [32] *D.* [33] rodỳ *C.B.D.K.* [34]′nỳ deleỳr *B.D.K.* [35] *C.B.D.E.K.* [36]′a than i *K.* [37] *C.B.D.E.K.* [38] *not in B.D.K.* [39] *C.B.D.E.* [40]′e kỳvreỳth [eỳssỳoes *C.*] a dỳweỳt *C.B.K.* [41]′*not in B.* [42] *not in K.* [43] py *D.* [44] *not in K.* [45] kỳvnewỳt *C.* uechni *B.D.K.*

29. Where a denial by the son may occur of his father's suretiship, no person of his mother's kindred is to deny anything for his father.

30. There are three useless suretiships: the first of them is, when a person shall purchase any thing from another, for money, and take surety [a]for it, and surety be not taken for the money;[a] and the owner of the money repent of his bargain, as he willeth not to avail himself of the surety, which he has for the thing he purchased; and the other has no surety for the money, to bind him to his bargain; therefore the surety is useless on either side, since the purchaser wills not the bargain to stand.

31. The second is, if a person give a surety to another on a thing insecure, as a thing secure, and the owner of the property come to claim it; it is right for the owner to obtain his property; though a surety has been given for the thing, it ought not to have been given; and it is not right that the purchaser should part with it until an equivalent pledge be received from the [a] 'arwaesav.' If the arwaesav say, that he is to pay only so much as he obtained for the [b]horse; we say, that he is to pay the legal worth of the [c]horse, whatever sort of [c]horse it may be; and because the surety cannot perform his suretiship, on that account it is called an useless surety. As to the questionable property we have here mentioned, whoever shall be in fault as to its removal, let the lord prosecute him.

32. The third is, a female surety is no surety; that is to say, a woman is not to be a surety, because women cannot deny a surety; nor is she to have a raith of men to deny it. [58]The law, however, says that surety given by a woman is a surety; because whoever can inquire into the right to property, the law enacts it to be legal for that person to warrant it; and since a

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[a] [71]for the money, and take it for the thing;
[b] [72]thing, [73]whatever sort of thing it may be;
[c] [74]thing,

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[46] ir aeth *K.* [47] *not in B.D.K.* [48] *not in B.* [49] a *D.* [50] wuchot *C.B.D.K.* [51] kychwynnyat am danau *B.* am gychwynnedigaeth yda honno *E.* [52] sef *C.B.D.K.* [53] urth na eill *B.* [54] *not in E.* [55] *not in B.* [56] *K.* [57] *B.D.K.* [58] *C.B.* 'Ninneu a dyoedon *D.* [59] *C.B.K.* [60] *B.* [61] *C.B.D.K.* [62] *B.D.K.* [63] *C.B.D.K.* [64] *C.* 'nyni adywedon *D.* [65] *C.B.K.* [66] *C.B.D.K.* [67] *C.* ryd *B.* kyvreithaol *D.* kyfreithiaon *K.* [68] *C.B.D.K.* [69] *B.K.* [70] *C.B.D.K.* [71] *B.* [72] *B.D.K.* [73] *B.K.* [74] *B.D.K.*

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[a] A guarantee.

da,] [1]ninnev adevedun′ bot en [2]reid mach [3]ar dilisruith′ ỳkenthỳ [4][hỳtheu] abot en vach e mach arodo [5]hỳ [6][a] kanis gur aguada hi guir adele [7][hỳthew] [8]ỳ kỳt a [9]hỳ [10]oỳ guadu [11]e mach.

xxxiii. O deruit ỳgurreich rodỳ bridỳv [12][o honei] ar peth aỳ guadu ohoneỳ en kevreithiaul; [13]nỳnỳ adevedun′ emaỳ [a]guraget aỳ guata ỳkỳt ahỳ.

xxxiv. Reỳ adeveỳt na diguith guistil ollau vach hỳt epen vndit abluidin: [14]nỳnỳ adevedun′ ediguith [15]e guistil′ ollau tridin [16]eni oỳt′ [17]essev [18]ỳv [19]etridin hinnỳ [20]mach ac argluit′ a [21]perchennauc [22]e da. [23]Essev achaus [24][yỏ] [25]kanis [26]er′ argluit auit mach ar pop da adevedic [[27]ar [28]ny bo mach arnaỏ′ [29]ac] vrthinni ediguith [30]oỳ llau entheu [31]eguistil′neu ollau ỳ [b]guassanathguir.

xxxv. Ollau argluit [32]nac ollau vach′ nid reỳt mach ar dilissruid [33]e guistill [34][nac o laỏ y wassanaethỏr] kani guadant huỳ ỳ [35]roỳ ac vintheu [36]en deleu′ bot en veỳchỳeu ar dilisruid [37]eguistil hunnu vid.

xxxvi. [38]Er argluid essit [39]vach ar pop da adeuedic or ni vơ mach arnau.′

xxxvii. Ykan perchen [[40]aỏc [41]e] da edeleir kemrit mach ar dilisruid [42]e guistil rac ỳguadu [43]ohonau [44]ef′ [45][eilweith] aỳ ỳr chwant eda aỳ [46]ỳr [47]peth arall nas rodasseỳ.

xxxviii. Nỳ dele neb devedut na del en vach tros ỳgilit [48]o bit keurỳv [49]gur ac [50][y] deleo menet en vach.

xxxix. Llawer o [51]keurỳv dennion ni dele [52][ant] menet [53]en [54]vach′ na rodỳ mach [55]essev achaus yv [56]hinnỳ kanỳdeleant huỳ guadu mach ny delleant [57]huy [58]roy mach nyt amgen [59]na manach [60][ac] hermiduir adin aghefieih ac scoleic escol afop [61]din nihallo [62]deuot [63]hep cannat arall′ [64]e guassanaessu kefreis.′′

xl. O deruit ydin rodi mach ar deleet [65][ar oet] adiguitau er

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[a] [66]gỏyr [b] [67]wassanaethỏr.

1′E *C.B.* kỳvreỳt a dỳweỳt *C.B.D.* 2 rỳd *E.* 3′*not in B.* 4 *B.* 5 hỳthew *C. not in B.K.* 6 *B.D.K.* 7 *C.B.* 8 *not in D.K.* 9 hitheu *D.* 10 ỳ *C.B.D.K.* 11 *not in B.C.D.K.* 12 *D.* 13′e keureỳth adỳweỳt *B.C.K.* 14′e keureỳth a dỳweỳt *B.C.K.* 15 *not in B.C.* ′ – *D.K.* 16′*not in D.* 17 sef *D.B.K.* 18 ynt *D.* 19 y rei *D.B.K.* 20′arglỏyd a mach *D.B.K.* 21 perchen *K.* 22 *not in C.* 23 Sef *D.B.C.K.* 24 *D.B.C.K.* 25′*not in D.K.* 26 *not in B.* 27 *D.K.* 28′*D.B.K.* 29 *B.K.* 30′y gwystyl oe laỏ ynteu *D.B.* 31 *not in K.* 32 nev *C.* ′*not in D.* 33 *not in B.C.D.E.K.* 34 *D.* 35 rodi *D.B.C.K.* 36′a dỳlỳant *E.* 37 *not in D.* 38′*not in B.D.K.*

woman can inquire into the right to property,' we say that it is indispensable to take surety for dilysrwydd from her also; and that the surety she may give is a surety: for since a man can deny her, she is also to have men with her to deny a surety.

33. If a woman give her [a]'briduw' for any thing, and she deny it legally; we say that [a]women shall deny it with her.

34. Some say, that a pledge does not lapse from the hand of a surety until the end of a year and a day: we say that the pledge lapses from the hands of three persons at its maturity; and those three persons are, a surety, a lord, and the owner of the property. The cause is, because the lord is surety for all acknowledged property for which there is no surety; and therefore, the pledge lapses from his hand, or from the hands of his [b]servants.

35. Neither from the hand of the lord, nor from the hand of a surety, [34] nor from the hand of his servant,' is there a necessity for dilysrwydd of a pledge; since they do not deny its being given, they are sureties for the dilysrwydd of that pledge for ever.

36. The lord is the surety for every acknowledged property, for which there is no surety.

37. From the owner of property surety is to be taken for the dilysrwydd of the pledge, lest he deny it another time, from coveting either the property, or any other thing he had not given.

38. No one is to say that he will not become surety for another, if he be such a person as ought to become surety.

39. Many persons are not to become surety, or to give a surety; and the cause for that is, since they are not to deny a surety they are not to give a surety; such are, a monk, an eremite, a foreigner, a scholar of a school, and every person who cannot come without the permission of another to attend the courts.

40. If a person give surety for a debt [65]for a time,' and the

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[a] [66]men [b] [67]servant.

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[39] *not in C.* [40] *D.* [41] *B.C.K.* [42] *not in B.K.* [43]'*not in K.* [44] *not in B.D.* [45] *D.B.K.* [46] *not in K.* [47] da *B.* [48] or *D.* [49] *not in D.* [50] *D.C.E.* a *B.* [51] ryô *K. not in D.* [52] *C.D.K.* [53]'*not in K.* [54] veichcu *D.* [55] sef *D.B.C.K.* [56] *not in B.D.K.* [57] ỳnteu *D.B.K. not in C.* [58] rodi *D.B.C.K.* [59] *not in B.D.* [60] *B.C.D.K.* [61] *not in K.* [62] *not in B.* 'hep kanhŷat arall dŷuot *C.* [63]''y wassanaethu kyfreith heb gannyat arall. *D.K.* [64] *not in B.* [65] *C.* [66] *D.* [67] *D.K.*

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* A solemn asseveration.

oet [1]en vn or' teirguil arpennic e [2]Pasc ar Sulguin ar Nodolic' ỳr [3]e holỳ [4]ohonau nỳ kỳll [5][dim] onỳt ỳannot. Os diu Nodolỳc ekeffrỳ [6]ỳ haul ni keỳff [7]hi haul [8]ny keif' atep hit tranoeth [9]guedi [10][duů] kalan; os [11]e Pasc vit [12][duů Maůrth] [13]tranoes guedi dihu Pasc beccan [14][y keiff atteb]; os [15]e Sulguin vit [16][duů Maůrth] [17]tranoes guedi [18][e] Sul [19]nessaf ir Sulguin' [20][y rodir atteb idaů] ar teir vhvehnos hinny aeluuir o[21][c] eu breint en vndit dethon.

XLI. Nit reit [22]kemrit mach ar [23]dilesruyt ariant [24]nac ar' tlesseu treicledic [25][nỳt amgen ar] cae akallel agregys [26]nac [27][ar] ar vieu heuit.

XLII. Oderuit y vach akanogon kauaruot ar pont vnpren ni dele bot [28]enegit [29][ỳdav] [30]hep gneisur vn [31]o trifeth [32]ae talu ae [a]gustlau ae kerccu kereis ac ny dele [33]ef kecuuin y vaut hit esaudul hep guneithur hun or tri' [34][pheth] henni: [35]o bit [36]neget [37]ef o [38][wneuthur] vn [39]or tri' [40][pheth] hene rodet emach egustel enteu yr haullur: [41]o bit guell kantahu enteu kerchet keuereit [42][yn] diannot.

XLIII. Ni deleir [43]rody oet vrht porth [44]am haul vach akenogon kanes diannot edele bot.

XLIV. O deruit [45]yr haullur gurthot kefreiht rac deulun [46]er egnat bit rit emach abit kolledic entehu oy haul [47]kanis ny para y haul namen [48][hỳt] tra parraho emach. Os [49]e kenogon [50][ynteu] avrthyd kefreis [50][a] [51]bot emach en [52]vach adeuedic [53]ar haul en yr a' kamell [54]or mach' ir haulur [55][kůbyl o] [56]e delet.

XLV. O [57]damguenỳa ydeudin bot kafreiht erugthunt ar neill onaduunt yn galu [58]ar vach ar kereiht ar lall en deueduit na dele [59]ef [60]roy [61]mach [62][ar keureỳth] namen deleu ohonau ef oỳt vrth [63]ỳ porth [64][a] deueduit or haullur Dioer [64][heb ef] mach adeleauy dele mach ny dele dim. Dioer hep ellall nit mach [65]ar ny vo mach ar dim [66]ac ymi ny deleedi dim' kanas adeuedic keniti [67][hun] [68]na deleidy dim [69]ymi' [70][ac nat delỳet dỳm.]

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[a] [71]gůadu

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[1]' ene *B.* [2]'Nadolyc ar Pasc ar Sulgwyn *D.K.* – neu e – neu e – *B.* [3]*not in B.C.* [4]*not in K.* [5] *D.* [6]*not in B.C.* [7]'*not in B.D.C.K.* [8]'nac *E.* [9] o *D.K.* [10] *D.B.C.K.* ỳ *E.* [11] duů *D.B.C.K.* [12] *D.B.C.K.* [13] *not in B.C.D.K.* [14] *D.* [15] dỳu *B.C.K.* [16] *D.B.C.K.* [17] *not in B.C.D.K.* [18] *B.C.E.* [19]'y drindaůt *D.K.* [20] *D.* [21] *B.C.D.* [22] *not in K.* [23] *not in C.* [24]'nà *D.* [25] *B.* [26] ac *D.* [27] *B.K.* [28] yn negyf *D.* [29] *C.K.* [30] o *B.D.K.* [31] or *K.* [32]'*not in K.* [33] *not in B.E.* [34] *D.B.* [35] or *D.*

time fall upon one of the three principal festivals, Easter, Whitsuntide, or Christmas, though he claim it, he shall lose nothing but his time. If he urge his claim on Christmas day, he shall not obtain an answer until the morning after the calends; if he urge it upon Easter day, on the Tuesday next after little Easter day he shall have an answer; if on Whitsunday, on Tuesday next after the Sunday following Whitsunday there shall be an answer given to him: and those three weeks, on account of their privilege, are called blank days.

41. It is not necessary to take a surety for the dilysrwydd of money, nor transferable trinkets, such as a bandlet, a knife, a girdle, nor yet for arms.

42. If a surety and a debtor meet upon a bridge formed of one tree, the latter ought not to refuse doing one of three things; either to pay, to "give a pledge," or to go to law; and he is not to move his foot, without doing one of these three things: if he refuse to do any one of those three things, let the surety then deliver his pledge to the creditor: if the other prefer it, let him apply to the law without delay.

43. There is to be no time granted for aid in a suit between surety and debtor; for it is to be without delay.

44. If the creditor decline law before the judge, the surety is free, and the other loses his claim; for the claim exists only while there is a surety. If the debtor decline law, and the surety is an acknowledged surety, and the claim pending; the surety is to enforce full payment to the creditor.

45. If it happen that two persons have a law-suit between them, and one of them require surety in law, and the other say that he ought not to give surety in law, but that he ought to have time for aid; and the creditor say: 'God knows, I am entitled to surety; he owes a surety who owes nothing.' 'God knows,' says the other, 'he is no surety who is surety for nothing: and I owe thee nothing; for it is acknowledged by thyself, that I owe thee nothing, [70] and

[a/71] deny,

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[36] negyf *D.* [37] ynteu *D.B.K.* [38] *D.B.C.K.* [39/] o *B.D.* [40] *E.* [41] or *D.* [42] *D.* [43] *not in D.* [44] en *B.* [45] y *D.B.K.* [46] *not in B.C.D.K.* [47] kan *D.B.K.* [48] *B.* [49] *not in E.K.* [50] *D.* [51] bŷt *C.* [52] *not in D.* [53/] ar yr haôl: y mach adyly *D.* a *K.* [54/] *not in D.* [55] *D.B.K.* [56] r *D.* [57] dervyd *D.K.* [58] am *B.D.K.* [59] *not in B.K.* [60] rodi *D.B.C.K.* [61] *not in C.* [62] *B.K.* [63] *not in D.K.* [64] *B.C.D.K.* [65] *not in B.* [66/] *not in D.* [67] *D.B.K.* [68/] nas dyly *D.B.K.* [69] *not in C.* [70] *C.* [71] *D.*

[1]Niny adeuedun′ na dele [2]ef vach ar kereih kan [3][ys] [4]ardelus [5][e llall] ohoet vrth porth [[6]a pheŷ rodeŷ e mach keureŷth dŷannot′ [7]a [8]uedeu] [9]ac nad′ oes oet [10]en haul vach akannogen.

xlvi. [[11]Tair gŏad ŏat ŏaredoc uechni yssyd: kyntaf yŏ, o damŏeina prynu peth o dyn i gan arall a galŏ am uach ar dilysrŏyd a dyŏetut or nep ai gŏerthaŏd mi ai rodaf heb ef ac estynnu i laŏ parth ai uach a heb gyuaruot llaŏ un o nadunt ai gilid a rodi or mach i laŏ yn llaŏr hoŏlŏr kyt dylyor hoŏlŏr i gann y mach gŏrthep ido ef ai kymerth yn gyfreithiol ni dyly y kynogyn gŏrthep ir hoŏlŏr am dim kañis kymerth yn gyfreithiol i uechni oi laŏ.

xlvii. Ail yŏ o damŏeina ymadaŏ o dyn ar uot tros arall a rodi ar hynny uach ac na mynei y nep i rodet y mach trosto seuyll yni uechni i rodet trosto ef a dichon mynet oi neŏit kanit ymadeŏis ar dim ac eisioes y nep a roes y mach a dyly seuyll ynyr hŏnn a roes ac ymadeŏis ac ef: ar uechni honno aelŏir yn ŏattŏaredic am adaŏ o honaŏ uot tros y nep ni allei i dŏyn ŏrth i gyngor.

xlviii. Trydyd yŏ o damŏeina galŏ am uach o dyn ac estynnu or kynogyn i laŏ parth ar mach ac or mach tuar hoŏlŏr ac na delei laŏr un yn llaŏr llall; ni dyly y kynogyn gŏrthep am dim ir mach nar mach ir hoŏlŏr kani chymerth yr un o nadunt yn kyfreithiaŏl i gan i gilid: ŏrth hynny i gelŏir yn ŏatŏaredic uechni.′

VII [12]AM VRŶ DŶW E TRAETHA HŶN.]

i. O deruit [13]ydin rodi bridiu [14][i arall] ar peth talet neu guadet mall e [15]deuetho kefreih [16]eseu adeueiht [17]e kefrehit ony [18]vrthtug arnauhu bot en digaun ellu ehun [19][oe wadu;] os gurhtug auit arnau [20][enteu] galuuet [21]enteu am braut; [22]essef a [23]barn [24]e kefreiht [25][idaŏ] ylu ar iseihuet [26]oŷ guadu peduuar o [27]parth etat adeu o [27]parth euam ac [28][ef] ehun en eihuet. Oet ereiht [[29]honno [30]yu [31a]wythnos] [32]or Sul rac

[a] [33]pehtheunos

[1]′E keureŷth a dŷweit *C.B.K.* [2] *not in C.* [3] *D.* [4] ardelwaŏd *D.* [5] *C.B.K.* ŷnteu *D.* [6]′*B.K.* [7] *K.* [8] *B.K.* [9]′kanŷt *B.K.* [10] am *D.* [11]′*K.* [12] *C.* Kyureith yŏ hynn ŏeithian am briduŏ. *K.* [13] *not in D.* [14] *K* [15] dŷlŷo *E.* [16] sef *D.B.C.K.* [17] *not in D.* [18] ŏrthtygir *D.C.K.*

nothing is no debt.'' We say, that he is not entitled to surety in law; since the other has avouched by time for aid, [6]and if he were to give surety, law without delay would be proper;' and there is no time in a suit of surety and debtor.

46. [11]There are three denials of delusive suretiships: the first is, if a person happen to buy a thing from another, and call for surety for dilysrwydd; and he who sold it say: 'I will give it,' and extend his hand towards his surety, without the hand of either of them meeting, and the surety put his hand in the hand of the creditor; though the creditor be entitled to a reply from the surety he has accepted legally, the debtor is not to reply to the creditor as to any thing, for he legally accepted the suretiship from his hand.

47. The second is, if a person make a promise for another and give surety thereon, and he for whom the surety is given will not abide by the suretiship so given for him; he may recede from his bargain, for he has made no promise of any thing; and, nevertheless, he who gave the surety must abide by his undertaking and his promise: and that sort of suretiship is called delusive, on account of his having promised for a person he could not bring to fulfil it.

48. The third is, if a person happen to demand a surety, and the debtor extend his hand towards the surety, and the surety towards the creditor, and the hand of neither come into the hand of the other; the debtor is not to answer for any thing to the surety, nor the surety to the creditor; since neither of them has lawfully accepted the other: on that account it is called a delusive suretiship.'

VII. CONCERNING A BRIDUW THIS TREATS.

1. If a person give his briduw to another for any thing, let him either pay or deny, as the law shall say: the law says, unless he be counter-sworn against, that his own oath is sufficient to deny it; but, if there be a counter-oath against him, let him then call for judgment; and the law requires from him the oaths of seven to deny it; four of kin to his father, and two of kin to his mother, and he himself the seventh. The time for that raith is a [a]week

[a] [33]fortnight

[19] *D.* [20] *B.* [21] ef *K.* [22] sef *D.B.K.* [23] wŷl *B.* [24] *not in D.* [25] *D.B.K* [26] ŷv *B.* i *K.* [27] genedyl *D.B.C.K.* [28] *K.* [29] *C.B.K.* [30] *B.* [31] *D.B.C.K.* [32] ir *K.* [33] *A.E.*

hueneb [1][ac] [2]o [3]keffir ereihit [4]dogen eu: [5]o deguit [6]en ereiht y′ camlure ỳr brenin [7]ac yr′ egluis [8]bit′′ [9][yny ol] atahalet [10]e deleet en cubil.

II. [11][Am vrỳ dỳw ew hỳn.] O deruit ỳ din [12][rodi briduϭ neu] kamrit bridiu hi can arall adeueduit [13]paniv ar pedeir arugein emae [14][y ϭri duϭ] ar llall [[15]endeweduet [16]ac] [17]en adef′ bot bridu′′ ar [18][a chuech] keniauc [19]essef adeueit [20]e kefreiht delehu ohonau ef bot en atuerur [21]pahar emae′ ebridiu [22]ef ae ar pedeirarugein ae ar [23][b chuech] keniauc kanidediu en guadu [24][e] bridu [[25]a hynny ϭrth y lϭ′ [26]yr creir.′

III. [27]Kyt dywetter y bot′ [28]hi [29]yn vri′ [30]duϭ] [31]nini adeuedun′ nat bridiu eni kauarfo [32]eteirllau ykit′ ac nat mach [33]ac nat goruodauc′ [34]enikauaruo eteirlau [35][hevỳt] [36]ekit.

IV. Eregluis ar brenin adele kemell bridiu kanes [c]Diu akemerhuit en lle mach. [37]Ar egluis bieu iguahart am bridiu [38][nathorrer] ar brenin [39]y kamell: kanes ykan pop din [40][or] auedeter edeleir kemrit bridiu ac y can gur [41]ac ỳ can greic. [42][Ac] vrth hene edele agur agurich [43]roy bridiu′ het in oet mab seihisbluit ael [44]a dan lau [45][e] [46]periglaur.

VIII. [47][O VRỲ DỲW E TRAETHWỲT WUCHOT AC O AMVOT EW HỲNN.]

I. Puipenac agunel [48]ammod detfaaul aegilit [49]doet e [50]du [51]amodur ygit adeuedent eu [52]amot val emennoent ỳ gneihiur [53]aroden [54]vnteu en llau er [55]amoduuir kadu [56][ar] er [57]amod ar e [58]lun e [59]deuedassant.

II. O deruit edin gneihur [60]amot ac na menno y kadu ac na guatho [61][entew] er [62]amot erargluit bieu kemell [63]ỳ kadu val ỳ haduuero [64]er [65]amoduuir.

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[a] [66]deudec
[b] [67]pedeir [66]deudeg
[c] [68]dỳn

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[1] *B.* [2] or *D.* [3] cheỳff *B.* [4] kϭbyl *D.* digon *K.* [5] or *D.* [6]′y reith yr dyn *D.B.C.K.* [7]′ar *D.C.K.* ′′a bỳt er egluỳs *B.* [8] *not in K.* [9] *D.B.C.E.K.* [10] *not in K.* [11] *C.* [12] *K.* [13] e mae *B.* [14] *D.* [15] *C.D.B.K.* [16] *C.* [17]′*not in K.* ′′ – *B.D.* [18] *C.B.K.* [19] sef *D.B.C.K.* [20] *not in D.* [21]′*not in E.* [22] *not in B.C.K.* [23] *C.B.K.* [24] *B.* [25]′*D.B.C.K.* [26]′*D.* [27]′*D.B.C.K.* [28] *D.B.* [29]′*D.B.C.K.* [30] duϭ hi *K.* [31]′e keureỳth a deweỳt *C.B.K.* [32]′ e llau ae gilyd *B.K.* – yny – *D.* [33]′*not in K.* [34] *not in C.* [35] *C.* [36] yny gilyd. *D.* [37] Ac urth henne er *C.B.* er *E.* [38] *K.* [39] a *K.* [40] *D.* [41] aỳ *E.* [42] *K.* [43] rodi *D.* ′e

from the Sunday following; and if the raith be obtained, it is sufficient: if he fail in his raith; his camlwrw to the king, and let the church proceed against him, and let him pay the debt in full.

2. [11]This is concerning briduw.' If a person [12]give a briduw, or' accept a briduw from another, and say, that the briduw is for twenty-four pence, and the other say and confess that there is a briduw for [a]six pence; the law says that it is incumbent upon him to make a declaration as to what his briduw is for, whether for twenty-four pence, or for [b]six pence, since he does not deny his briduw; [25]and that by his oath upon the relic.'

3. [27]Though it should be said to be a briduw,' we say, it is not a briduw, unless the three hands meet; and there is no surety nor [a] 'gorvodog' unless the three hands shall meet.

4. The church and the king are to enforce the briduw, for [c]God has been taken instead of a surety. And therefore the church is to forbid the briduw being broken; and the king is to enforce it: because, from every person who has been baptized the briduw is to be taken, as well man as woman. Therefore both man and woman are to give briduw, from a child of the age of seven years, which shall go under the hand of the confessor.

VIII. OF BRIDUW HAS BEEN TREATED ABOVE; AND THIS IS OF CONTRACT.

1. Whoever shall make a legal contract, let the two contractors come together, and declare their contract in the manner they will it to be performed; and let them empower the [b]contract-men to enforce the contract in the form they shall have mentioned.

2. If a person make a contract, and he willeth not to keep it, yet will not deny the contract; the lord is to compel him to keep it, as the contract-men shall declare.

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[a] [66]twelve

[b] [67]four [66]twelve

[c] [68]man

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rodỳ hỳtheu *C.B.K.* [44]i *K. not in D.* [45] *C.B.K.* [46] offeiryat. *D.* [47] *C.* Kyureith yỏ o hynn allan am amodeu. *K.* [48] amuot *B.E.* [49] doent *C.D.K.* [50] deu *D.B.C.K.* duỳn *E.* [51] amuotuur *B.C.* [52] hamuot *C.B.* [53] *not in D.* [54] *not in B.D.K.* [55] amuotwỳr *C.B.K.* [56] *K.* [57] amuot *B.C.* [58] llỏ *K.* [59] hadaỏssant. *D.B.C.K.* [60] amuot *C.* [61] *C.* [62] amuot *B.C.* [63] *not in K.* [64] y *D.* [65] amvotwỳr. *C.* [66] *D.* [67] *A.E.* [68] *C.*

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[a] A surety for a person accused of crime.

[b] Arbitrators chosen to witness a contract.

III. O deruit ydin menu guadu [1]ŷ [2]amod ac arall [3]en kerru arnau [4][er] [5]amod ac enteu [6]en [7]guadu hunu′ [8][ehun] [9]e kereiht adeueit na [10]da arnau [11]ef [12]namin eluehun [13]oe guadu onibit [14]gvrhtun arnau:′ os gurhtung auit arnau galwet [15]erhaulur ambraut [16]ac essew′ a [17]uernir ydau′ ylu ar yseyhtuet ewatdu ahennu mal [18]eguedir mach aroit a uo [19]ar reyth [20]mach [21]e uot′ ar [22]henu.

IV. O deruid [23]ena mennu llessu un oreihtwyr henne nit [23]oys lis arnau namin na [24]hanuo [25]oy kenedel [26][ae y vot] val na deleo uot enreyhur [27][idaŏ] [28]e sew [29]ual edele′ uot en [30]reythur ydau en kennesset [31][idaŏ] ac e [32]talo alanas [33]e ket ac ew [34]ac e kemero′ [35][drostaŏ] ac vrht lu e [36]reythuyr bot en wir [37][a dŷweẏt a] egerenid.

V. O deruid ydyn [38]ay gilyd gunehur amuot′ heb [39]amotwyr [[40]en e lle′ [41]namyn] ar llau enygilid ar neyll [42]onadunt en mennu guadu ne dau arnau [43]namen elu euhun [44]oy wadu.

VI. O deruid ydyn emadau ac arall [45]am beth eguyd testyon′ a mennu [46]eylweyht ewatdu [47][o honau;′] [48]ninny dewedun′ na dele ew ewadu ene [49]pallo etestyon [50][yr llall.]

VII. O deruid ydyn emadau ac arall [51][am beth] heb tystyon [52]en elle′ nit [53]amot hunnu; akannit [54]amot guaddet [55]oy lu ehun.

VIII. Ny dele neb guneyhtur [53]amot dros hegilid [56]kanis ni fara [53]amot namyn enoyis e [57]den a [58][e] gunel.

IX. Ni [59]eill [60]e tat adau [53]amod ar emab [61]naman kan [62]y′ kaniat [63]emab [64]ac ni′ eill′′ [65][nev na delŷ] emab [66]gneuthur [53]amod ar tor etat [67]ar tat en beu.

X. [53]Amod atir detef.

XI. Ket gueneler [53]amod enerbin [68]e kefreis [a]dir ŷv [b]i [69][kadu.]′

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[a] [70]′dirŏy y gŏadu. [b] [71]guadu.

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1 *not in B.D.K.* 2 amvot *C.* 3 yny *D.C.K.* 4 *C.* 5 amvot *C. not in B.D.K.* 6′ehun yn gŏadu *D.* 7′e wadu *B.C.K.* 8 *C.B.K.* 9 *not in B.D.* 10 daŏ *D.B.C.K.* 11 *not in B.D.K.* 12 onyt *D.* 13 i *K.* 14′arnau gurhtug: *B.* 15 *not in B.* 16′sef *D.K.* 17′varn kyfreith *D.* 18 y gŏatter *D.B.C.K.* 19 *not in C.* 20 *not in K.* 21′*not in B.* 22 hŏnnŏ. *D.B.C.K.* honno. *E.* 23 *not in D.* 24 chaffo *K.* 25 or *D.* 26 *D.* 27 *D.B.C.* arno *K.* 28 a *E. not in B.C.D.K.* 29′a dŷlŷant *E.* 30 reẏthwŷr *E.* 31 *D.* 32 talhoent *E.* deleho talu *B.K.* 33 *not in K.* 34′ae kemrŷt *B.C.* ac ae cymeront *E.* 35 *D.B.C.K.* 36 reithŏr *D.B.C.K.* 37 *C.* 38′wneuthur

3. If a person willeth to deny his contract, and another press the contract upon him, and he himself deny it; the law says, that he is only to be put to his own oath to deny it, unless there be a counter-oath against him: if there be a counter-oath, let the claimant call for judgment; and then there are required the oaths of seven to deny it, in the manner that surety is denied; and the time for a raith for a surety is fitting in this case.

4. If then one of those raith-men be objected to, he is not to be rejected, except for not being of the family, so that he ought not to be a raith-man for the party; and to be a raith-man for him, he must be so near of kin as to pay the galanas with him, and receive it for him; and the oath of the raith-man is to verify [37] what is assserted by him and[/] his kindred.

5. If a person make a contract with another, without contract-men being present, only by mutually pledging of hands, and one of them be minded to deny it; his own oath only is required to deny it.

6. If a person bind himself for any thing by promise to another, in the presence of witnesses, and subsequently willeth to deny it; we say that he is not to deny it, unless the other's witnesses shall fail.

7. If a person make a promise to another, concerning a thing, without witnesses present, that is no contract; and since no contract, let him deny on his own oath.

8. No person is to make a contract for another, because a contract only continues during the life of the person who makes it.

9. The father cannot make a contract for the son, but by the permission of the son; neither can the son make a contract to affect the father, and the father yet living.

10. A contract breaks a custom.

11. Although a contract be made contrary to the law, [a]it must be kept.[/]

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[a][70/] a dirwy for denial. [b][71]denied.

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amot ae gilyd *D.B.C.K.* [39]amvotwŷr *C.* [40/] *C.* [41] *D.* [42] *not in B.C.D.K.* [43]onit *K.* [44]i *K.* [45/]eg gued testŷon am peth *B.K.* [46/]o honaw ŷ gwadw; *C.* y wadu o honaŏ eilweith; *D.* [47] *B.* [48/]e keureŷth a deweŷt *C.B.K.* [49]palloent *B.* [50] *D.* [51] *D.C.K.* [52/] *not in E.* [53]amuot *B.C.* [54]amvot *C.* [55]ar i *K.* [56]kan *D.B.K.* [57]neb *D.* [58] *B.C.D.K.* [59]dele *B.K.* [60] *not in D.* [61/]onit o *K.* [62] *not in B.D.* [63] *not in E.* [64/]noc a *B.C.* [//]mŏy noc i gall *K.* [65] *C.* [66]adaŏ *D.* [67]ae *B.K.* [68] *not in B.* [69] *B.C.* [70] *D.* [71] *A.E.*

IX. [1][AM ORVODOGAETH E TRAŸTHA HŸNN.]

I. Puypennac akemero arall ar [2]y oruodogaith diguidet [3]ef empop kerit ora [4][uo] ar edyn akemmirt atau.

II. [5]O myn entheu ediessiwau or din akemmirth [6]ef [7][uot] [8]trosdau kemeret enteu meichieu [9]y kan edin [10][hwnnw] ar y emrecholl ac onis kemer ket deleo ef guneuthur yaun tros ioruodogaeth [11][am y dyn] ni dele edin [12][wneuthur] [13]ydau ef un yaun′ [14]kanid emedevis ac ef. Os egoruodauc akemer meychieu [15]ykan ellourud [16][ar y amrygoll ac] aridieissiwau ni bid naud ydau entheu rac emeichieu hinni.

III. O deruit ydyn kemrit arall [17]arioruodogaeth ac′ oyt arnau a kin [18]or oyt dillusu or llourud egoruodauc talet egoruodauc drostau kubil.

IV. O deruit ydin adau goruot peth yarall ykanthau ene pen ehun eda [19]pa peth′ a [20]oruo arnau ay [21]bichan ay llawer kanis ef ehun akredud.

X. [AM NAŬDD EGLŬYS.]

I. Tripeth ni deleir naud racdunt kaneubot en [22]kevadeuedic goruodogaith a meichniaith a goresgin.

II. O deruid y [23]personeu ir′ egluys deweduyt gallu onadunt huy [24]rody naud en erbin [25][ur] un o [26][r] tri [27]peht [28][henne] bit epen ebrenhin egur [29]a [30]roes udunt [31]huy [32]e nodua [33][honno] [34]en [35][ŷ] [36]deturit [37]pa′ delo e [38]roes [39]ef [40]udunt [41]huy enodua honno′ ac [42]o [43]roes ev′ enierbin euhun katwent huinteu eren a [44]roho ef′ udunt [45]huy.

III. Pop [46]perchenauc tir llan adeleant deuot ar pop brenin newid adel ydatkanu ydau [47]ef eu′ breint [47]ac eu′ deleet; [48]ac essew′ achaus edatkanant ydau [49]ef [50]rac tuyllau ebrennin: [51]ac guedy [52]e datkanont ydau [53]ef′ [54][eu breŷnt] [55]o guil ebrennin bot yn aun eu breynt estynet [56]ebrennin udunt eu [57]nodua [58]ac eu′ breint.′′

IV. [59]O deruit ydin guneuthur agkeureyth [60]a rac eragkewrith

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1 *C.* Kyfreith ar oruogaetheu. *K.* 2 *not in B.E.K.* 3 *not in C.* 4 *E.* oed *D.B.C.K.* 5 Or *D.* 6 attaŭ *D.* 7 *B.E.K.* 8 ar y oruodogaeth *D.C.* 9 *not in K.* 10 *C.* 11 *D.B.C.K.* 12 *D.B.C.E.K.* 13′ŷaun ŷdau ev *E.* 14 kanys *D.* 15 gan *K. not in D.* 16 *D.* 17′ar *D.* 18 yr *D.K.* 19 py *D.* ′phŭybynac *K.* 20 oruu *D.B.C.K.* 21 ychydig *D.* 22 kyfadef *D.* 23′personieit *K.* 24 kŷnhal *C.* 25 *B.* 26 *B.C.D.E.K.* 27 *not in B.* 28 *B.C.D.E.K.* 29 ai *K.* 30 rodes *B.C.D.K.* 31 *not in C.* 32 eu *D.* 33 *B.K.* 34 *not in B.C.D.* ′ – *K.* 35 *E.* 36 eturŷt *B.C.D.* 37 py *D.* 38 rodes *B.C.D.* 39 *not in C.D.* 40 *not in D.* 41′*not in C.D.* 42 os

IX. OF [a] 'GORVODOGAETH' THIS TREATS.

1. Whoever shall take another upon [2] his gorvodogaeth, let him be liable to every punishment which may be on the person he took to him.

2. If he willeth to be borne harmless by the person for whom he has engaged to answer, let him take sureties from that person for the peril; and unless he so take, although he is to do right as to his gorvodogaeth [11] for the person,' the person is not to do him any right, since he made him no promise. If the gorvodog take sureties from the homicide for the peril and for being borne harmless, there shall be no protection for him against those sureties.

3. If a person take another upon his gorvodogaeth for a time, and before the time the gorvodog is disavowed by the homicide; let the gorvodog pay for him in full.

4. If a person promise to secure a thing to another, it is for himself to declare what he shall secure, whether little or much; since he himself was credited.

X. [OF CHURCH PROTECTION.]

1. Three things against which there is no protection, if they be acknowledged: gorvodogaeth, and suretiship, and [b] 'goresgyn.'

2. If the persons of the church say, that they are capable of granting protection against any one of those three things; it is the prerogative of the king, who gave them that sanctuary, to determine in what manner he gave them such sanctuary; and if he gave it to his own detriment, let them keep what he may have given them.

3. All possessors of church land are to come to every new king who succeeds, to declare to him their privilege and their obligation; and the cause why they shall declare them to him is, lest the king be deceived: and after they may have declared to him their privilege, if the king see their privilege to be right, let the king continue to them their sanctuary and their privilege.

4. If a person do an illegal act, and, on account of that illegal

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B.C.D.K. [43]'rodes *B.D.K. not in C.* [44] rodho *B.C.* rodes *D.* 'rodet *K.* [45] *not in C.K.* [46] perchen *D.K.* [47]'ai *K.* [48]'a *E. not in K.* [49] *not in D.* [50]'*not in K.* [51] ac o *C.* [52] as *D.* [53] *not in D.* [54] *B.* [55] or *D.* [56] *not in C.* [57]''breynt ac eu nodua. *B.* breint ac eu dylyet. *D.* [58]'ai *K.* [59]''*not in K.* [60] ac *D.*

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[a] In general, suretiship for a person accused of crime.

[b] Literally 'to super-ascend;' a term used for taking possession of land to which a person is entitled.

[1]eno kerchu naut ac ef ar [2][y] naut [3]honno keuodi haul arnau; ni [4]dele er abbadeu [5]nar efeireit yhebrug ef eni wnel yaun [6]amer ageureyth kesseuin' [7][honno]: o deruit na [8]kefroho haul arnau ef hepregken vintheu euo hit [9]en [10][y] lle edelehont yheprug.''

v. O deruit ydin [11]guneuthur cam' [12][kewerthŷd] keniauc [13]y ar [13]e nodua, [14]a [15]keuodi haul arnau [16]ef am er agheureyth [17][honno] [18]redigones [19]y ar [20][e] nodua;' nydele [21][er abadeu] yamdiffin [22]or [23]naud [24]e gnayth [25][e] cam [26][ŷ] [27]arnau onis atnewida onaud arall [28]oy newid en llan arall.'

vi. Puipennac akemero naud ef adele emdeyth ene uenwent ar gorfflan hep kreireu arnau ai escribil ygit ac escribil [29]e clas ar abbadeu hit [30]ed [31]eluuint pellaw ac [32]ed [33]ergeduynt [34]e buches tracheuen.

vii. O deruit [35]ydyn bot creireu arnau' aguneythur [36]cam ohonau' [37]a dan ecreireu ni dele [38][caffael naud nac] [39]e amdyffin [40]or creireu hinni kanis [41]haydus.

viii. Messur [42][ŷ] corflan [43][yó] eru keuureithiaul en [44][y] hit ay phen are uenwent [45]ahenne ekelch euenwent' [46]e dele bot' en cumpas.

ix. O deruit bot egluys adewetho [47]deleu kenhal dyn [48]ar enodua' seythblenet hep uneythur yaun neu yspeyt auo huy abot er argluyt auo areglat en gurthunebu ydy [[49]hŷ [50]am] hynny [51]ac [52][yn] deveduid nat edyu [53]e canthau ef [54]ydy [55][hi] ebreynt hunu;' reyt hiu yregluys bot [56]akatwo ydy' [57][hŷ] ebreynt hunnu otestoyn [58][aduóyn] deduaul: ac os keiff gather ydy [59]endywarawun ybreint' ac onis keiff [60]hitheu nepreghet eregluys ef mal e deleo oreu neu [60]entheu gunayit yaun or agheureyth redigones.'''

xi. [[61]LLŶMA DECHREW KŶVREŶTHŶEW' [62]AM [63]TŶR ADAŶAR' [64]AC VAL E DATLEWŶR AMDANAW.]

i. Deu amsser ebit agoret keureyth am tir adayar [65]adeu ebit kaiat.'

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[1] hunnu *B.* honno *D.* [2] *D.B.C.* [3] hunnu *B.* [4] delŷant *C.* [5] ar *D.* [6]'kessevŷn am er agkeureýth *C.* [7] *C.* [8] chyffroher *D.* [9] *not in B.D.* [10] *D.B.C.E.* [11]'gwerth *E.* [12] *C.B.K.* [13] *not in D.* [14]'*not in D.* [15] keffroŷ *B.C.K.* [16] *not in E.* [17] *C.* [18] redýgonseý *C.* [19] *not in K.* [20] *C.B.E.K.* [21] *C.* [22] o *K.* [23] nodua *D.* [24] kans *K.* [25] *C.D.* [26] *D.* [27] arnei *D.* [28] o *D.* 'not in *B.* [29] *not in C.* [30] yr *K.* [31] elhoent *B.D.* [32] yr *K.* [33] ergettýoent *B.D.* [34] eu *B.C.D.* [35]'bot creireu ar dyn *D.* [36]'o hanau cam *B.* [37] i *K.* *not in D.* [38] *B.K.* [39] *not in B.C.K.* [40] e gan e *B.* gan y *K.*

act, seek protection, and, while under that protection, a suit arise against him; neither the abbots nor the priests are to conduct him until he do right for that first illegal act: if no suit be commenced against him, let them conduct him to the place to which they ought to conduct him.

5. If a person do a wrong, to the value of a penny, from out the sanctuary, and a suit arise against him for the illegal act he committed from out the sanctuary; he is not to be defended [21] by the abbots' by the protection under which he did the wrong, unless he obtain another protection anew in another church.

6. Whoever shall take protection is to walk about within the churchyard and the burial-ground, without relics upon him; and his cattle are to be with the cattle of the community and the abbot's to the furthest limits they go and return to their cow-lair again.

7. If a person have relics upon him, and does an illegal act under the relics, he is not to have protection nor defence through those relics; for he has not deserved it.

8. The measure of the burying-ground is a legal [a] 'erw' in length, with its end to the churchyard; and that, circling the churchyard, is to be its compass.

9. If any church should declare, that it can keep a person in its sanctuary for seven years, without his doing right, or for a longer period; and the lord of the country oppose this declaration, and say, that no such privilege originated from him to it; it is necessary for the church to have that privilege secured by respectable customary witnesses: if it can do so, let its privilege be preserved undisturbed; and if it fail, let the church conduct him as it best may, or let him do right for the illegal act which he committed.

XI. HERE BEGIN THE LAWS CONCERNING LANDED PROPERTY, AND THE FORM OF PLEADING IN RESPECT THERETO.

1. Twice the law shall be open for landed property, and twice it shall be closed.

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41 haedaỏd. *D.K.* 42 *E.* 43 *D.C.* 44 *D.B.C.K.* 45'*not in K.* 46 a *E.* '*not in B.* 47 *not in K.* 48'*not in D.* 49 *C.* 50 *D.B.* 51 a *E.* 52 *D.B.C.K.* 53 *not in K.* 54'y breint hỏnnỏ idi; *K.* 55 *D.C.* 56'idi agattwo *D.B.K.* 57 *C.* 58 *K.* 59'y breint yn diỏarafun *K.* 60 *not in K.* 61'*C.J.* 62 *J.* 63'*C.J.* 64'*C.* Am dadleu tŷred ŷu henn. *B.* Am egoret y kyfreith. *K.* 65'kyntaf yỏ. *J.*

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[a] The 'erw' appears to have contained about 4,320 square yards. See Page 167.

II. O nauuetid [1][o] kalan gayaf [2]ebit agoret hit nauuethid Chewraur.′

III. O nauuethid [3][o] Chewraur [4]ebit kayat [5][y] [6]kewreyth hit [7][ẏ] nauuethid Ouey.′

IV. O[7][r] nauuethid Ouey [8]ebit agoret [9][y] [10]keureyth hit [11][ẏ] nauuethid guedi Aust.′

V. O [12]nauuethid [13]o Aust ebit kaiat [14]e [15]keureyth hit [16][ẏ] [17]nauuethid [18]guedi′ kalangayaf.

VI. [19]Essef [20]achaus ebit kaiat [20]keureyth [21]hekenhayaf ar guaiannun′ urht dewillau edayar en edeuamsser hene, rac [22]llesdeyrau eredyc eguayanuhin [23]a [24]rac [25]llesteyrau [26]e′ medi ekenhaf.

VII. [27]Essef achaus e [28]may [29][iaȣn] nau′ nyeu guedi kalangayav [30]en kaiat or keureyth′ a nau [31]nieu guedi Guilsanfreyt en agoret [32]e [33]keureyth rac kayu [34]e keureyth en un didiauc [35]ac [36][en] [37]unfunud a hinni′ nau nieu guedi kalan Meẏ en kaiat a nau nieu guedi Aust en agoret [38][kyfreith] rac agori [39]e keureith′ [40]en un didauc′ [41][heuẏt.]

VIII. Puipenac auenno kefroẏ haul am tir adayar kefroet [42]panuenno o′ nauuethid kalangayaf [43]allan neu [44]o nauuethid Mey; kanis [45][yn] eramseroyd henny ebit [46]agoredic keureyth am tir adayar.

IX. O deruit [47]yr haulur [48]mennu holi tir [49][a daear] [50]en eramseroyt hinni deuet′ [51]ar er argluit y erchi [52][idaȣ] did yguarandau yhaul ahinni aretir: in edid hunnu datkanet [53][ynteu] yhaul; [54][ac] ni dele [55]ydithun [56][hunnȣ] kaifail ateb′ [57]kanis [58]haul dissiuit′ yu ar [59][y] guercheidveith, ac urth hinni eguercheidveith adeleant oyt urth [60][ew] porth: [61]yaun yu irhaulur yludyas udunt [62]os dichaȣn′ [63]hynny] [64]onit [65]e keureyth aydeweyt ydeleu′ [66][onadunt.] Ac ena emay [67][iaȣn] ereneyt ev guarandau agouin [68][udunt] pale emay [69]eu porth; [70]o deweduuant bot eu porth en [71]eu kemut [72]eu hun [73]roy oyt [74]tridieu udunt;′ [75]o bit en [76][yr] eil kemut naunieu;′ [77]o bit en etredit [78][kymȣt] neu uot

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[1] *B.C.K.* [2]′hyt naȣuettyd Chwefraȣr y byd agoret. *J.K.* [3] *C.J.K.* [4]′hyt naȣuettyd o Uei y byd kaeat. *J.* [5] *K.* [6] *not in B.* [7] *E.* [8]′hyt naȣuettyd gȣedy Aȣst y byd agoret kyfreith. *J.* [9] *K.* [10] *not in C.* [11] *E.* [12] nauuet *B.* [13] guedẏ *B.D.J.K.* [14] *not in B.C.J.K.* [15] *not in C.* [16] *E.* [17]′*not in K.* [18] *not in J.* [19] A sef *B.C.* Sef *D.J.K.* [20] *not in K.* [21]′y gȣanȣyn ar kynhaeaf *J.* [22] llesteir *K.* [23] ac *J.* [24]′*not in D.* [25] llesteir *K.* [26] *not in B.C.J.K.* [27] Sef *B.D.J.K.* [28]′byd *K.* [29] *J.* [30]′or keureẏth en kaẏat *B.K.* y – *J.* [31] uettyd *J.K.* [32] or *D. not in B.* [33] *not in B.J.* [34] *not in B.D.J.K.* [35]′a *D.* [36] *B.C.* [37] un mod *J.* ′uelly y *K.* [38] *D.* [39] *not in B.D.J.K.* ′hevẏt *C.* [40]′heuẏt yn un dydyaȣc. *D.* [41] *B.* [42]′yn *J.* y *K.* [43] *not in J.K.* [44] y *K.* [45] *D.B.C.J.K.*

2. From the ninth of the calends of winter it shall be open until the ninth day of February.

3. From the ninth day of February the law shall be closed unto the ninth day of May.

4. From the ninth day of May the law shall be open until the ninth day of August.

5. From the ninth day of August the law shall be closed until the ninth day of the calends of winter.

6. The reason why the law shall be closed in autumn and spring, is, because the land is cultivated during those two periods; lest ploughing in the spring and reaping in autumn be impeded.

7. The cause why it is right for the law to be closed for nine days after the calends of winter, and nine days after the feast of St. Bridget to be open; is to avoid closing the law on one day: and in the same manner, nine days after the calends of May to be closed, and nine days after [a]August to be open; to avoid opening the law on one day likewise.

8. Whoever willeth to institute a suit for landed property, let him do it when he will, from the ninth of the calends of winter forwards, or from the ninth of May; because those are the times the law is open for landed property.

9. If a plaintiff willeth to claim land at those times, let him appear before the lord, to request a day for hearing his claim; and that upon the land: on that day, let him state his claim; but he is not to have an answer on that day, because it is a sudden claim upon the [b]guardians, and therefore the guardians are to have time for aid: it is right for the plaintiff to oppose their obtaining it, if he can do so; unless the law say that they are to have it. Then it is right for the judge to hear them, and to ask them where are their aids; if they say that their aids are in their own cymwd, three days are allowed them; if in the adjoining cymwd, nine days; if in the third cymwd, or if flood and ebb be

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46 agoret *B.C.D.J.K.* 47 y *D.B.J.K.* 48 *not in K.* 49 *B.J.K.* 50 /deuet en er amseroed henne *B.J.* 51 att *J.* 52 *J.* 53 *D.* 54 *B.* 55 /caffel atteb [en *C.*] y dyd hõnnõ *D.B.C.J.K.* 56 *E.* 57 *not in C.* 58 /deisyuedic *J.* 59 *D.B.C.E.J.K.* 60 *C.J.* 61 /*not in B.* 62 /*J.K.* 63 *J.* 64 *not in J.* 65 *not in C.D.J.K.* 66 *D.* 67 *D.B.C.E.J.K.* 68 *D.C.* 69 y *K.* 70 or *D.* os *J.* 71 i *K.* 72 e *B.C.J.K.* 73 rodher *D.B.C.J.K.* 74 /udunt tri dieu *D.* 75 or *D.* /*not in K.* 76 *D.B.C.E.J.* 77 or *D.* 78 *D.C.*

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[a] The calends of August. [b] See Sect. 18.

llanu [1]a trey eregthun ac eu porth os kin hanner did ebernir eroyt petheunos or did hunnu ebit er oyt; os guedi hanner did [2][e bernŷr] petheunos otrannoyth: [3]ac essev′ achaus yu henne′′ kanydoys did kubil, ac nat yaun talu dryll did en lle did [4][kvbŷl.]

x. Ac en eroyt barnedic hunnu [5]emay yaun [6][e paub] deuod ar etir [7][hónnó] ac [8]vynt aceu′ porth ac ena′′ ymay yaun gnethur duepleit ec eiste en keureithiaul. [9]Esseu ual [10][hŷnn] [11]et estedyr en keureythiaul′ eiste [12]or brenihin neu [13]or neb′ a [14]uo enile ae keuen ar ereul neu ar e [15][dryc] hin rac aulonidu or hin oyuyneb [16]ef; [17]ar enat llis neu egnat ekemut er [18]hun henau auo [19]en eiste [20]rac euron [21]ef; ac ar [22][y] llau assu yhunnu er [a]egnat arall′ auo enemays [23]neu er [b]eneid′ [24][ereill] [25]ac ar ellau dehau ydau [26][ef] er efeiriat [27]o bit′ [28]ene mays′ neu [29]er efeiryeyt;′′ ac [30]egkell [31]erargluid [32][nev e nep a vo eny le] edeu [33]heneuid [34]ay guirda ohinny allan opopthu ydau: odena [35][e] ford yr eneyt keuarvyneb ac [36][ónt] [37]eu daremret y [38]eu braudle: [39][odŷna] keghaus er [40]haulur [41]ar e′ llau assu [42]ydau ar eford; ar haulur enessav ydau en eperued [43]ar kanllau [44]ar ellau′ arall ydau [45]ar righill en seuill trakeuen ekeghaus: [[46]ar bleit arall [47]y tu arall yr ford′ [48]yn nessaf yr ford′ [49]kyghaós] [50]er amdiffunir [51]ar llau deheu [52][idaó] ar eforth;′ ar [53]amdiffinhur enessau ydau ene perued ay kanllau [54]or [55]tu arall ydau [56]arigill traigeuen entheu.

xi. Guedi darvo eiste [57]euelly kemerer mach ar keureith: [58]esseu meychyeu [59]auid ar [60]e tir′ adayar guystlon odynon [61][bŷu] [62]deu dyn′ neu auo muy opopleit [63]arey hinny emedyant er argluid [64]edant.

xii. [65]Odena [66]guedi henne edodir′ tellued [67][ar ymaes] [68]essev yu hene gostec ar emays: puipenac athorro etelleued honno teyrbyu camluru [69]atal ne [c]nau ugeint′ [70][arŷant:] ar geyr

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[a′ 71]offeirat [b 71]offeireit

[c′ 72]dec aphetóar ugeint

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1 neu *J.* 2 *C.* 3′a *J.* ′′*not in K.* 4 *C.* 5′′*not in K.* 6 *B.J.* 7 *D.* 8 ′óy ae *J.* 9 *not in C.* ′ – *J.* 10 *C.* 11 y *D.K.* 12 e *B.* 13′e gur *B.* or dyn *D.* y neb *J.* 14 vei *D.* 15 *D.C.J.* 16 *not in B.J.* 17 yr *D.* 18 *not in B.D.* 19 a *D.* 20 ger *K.* 21 ynteu; *D.* 22 *D.B.C.E.J.K.* 23′*not in E.* 24 *J.* 25′′*not in D.* 26 *C.J.K.* 27 or *J.* ′a uo *K.* 28′*not in B.E.* 29 *not in K.* 30 en nessaf *B.* 31 y brenhin *D.C.J.K.* 32 *C.* 33 henaf *B.* hŷneŷw *E.* 34 a *D.* 35 *B.* 36 *D.B.C.J.K.* 37 y *D.B.C.J.K.* 38 *not in J.* 39 *C.* 40 haól *D.* 41′ae *B.J.K.* ar *C.* 42 *not in B.J.K.* 43 ae *B.D.J.K.* 44′or parth *D.* 45 y *D.* 46′*D.B.C.J.K.* 47 or *K.* 48′*D.J.K.* 49 *D.B.C.J.* 50 ar *E.* ′*not in K.* 51 ae *B.J.* 52 *D.C.*

between them and their aid, if before mid-day the time be fixed, a fortnight from that day is the time; if after mid-day the time be fixed, a fortnight from the morrow following: the cause of that is, because it is not an entire day, and that it is not right to compute part of a day for a whole day.

10. And at the time appointed it is right for every person to come upon that land, they and their aid; and then it is right to form two parties, and sit legally. The legal form of sitting is as follows: first, the king, or his representative, with his back to the sun or to the weather, lest the weather incommode his face; and the judge of the court, or the judge of the cymwd, whoever is the oldest, is to sit before him; and at that person's left hand, the [a]other judge[a] that may be in the field, or the [b]judges; and upon his right hand, the priest or priests, if there be any in the field; and next the lord, or his representative, the two elders, and then his gwrdas in succession on each side of him: then a passage for the judges, opposite them, to pass and repass to their judgment-seat: then the [a]pleader for the plaintiff, with his left hand to the passage; next to him, in the middle, the plaintiff, and his [a]guider on the other hand; and an apparitor standing behind the pleader: and the other party on the other side of the passage; nearest to the passage the pleader for the defendant, with his right hand to the passage; and the defendant next to him, in the middle, and his guider on the other side of him; and an apparitor behind him.

11. After sitting thus, let surety in law be taken: that is, the sureties for landed property are living persons, as pledges, two or more persons for each party; and those pledges shall go into the custody of the lord.

12. Then stillness is to be proclaimed on the field, that is, silence, in the field: whoever shall break that stillness shall pay a camlwrw of three kine, or [c]nine score[c] of silver: and the word

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[a-a] [71]priest [b] [71]priests;
[c-c] [72]four score and ten

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[53] kỳghaws *E.* [54] *a folio is here lost in C.* [55] parth *D.* [56] *not in K.* [57] yn kyfreithaỏl *D.* [58] sef *D.B.J.K.* [59-59] vydant *D.* [60] *not in B.E.J.* [61] *B.J.K.* [62-62] *not in B.* [63] ar guestlon *B.E.J.K.* [64] y bydant. *D.* ac ydant. *J.* ir ant. *K.* [65] *not in B.J.K.* [66-66] y mae iaỏn dodi *D.* [67] *D.* [68] sef *D.B.J.K.* [69-69] neu naỏ ugeint aryant adal *D.* [70] *B.* [71] *D.* [72] *K.*

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[a] The 'cynghaws' and 'canllaw,' here literally rendered pleader and guider, appear to have performed the functions of counsel and attorney in modern courts.

[1]adeweter guedi [2]er ostec [[3]honno [4]e] bot [5]hunnu en [6]diuunyant er neb ay dewetto ac yr keghaus edevether [7]ir porth [8]ydau.

xiii. [9][Llyma mal yr eisted y brenin ai sŏydogyon yni gylch.]

[10] Gurda.—Gurda.′—[11] Heniuid.—BRENIN.—[11] Heniuid.—[10] Gurda.—Gurda.′
Effeyrat.—Egnat [12] [kymwt.] Egnat [13] [llys.—Effiriatt.]
Kanllau.—Amdiffenur.—Keghaus. Keghaus.—Haulur.—Kanllau.
Rigill. Righill.′′

xiv. Guedi daruo eyste en keureithaul mal ydewedassam ny vchot ena emay yaun [14]yr egnat′ deveduit urth edupleyt emdeveduch o keureith weithion.

xv. [15]Ac ena [16][y] may yaun iregnat gouin hyr haulur puy dekeghaus di a puy de kanllau′ [17]ac ena [18]emay yaun yr′ haulur [19]ev henwi.′ [20]Ac ena [21][ỳ] may yaun er egnat gouin ir haulur [22]adody [23][di] [24]kolli [25]a [26]kaffayl en eu pen [27][neu] [28]vinteu. [29]Ac ena ema [30]yaun yr haulur′ [31][dywedut] dodav heb ef. [32]Ac ena [33][ỳ] [34]may yaun er′ egnat′′ [[35]gouyn [36]yr gyghaŏs] [37]ac yr′ kanllau asauant huy ydau ef en eren [38][ỳ] may [39]ef enidody [40]arnadunt uy; ac′ ena [41]emay yaun udunt′ huintheu [42]dewedvyt sauun.

xvi. [42]Ac [43]guedi hinni′ [44]emay yaun′ eregnat [45]gouin er amdiffinvr puy dekeghaus [46]ditheu apuy de [47]kanllau. [48]Ac ena [49]e may yaun ydau′ entehu eu henwi [50][huỳ.] Ac ena emay yaun yr egnat gouin′′ ydau [51]entehu a [52][e] ded [53]ev [54]kolli [55]a kaffoyl′ en eu pen [[56]neu [57]ŏy;] [58]ac ena ymay [59]yaun ydau entheu dewetuyt′ dodau heb ef. [60]Ac ena [61]emay yaun′ er egnat devetvit urth erhaulur haul [62]di weython de haul; [63]ac ena emay yaun y[64][r] haulur [65]decreu′ [66][holi.]

xvii. [67]Llema essit yaun yr haulur edewetduyd′ menegy yuot ef en [68][wỳr] [69]briodaur ar etir hun [70]ema ardayar ac [71]o [72]bit aameuho [73]ydau ef′ yuot [74][ef] en [75][wỳr] briodaur [76][ar y tir hŏnn ar daear] bot kanthau [77]entheu a kathuo ybriodolder o ach ac edriu [78]hit emay digaun en ekeureyth [79]ay re erru en agkeureithiaul yar y briodolder: ac osid [80]ay hammehuo [81][hennỳ] [82]e

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[1] *not in K.* [2] hynny o *K.* [3] *J.* [4] *B.* [5] *not in B.J.K.* [6] yndivŏyn *K.* [7] ỳn *E.* [8] idi. *D.* [9] *K.* [10]′Gwỳrda. *E.* ′′*not in D.J.* [11] Hỳnaw. *E.* [12] *B. in a later hand.* [13] *B.* [14]′*not in E.* [15]′*not in J.K.* [16] *D.B.* [17] *not in J.* [18]′y dylyr *K.* [19]′henŏi y gynghaŏs ae ganllaŏ. *J.K.* [20]′Yna gouynnet yr yngnat *J.* [21] *B.D.E.* [22] a dỳt ef *B.J.* ai – *K.* [23] *D.E.* [24] coll *B.D.* [25] neu *B.J. not in K.* [26] cael *J.* [27] *D.J.K.* [28] huỳ. *B.D.J.K.* [29] *not in K.* ′Dywedet yr haŏlŏr yna *J.* [30] *not in K.* [31] *D.B.K.* [32]′′Gouynnet yr yngnat yna *J.* [33] *E.B.D.K.* [34]′dylỳr *K.* [35] *D.B.E.J.K.* [36] *D.B.J.K.* [37]′ỳu *E.* ar *K.* [38] *E.B.D.* [39] *not in K.* [40]′arnunt *J.* [41]′dywedent *J.* [42] *not in J.* [43]′yna *D.K.* [44]′gouynnet *J.* y dyly *K.*

spoken, after that proclamation of silence, shall be unavailable to the person who may speak it, and to the pleader for whose assistance it was said.

13. In this manner sits the king, with his officers around him.

GWRDA.—GWRDA.—ELDER.—KING.—ELDER.—GWRDA.—GWRDA.	
PRIEST.—JUDGE OF THE CYMWD.	JUDGE OF THE COURT.—PRIEST.
GUIDER.—DEFENDANT.—PLEADER.	PLEADER.—PLAINTIFF.—GUIDER.
APPARITOR.	APPARITOR.

14. After sitting legally, as we have said above, then it is right for the judge to say to both parties: 'Do you now mutually speak of law.'

15. And then it is right for the judge to ask the plaintiff: 'Who is thy pleader, and who is thy guider?' And then it is right for the plaintiff to name them. And then it is right for the judge to ask the plaintiff: 'Wilt thou put to lose and to gain in their hands?' And then it is right for the plaintiff to say: 'I will.' Then it is right for the judge to ask the pleader and guider, whether they will stand by him in what he is entrusting to them; and then it is right for them to say: 'We will.'

16. After that it is right for the judge to ask the defendant: 'Who is thy pleader, and who is thy guider?' And then it is right for him to name them. Then it is right for the judge to ask him whether he will put to lose and to gain in their hands; and then it is right for him to say: 'I will.' Then it is right for the judge to say to the plaintiff: 'State now thy cause:' and then it is right for the plaintiff to begin pleading.

17. Here is that which it is right for the plaintiff to say: stating that he is the true proprietor of the land here, and of the soil: and, if there be who shall doubt his being the true proprietor of this land and soil, that he has those who can support his title, by kin and descent, sufficient in law; and that he has been unlawfully ejected from his propriety: and if there be who shall doubt

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45 *not in J.* 46 di *J. not in K.* 47 ganllaȣ ditheu. *K.* 48/'Enwet ef yna ȣy gouynnet yr yngnat yna *J.* 49 *not in B.* 'y dyly *K.* 50 *B.* 51 *not in J.* 52 *J.K.* 53 *not in D.* 54 coll *B.D.* 55/cael *J.* 56 *J.K.* 57 *D.B.E.J.K.* 58 *not in D.* 'dywedet yr amdiffynnȣr yna *J.* 59 *not in K.* 60 *not in D.* 61/ydyly *J.K.* 62 *not in K. C. here resumes.* 63/dechreuet yr haȣlȣr yna y haȣl ae holi. *J.* 64 *D.B.C.E.* 65 dyȣetut *K.* 66 *D.B.C.* 67 Lleman *B.* 'not in *K.* 68 *B.* 69 briodaȣl *K.* 70 *not in B.D.J.K.* 71 or *D.* 72 sŷt *B.J.K.* 73/*not in B.D.J.K.* 74 *D.B.J.K.* 75 *B.* 76 *D.* 77 ef *J.* 78 ŷr *E.* 79 ar *B.* 80 a *C.D.K.* 81 *C.* 82 *not in B.*

may ydau [1]ef [2][digaȯn] ay [3]guyr yr eherru enagkeureithiaul [4][ỳar ỳ prỳodolder;] ac essev emay [5]enteu endodi ar ekeureith deleu [6][o honav entev] deuot en keureythaul traykeuen [7]er lle ereh erruyd en agkeureuthaul ohonau.

xviii. O deruit bot rey a [8]dewetho [9][bot ỳn reỳt] dodi keythveid ac guybedyeid or unpleyt [10]ninni adewedun′ egellir [11][hynny] ene warhandawer atteb er amdiffenhur.

xix. [12][Dỳoer] [13]heb [14][er] amdiffenhur′ [15]myuy essit [16][wỳr] briodaur o acc ac edriu, [17]ac esseu eduyf en guarchadu [[18]uỳ [19]meu] [20]am priodolder val emay goreu [21]edeleau vy yguarchadu; ac [22]osit ay hameuho [23]hinni [24]e may ymy [25]ageidu digaun′ bot enguir adewedau: athitheu [26]o [27]buosty ema [28]ty haythost en keureytheul′ odema; ac osid ahamehuo [29]hinni [30]e may [31]ymy digaun ayguyr.

xx. [32]Ninni adewedun′ [33]ket [34]darfo eramdiffenur [35]rohi atheb [36]kin oy′ holy [37]ev or haulur bot en anolo er ateb eny warandao [37]ef er haul ac [38]odena [39]atebet.

xxi. Ac guedy [40][ỳ] darfo vdunt euduy kegheussayth mal edewedassam ni vchot gouenet er egnat udunt aydygaun [41]hyn adewedassant;′ ac gouenet udunt auennant guellau [42]eu kegheussayth [43]ac o′ bit ay menno gater ydau′′ [44]ac onibit ay menno kemeret eregnat [45]eu duy kegheussayth a dadkanet huy;′ a guedy estadkano [46]aynt er egneyt allan ar [47]effeyryhet [48][neu yr offeirat] [49]ygyt ac [50]vy′[51][nt] a righyll [52]y gyt aguy[53][nt] hy [54]eu kadv′ rac douot [55]dynyon [56][atunt] y warandau [57]arnadunt. [58]O deruit idyn deuot ywarandau [59]arnadunt [60]hunteu′ ev adely talu teyrbuy [61]kamluru hir brenhin; ac [62]o bit ebrenin ene [63][lle neu yny] [64]mays ev adele talu kamluru [65][yn] deudeplic [66]am hinny. Ac ena′ [67]guedy ed′ eystedont huy [68][yn eu braȯt le] emay hiaun yr [69]effeyryat guedya Duy ydangos o Duy [70]er yaun udunt′ akanu [71]onadunt [72]huyntheu eu Pader ac guedy e Pader [73]emay yaun yr egnat dadkanu [74]e duykeghessaith [75][yr] eylweyth.

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[1] *not in B.D.* [2] *D.B.C.E.* [3] gȯppo *D.* gỳrr *E.* [4] *C.* [5] ef *J.* [6] *C.* [7] or *K.* [8] ryuedho *D.B.C.J.* [9] *E.* [10]′e *C.B.J.* keureỳth a deweỳt *C.B.J.K.* [11] *D.J.* [12] *C.* Mi *K.* [13]′atteb yr amdiffynwr yȯ *D.* [14] *C.B.E.J.K.* [15] *not in K.* [16] *B.* [17] *not in E.* ′a sef ir ȯyf *K.* [18] *B.E.* [19] *B.* [20] uỳ *C.* vym *D.* [21] y dylyȯyf *J. not in K.* [22] or byd *D.* [23] ỳmỳ ỳ *E. not in D.* [24] *not in D.* [25]′digaun a geỳdu *B.C.E.* – wyr *D.* [26] or *D.* [27] buost *D.K.* [28]′yn kyfreithaȯl yd aethost *D.B.C.*–ir–*K.* edeweist di *J.* [29] ỳmỳ *E.* [30] *not in B.D.K.* [31] *not in K.* [32]′E *C.B.J.* keureỳth a deweỳt *C.B.J.K.* [33] pei *D.* [34] darffei *D.B.J.K.* [35] rodi *D.C.J.K. not in B.* [36]′en gỳnt noỳ *B.J.K.* [37] *not in D.* [38] ỳna *B.* [39] rodỳ atteb. *B.J.K.* atteb. *D.C.* [40] *B.* [41] ỳr hỳn

it, that he has enow who know of his having been unlawfully ejected from his propriety; and that he is therefore appealing to the law, that he is entitled to come lawfully back to the place from which he has been unlawfully ejected.

18. If there be any who shall say, [9]it is necessary' that [a]guardians and [b]evidences be produced by the same party; we say that may be done, until the reply of the defendant shall be heard.

19. 'God knows,' says the defendant, 'I am the true proprietor by kin and descent, and therefore I am guarding my estate and my propriety in the best manner I ought to guard it; and, if there be who shall doubt that, I have enow to prove what I say to be true: and thou, if thou hast been here, thou hast gone lawfully from hence; and should there be who shall doubt that, I have enow who know it.'

20. We say, although the defendant shall have given an answer before he has been questioned by the plaintiff, the answer is nugatory until he hear the claim; and then let him answer.

21. And after they have finished their two pleadings, in the manner we have said above, let the judge ask them, whether that which they have said will suffice; and let him ask them whether they will to amend their pleadings; and if there be who should will it, let him be permitted; and if no one will it, let the judge take their two pleadings, and state them; and after he shall have stated them, let the judges go out, and the priests [48]or the priest' along with them, and an apparitor with them, to prevent other persons from coming to listen to them. If a person come to listen to them, he is to pay three kine as camlwrw to the king; and if the king be in the place, or in the field, he is to pay a double camlwrw. Then, after they shall be seated in their judgment-place, it is right for the priest to pray to God, that God may shew them the right, and for them to chaunt their Pater; and after the Pater it is right for the judge to state the two pleadings a second time.

E. gantunt *K.* *not in B.D.J.* 'adẏwedassant wẏ; *C.* [42]y *J.* [43]'or *D.* ''*not in J.K.* [44]'ae datkanyat *J.* [45]y *D.B.C.K.* [46]aet *B.K.* [47]effeiriat *K.* [48] *D.* [49]'*not in D.* [50]*not in K.* [51] *C.B.E.J.K.* [52]'y warchadȯ *J.* [53] *D.B.C.K.* [54]*not in K.* [55]ereill *D.* [56] *K.* [57]arnunt. *J.* *not in K.* [58]Or *J.* '*not in E.* [59]arnunt *J.K.* [60]ȯy *D.* *not in K.* [61]*a folio is here lost in E.* [62]or *D.* [63] *J.* [64]lle *K.* [65] *K.* [66]'*not in D.* [67]'mae gȯedy r *K.* [68] *D.* [69]offeiryeit *J.* [70]'udunt yr iaȯn *D.* [71]o honunt *K* [72]ȯy *K.* *not in J.* [73]maen *K.* [74]eu *B.* [75] *J.*

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[a] Persons cognizant of the right of the party.

[b] Persons cognizant of the ejection of the party.

xxii. [1]Ac oderuit bot en reyt [2]udunt [3]ǒrth] [4]e geyr keuarch [5]ellegor deu [6][o nadunt] [7]oy ouyn. Ac [8]o bit reyt yr bleyt egouener egeyr keuarhc ydy′ vrth kemyrit keghor aynt huy kan kanyat er [a]egneyt [9]hy eu keghor [10]ac essev′ [11][niuer] [12]ed ant [13]enyuer ebuant en [14]eu keghussayth heb [15]auo muy aguas [16][y gan] yr argluyd [17]y gyt aguy′ [18][nt] y [19]eu kadu rac deuod [20]neb [21]yeu [22]keghor [23]y gyt ac huy′ [24][nt] ac [25]o dau neb [26]atadunt ay keghoro talet ef kamluru er brenin a [27]bot en′ anolo ekeghor [28][ac y sef y dylyant vynet y gymryt eukyghor yn gyn bellet ac yd el yr ygneit y varnu eu braǒt.] [29]Ac guedy edarfo ekeghor′ deuent edeu hinni [30]ar eregneyt adatkanent [31][yr] egneyt [32]e keghor.

xxiii. O deruit nabo reỳt urth [33][e] eyr keuarch yaun yu gadayl udunt [34]vintheu eu ardelu [35]agerru [b]deu [36][wr] youyn′ puy [37]eu gubideyt [38]ac eu′ kedweyt′′ [39]a [40]pha le emaynt′ [41]o dewedant eu bot ene mays munaher [42]vynt; [43]o [44]dewedant eubot en un kemut ac vy′ [45][nt] rodher oyd tridieu udunt; [46]o [47]dewedant eubot en ereil kemud′ rodher oyd [48]naunyeu udunt;′′ [49]o [50]dewetant eubot′ egulat arall [51]vynt neu [52][uot] lanu [53]neu trey [54]e regthunt ac [55]vy oyt petheunos or did hunnu os kin hanner did vit; os guedy hanner did [56][vyd] petheunos o [57][r dyd] dranoyth [58]ar did hunnu [59]en [60]did [61]kolli a′ [62]kaffayl:′′ abot eguystlon egkarch [63][ar y] brenin hit edid hunnu ac erchi ypaup deuot [64]aydevnidev kanthau [65][en] [66]edid hunnu′ hit ar etir kenebo duun [67]kan edubleyd hinny neut edyu endit [68]keuereit barnedic.′

xxiv. En etrededet guedi [69]e deleher vyneb yn vyneb yaun yv [70]y paup eistet enelle mal [71]er [72]eystedus [73]ydit kỳnt ac [74]o [75]betant meiru [76]rey or [77]guir auu en ekeghussaeith [78][gỳnt] [79]doder ereill en eu lle. A guedi [80]er eisteter [81][velly] ena [82]e

[a] [83] ygnat, [b] [84] dỳn

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[1] *not in D.* [2] *J.* [3] *D.B.J.K.* [4] *not in B.C.D.J.K.* [5] gollygher *D.J.* [6] *not in K.* [7] *J.* [8] y *J.* [9] or *D.* [10] yn *K.* [11] a sef *K.* [12] *D.* [13] ir *K.* [14] yny ǒed *K.* [15] y *J.K.* [16] *not in K.* [17] *J.* [18] *not in D.K.* [19] *not in D.B.K.* [20] *not in K.* [21] dynyon *D.* [22] ir *K.* [23] kyghori *D.B.C.J.* [24] *not in K.* [25] *D.* [26] *B.K.* [27] or *D.* [28] attunt *D.J.K.* [29] bỳt *B.J.K.* [30] *D.* [31] Odỳna *B.* [32] att *J.* [33] *D.B.C.J.K.* [34] eu *B.J.K.* [35] *C.J.* [36] *not in B.J.K.* [37] a gouyn o deu udunt *D.* [38] *J.* [39] yǒ y *J.* [40] a *J.* [41] *not in K.* [42] ac *C.* [43] phy *D.* [44] or *D.J.* [45] hǒy *J.* [46] or *D.* os *J.* [47] yn vn gymǒt ac ǒy y dywedant eubot *J.* [48] *D.B.* [49] or *D.* os *J.* [50] *not in K.* [51] ynghymǒt arall *J.* [52] *not in B.D.J.K.* [53] udunt naǒ nieu; *D.* [54] or *D.* os *J.* [55] *not in J.* [56] *not in B.D.J.K.* [57] *B.C.J.* [58] a *B.C.D.K.* [59] *not in K.* [60] eu porth

22. And, if it should be necessary for them to [a]interrogate, let two of them be deputed to question. And if it should be necessary for the party interrogated to consult, let them go, with the permission of the [a]judges, to their consultation; and the number to go are those taking part in the pleadings, and no more, with a servant sent by the lord with them, to prevent any person from taking a part in the consultation with them; and if any person come and should counsel them, let him pay a camlwrw to the king, and the counsel be nugatory; [28] and the distance they are to go to take counsel is to be as far as the judges go to settle their decision.[a] And, after the consultation shall be ended, let those two come to the judges and state to them the consultation.

23. If no interrogation be necessary, it is right to permit them their arddelw; and to send [b]two men[a] to inquire who are their evidences and their guardians, and where they are: if they say that they are in the field, let them be brought forward; if they say that they are in the same cymwd with them, let a period of three days be given them; if they say, that they are in the next cymwd, let a period of nine days be granted them; if they say that they are in another country, or that they are separated from them by flood and ebb, a period of a fortnight from that day, if it be before mid-day; if after mid-day, a fortnight from the morrow following; and that day a day to lose and gain: and the the pledges to be in the king's prison until that day; and every one ordered to come prepared with all their requisites on that day to the field: whether the two parties be assenting or not, is it not a day for legal decision?

24. On the third day after coming face to face, it is right for every body to sit in his place, in the same manner as he sat on the former day: and if any of the persons be dead who attended the pleadings at their commencement, others are to be put in their

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[a] [83]judge, [b/84]a person

D. [56] *D.B.J.K.* [57] *D.* [58] a bot y *D.* [a]*not in B.* [59] *not in J.* [60] *not in D.* [61][a]goll neu *D.C.J.K.* [62] gael: *K.* [63] *D.B.C.J.K.* [64][a]y dyd hŏnnŏ ae devnydyeu ganthaŏ *J.* [65] *C.* [66] *not in B.* [67] rŏng *J.* [68][a]barnedŷc ŷ keureŷth. *B.* [69] *not in C.D.J.K.* [70] *not in C.* [71] ŷd *C.B.D.* [72] eistedassant *D.* eistedaŏd *J.* eistedŏyt *K.* [73] *not in J.* [74] or *D.J.* [75] bŷd *B.C.D.J.K.* [76] neb *J.* [77] *not in J.* [78] *C.J.K.* [79] roder *K.* [80] yd *D.B.C.* [81] *D.* [82] *not in K.* [83] *D.B.C.* [84] *C.*

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[a] Which is explained in an ancient MS. to mean an inquiry by the judge for the guarantee or aid.

mae yaun yr haulur [1]kenic [2]ydevnidieu yam etestion ay keidveit′ adeueduit yvot [3]ef en paraut [4][ae defnydyeu ganthaŭ ual [5]y hedewis.] [6]Ac ena emay yaun ir amdifinnur [7]gurtheb ac essev ateb adere′ deueduit yvot [8]ef en paraut ay defnetyeu kanthau val yhedeuis.′′ [9]Ac ena [9]e mae yaun yr brenin hercki dankos eguistelon en emays kanis vint essit vechieu. [[10]Ac ena′ [11]gŭedy dangosser y gŭystlon′ [12]y mae iaŭn yr brenhin′ [13]erchi yr righyll dodi gostec ar y maes:] ac ena [14]emay [15]yaun′ ir egnat′′ [16]deuedut kosb er anostec [17]esseu eu hene teyrbiu camluru [18][nev nav vgeỳnt o aryant,] abot en anolo [19]e geir adeueter. Ac ena [20]emae yaun′ ir haulur dodi empen er eneyt pan niu effo aedeuis [21]en kentaf′ [22][y] testion a [22][e] kitueit adeleu ohonau [23]enteu [24][eu] muenhau [25][wỳntew] en kentaf. Ac ena [26]emay yaun′ yr [a]eneit′′ [27]erchi ydau [28]enteu′ [29]duyn [30]ykeditveit [31]ay testion y eu muinahu;′ ac ena emae yaun ydau enteu′′ eu duin [32]huy [33]ene [34]keuil ef′ [35]ac eu′ dangos [36]esseu [37]eu rei a [b]edeueis ef′ erei a [c]enguis [38]en edit kentaf.′ Ny dele er amdifennur [39][yna] llessu [40]yr un onadunt [41][kỳn guỳbot beth a dỳwettoent] kanivr nabo [42]da ydau a [43]deuedint; ar hun allesso [44]onaduunt kin guibot [45][py] [46]bet a′ [47]deuedoent bit sauedic hunu. [48]Er amdifenur [49][hagen] aeil gouin aoes [50][o] breint yr reihinny [[51]mal [52]edelỳwỳnt vot en destỳon;] ac [53]o bit doent racdunt: [54][ac] [55]esseu pa achaus e [56]geill ef gouin hinni vrth na eill alldut bot en vybitiat ar [57][Kemro] treftadauc [58]ac na [58]eill gureic ar gur: ac ekit ahene [59]ni heill llauer odeneon bot [60]en vibetiet [61]nac en kedueit′ heruit breint [62][ac urth henne] [63]ar amdifenur ni lluger arnau′ [64]deueduit hinni.

xxv. O deruit [65]ir amdifenur [66]re adau testion auo guell no

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[a] [67]ygnat [b′] [68]dengỳs
[c] [69]dengỳs [70]edewis

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[1] kymryt *J.K.* [2′]ỳ dỳston ae geỳtweỳt ae defnỳdỳeu *B.J.K.* [3] *not in C.D.* [4] *D B.J K.* [5] ir *K.* [6′′] *not in B.J.K.* [7′] *not in D.* [8] entew *C.D.* [9] *not in K.* [10′] *C.B.J.K.* [11′] *D.B.C.J.K.* [12′] *D.C.* [13] *D.B.C.J.K.* [14′] y dyly *K.* [15′′] *not in J.* [16] menegi *K.* [17] sef *D.B.J.* [18] *C.* [19] *not in K.* [20′] y dvly *K.* [21′] *not in K.* [22] *D.B.C.J.K.* [23] ef *D.K. not in J.* [24] *D.B.C.* [25] *C.* hue *B.* [26′] archer *J.* [′′] y dylyr *K.* [27′] *not in J.* [28] ef *D.* [29′′] *not in B.K.* [30′′] *not in J.* [31′] y eu mỳnhau ar tyston; *D.* [32] *not in K.* [33′] yr lle *D.* [34] kỳich *C.B.J.K.* [35′] ae *J.K.* [36] sef *D.B.J.K.* [37] *not in B.C.D.J.K.* [38′] y dyd gynt. *D.B.C.J.K.* [39] *D.B.C.J.K.* [40] *not in K.* [41] *B.J.K.* [42] *not in J.* [43] dỳwettoent; *B D.K.* [44] o honunt *J. not*

places. And after they are so seated, it is then right for the plaintiff to tender his requisites, including his witnesses, and his guardians, and say, that he is prepared, [4]having his requisites with him, as he promised.' Then it is right for the defendant to reply; and the answer he is to give is, that he is prepared, having his requisites with him, as he promised. Then it is right for the king to order the pledges to be shown in the field, for they are the sureties. And then after the pledges are shewn, it is right for the king to order the apparitor to proclaim silence in the field: and then it is right for the judge to announce the punishment for breach of silence, that is, three kine as camlwrw, [18]or nine score of silver,' and the word spoken to be nugatory. And then it is right for the plaintiff to remind the judges, that it is he who first promised his witnesses and his guardians; and that he is entitled to examine them first. Then it is right for the [a]judges to order him to produce his guardians and his witnesses, to be examined; and then it is right for him to bring them near him and show them; and those he [b]promised are such as he [c]named on the first day. The defendant is not then to object to any of them [41]before hearing their evidence;' because he knows not but what they may say may be advantageous to him; and whichsoever of them he may object to, before knowing what he may say; let such one stand. The defendant, however, may ask, whether they have privilege, [52]so that they ought to be witnesses;' and if they have, let them come forward: and the cause why he may ask that is, that an alltud cannot be an evidence concerning an hereditary [a] 'Cymro;' and neither can a woman concerning a man: and, in addition to that, there are many persons who cannot be evidences, nor guardians, on account of privilege; and therefore it can be no detriment to the defendant to say that.

25. If the defendant promised witnesses better than those pro-

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[a] [67]judge [b] [68]shall show
[c] [69]showed [70]promised

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in B. [45] *D.C.* pa *J.* a *K.* [46] *not in K.* '– *C.D.J.* [47] dywetwynt *C.* dywetto *D.B.J.K.* [48] Ar *B.C.* [49] *D.* [50] *B.C.D.J.K.* [51] *C.* [52] *C.B.D.J.K.* [53] or *D.J.* [54] *C.* [55] sef *D.B.J.K.* [56] dichaŏn *D.J.* [57] *B.* [58] *not in D.* [59] na *C.D.K.* [60]'yn geitwei nac yn wybydyeit *D.* [61]'*not in B.* [62] *B.C.* [63]'ny llogyr ar yr amdiffynwr *D.B.* [64] *not in J.K.* [65] i *K.* [66] *not in D.J.K.* [67] *D.C.J.* [68] *B.C.D.J.K.* [69] *B.* [70] *D.C.*

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[a] A Welshman.

rei [1]a edeuis er haulur; ae [2]o uot en guell yu breint ay o[3][c eu] bot [4][ŵynteu] en amlach; amenu ohonau kannal [5][o] hinni, iaun eu [6][idaŵ] [7]eu dangos′ aguedi [8][as] dangosso [9]ef [10]etestion nytyaun yr haulur eu llessu [11]vintheu [[12]yna. [13]Ac] ena [14]e mai yaun yr enat gouin yr haulur may breint [15]de destion [16]dy. Ac ena emay yaunt yr haulur deueduit breint ytestion,′ ae [17]vintoe en veirri [18]neu [19][wŷntew] en keghelloron ae [20]vnteu en veneich [21]neu [22]en ahtraon ae [23]vnteu′ en efferiet [24]neu en escoleicion [25]ae vinteu′ en lleecion [26][breinhaŵl.] Guedi daruo ir enat gouin ir haulur breint etestion [27]jaun eu′ [28]yr enat′ gouin [29]yr amdifenur breint ytestion [30][ynteu] [31]ac ena [32]emay yaunt yr amdifenur′ deuedut ebreint goreu avo [33]oy testion. [34]Ac′′ ena [35]emay yaunt′ yr [a]enat datkanu [36][y] deubrein [37]reduedasant eduypleit [38][racu] [39]y eu testion.′

xxvi. [40]Ena [41]emay yaun′ yr enat [42]gouin ir [43][[b]gŵybydyeit] asauant huy en er [44]hen ededis eny′ dodi en [45]eu pen [46][hui.] Llema [47]paup or′ guebethit [48]en deueduit [49]esauahant. Llema [50]popun or duipleit [51]en amheu guyby [52]tied ykilit nas degant yr degin, ket as [53]deuetoent ar eutauaut leuerit: [54]yaun eu′ yr eneit [55]ena ev kreirhau ac guedi ascreirhauont [56][ŵy] emay yaun vddunt menet allan [57]ac edric er [58]hin yaunaf aueloent vrth agluassant. Ac [59]o ghelhant bot en vell testion eneill [60]rei noe gilit [61][onadunt] [62]diuarnent huy′ eguaethaf etestion: o deruit bot en [63][o] kestal [64]eu testion diuarner er amdifennur [65]kanes etheuis ef testion a vey guell noc aoet [66][y] kan ellall ac [67]nis cauas. Ac ena emay yaun yr [c]egneit barnu deuet er [d]haulur [68]ar e′ tir ar [69]e breint [70]ed oet pan [71]kecuinuus en aghaefreihiaul yarnau. [72][Pei yngystal y hadaŵei yr amdiffynnŵr y tyston ac eu caffel yngystal, kyhyded uydei, a rannu yn deu hanner adylyit.]

xxvii. [73]Ac guediheni [74]emay [75][iaŵn] yr eneit proui [76]e kedueit

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[a] [77]ygneit [b] [78]duipleit,
[c] [79]egnat [d] [80]ŷneŷt

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[1] rŷ *B.J.* [2] oe *J. not in K.* [3] *B.C.D.* e *J.K.* [4] *D.B.J.* [5] *B.C.J.K.* [6] *D.* [7]′dangos y dyston *D.* [8] *D.* [9] *not in C.D.K.* [10] *not in D.* [11] ŵy *J.K.* [12] *D.C.* [13] *C.* [14] *not in K.* [15] y *K.* [16]′*not in K.* [17] ŵynt *D.B.* hŵy *K.* [18] aŷ *B.C.J.* [19] *C.* [20] *not in J.* [21] ae *D.J.* [22]′*not in J.K.* [23] *not in D.* [24] ae *D.J.* [25] neu *D.* [′] *not in J.* [26] *D.B.C.J.K.* [27]′ena ŷ mae ŷaun *B.J.* – dyly *K.* [28]′*not in D.* [29] ŷ *C.* [30] *D.C.K.* [31]′′*not in J.* [32]′y dyly ynteu *K.* [33] i *K.* [34] *not in B.C.* [35]′y dyly *K.* [36] *D.B.C.J.K.* [37] ry dywaŵt *D.B.C.* tyston *J.* a dyŵot *K.* [38] *B.C.* racko *D.J.K.* [39] *not*

mised by the plaintiff; either from their privilege being higher, or from their being more numerous; and he willeth to support that point, it is right for him to shew them; and after he shall have shewn the witnesses, it is not right for the plaintiff then to object to them. And then it is right for the judge to ask the plaintiff: 'What is the privilege of thy witnesses?' Then it is right for the plaintiff to state the privilege of his witnesses, whether maers, or canghellors, whether monks, or teachers, whether priests or scholars, or privileged laymen. After the judge has asked the plaintiff the privilege of his witnesses, it is right for the judge to ask the defendant the privilege of his witnesses; and then it is right for the defendant to state the best privilege of his witnesses. Then it is right for the [a] judge to recapitulate the privilege ascribed by the two parties to their witnesses.

26. Then it is right for the judge to ask the [b] evidences, will they abide by what is required at their hands. Here all the evidences say, they will. Here all of the two parties doubt the evidences of each other, that they will not carry it to the extremity, though they may so speak: then it is right for the judges to put them to the relics; and after they shall have put them to the relics, it is right for them to withdraw, and decide upon what they deem most right from what they have heard. And if they see that the witnesses of one party are better than those of the other, let them decide against him who has the worst witnesses: if their witnesses be equal, let it be decided against the defendant; for he promised witnesses which should be better than the other's, and he failed. And then it is right for the [c] judges to decide for the [d] plaintiff to take the land, in the condition it was in, when he was unlawfully ejected from it. [72] If the defendant had promised equal witnesses, and they had been found equal, it would have been an equality, and it should have been shared.'

27. After that it is right for the judges to prove the guardians,

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[a 77] judges [b 78] two parties,
[c 79] judge [d 80] judges

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in K. '– *J.* [40]'Gŏedy hynny gouynnet *J.* [41]'y dyly *K.* [42] *not in J.* [43] *D.B.C.J.K.* [44]'hŏnn a cdeŏis ef i *K.* [45] y *J.K.* [46] *B.J.K.* [47]'r *K.* [48] paŏb yn *K.* [49] safŏn. *D.* [50] paub *B.C.J.K.* [51] *not in K.* [52] *E. here resumes.* [53] dỳcoent *E.* [54]'yna ynae *D.* [55] *not in B.C.D.* [56] *J.* [57] y *D.* [58] hŏnn *K.* [59] or *J.* [60] *not in E.* [61] *D.* [62]'diuarnet *K.* [63] *D.K.* [64] y *D.B.C.J.* [65] kan *B.K.* [66] *D.* [67] nas *B.C.D.J.K.* [68]'er *B.J.K.* [69] *not in J.* [70] a *J.* ir *K.* [71] gychwynnŏyt *D.B.C.J.K.* [72] *D.* [73] *not in C.D.* [74] *not in E.* [75] *D.B.J.* [76] eu *K.* [77] *D.* [78] *A.* [79] *B.J.K.* [80] *E.*

yedric [1]a duc pop [2]rey onaduunt [3]huy bot en priodaur ebleit e [4]maent enikanhelu adeueduit okeituueit pop rey [5]eu bot en priodaur ac odamheuir [6]vintheu yaun eu eucreirhau ar nep akellio [7]y [a]kudueit′ onaduunt y vrht ellu kollet etir.

xxviii. [8]O seif [9]e keituеit [10]or duepleit′ kehedet [11]yv; ar lle [12]e bo kehedet deuhanner vit.

xxix. Ked barner ydau [13][ynteu] deuod [14]yr tir ni [15]kecuuin [16]egur aoet ene [17]mediant [18]kynt erdau′ o [19]keill kaffael′ tu atal [20]ydau en [21]er un [22]lle ac en [23][o] kastal [24]e deudir vrth na burir [25]odena ef:′ ac [26]ni deleir [27][enteu] talu tir [28]ambreinaul en lle tir [29]abreint ohonau′ [30]vel keghallorais neu vaerony neu redit [31][arall.]

xxx. Ac ena emay yaun er egneit deuot [32]traceukeuen [33]yeu braudle [34]ac ena emay yaun vdunt′ kemrit kedernit [35][y gan y dŏy bleit] [36]a bot vrth ebraut akamrit mach areugober. Ac ena [37]edeleant er eneit [38]datcanu [39]eduykegheusaeh aguedi hene [40]datcanu′ euuaraut ac ena [41]ebrenin adele′ redhau eguistelon [42]o eu′ carcar.

xxxi. Messur gober [43][yr] egneit am tir adaear pedeyr arugeynt [44][aryant] ac ohenni [45]duy ran′ yr enat lles ac ni dele muy nac ef auo ene lle [46][n] ac ef ny vo.

xxxii. O deruit iampriodaur bot kedueit kandau ar y vod [47][ef] en guarkadu tir [48][a daear] en eilguir neu en tredet [47][gŏr,] abod priodaur eni holi akeitgueit idau ar [49]y priodolder er ampriodaur akecuin [50]racdau. Oderuit idau [51]enteu holi [52]oe vot eneilgur neu en tredit [53][gŏr] a bot priodaur en eistet eni erbin ny kecuin [b]epriodaur [54]erdau yar etir. Priodaur akecuin tridetgur: treditgur akicuin treftadauc, [55]essef [56][yŏ] treftadauc′ [57][y] mab a adauho etat guedi ef [58][ar y tir:] treftadauc akecuin gur deuot sef ev [59][ẏ] gur douot [60]dyn adel duruidhau [61][ehun] [62]ar tir ac ni bo nep oe kenedel kin noc ef [63]arnau. Ac euelly

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[a] [64]wybydyeit [b] [65]er amfrẏodaur

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[1] aẏ *C.* [2] un *D.* [3] *not in C.* [4] mae *D.B.J.K.* [5] y *J.* [6] ŏynt *J.* [7]′*not in B.* [8] Or *J.* [9] *not in D. two folios here lost in C.* [10] er *B.* ′pob un onadunt *D.* [11] vyd; *D.* [12] *not in K.* [13] *D.* [14] ar y *D.* [15] chyuyt *K.* [16]′yrdaŏ ef y gŏr aoed ar y tir yny vlaen *D.* [17] vlaen *B.J.K.* [18] eno *B.* [19] dichaŏn *D.* ′gall gael *K.* [20] *not in D.K.* [21] *not in D.* [22] randir *D.* [23] *D.* [24] eu *K.* [25]′ef odẏna: *B.J.K.* [26] na *J.K.* [27] *B.* [28] an ureinhaŏl *D.* [29]′breinhaŏl *D.* [30] megys *B.J.K.* – tir *D.* [31] *D.* [32] *not in B.* [33] yŏ *J.K.* [34]′a *D.* [35] *D.* [36] ar *D.B.E.J.K.* [37] e mae ẏaun *B.J.* y dyly *K.* [38] datkan *K.* [39]′*not in D.* [40] datkan *K.* [41]′y dyly y brenhin

to ascertain whether all of them affirm that the party they uphold be a proprietor; and if the guardians of both parties affirm that each is a proprietor, and they be doubted, it is right to put them to the relic; and let the party whose [a]guardians shall recede lose the land.

28. If the guardians of both parties stand, it is an equality; and where there shall be an equality it is shared.

29. Although he be adjudged to have the land, the person who was in prior possession is not to quit on his account, if he can obtain a house with [a]gable in the same place, and the two lands equal, to prevent his being ejected from thence: and he is not to give unprivileged land, instead of land having privilege; such as that of the office of a canghellor, or of a maer, or other franchise.

30. Then it is right for the judges to return to their judgment-place; and then it is right for them to take security from the two parties, to abide by the judgment; and take surety for their fee. Then the judges are to state the two pleadings, and after that state their judgment; and then the king is to liberate the pledges from their prison.

31. The measure of the fee of the judges for land and soil, is twenty-four of silver; and of that two shares to the judge of the court; and he is not to have more, whether he be present or not.

32. If a non-proprietor have guardians to prove his occupation of land and soil as the second or third man; and a proprietor, with guardians to prove his propriety, sue him, the non-proprietor is to relinquish possession. If he sue as second or third man against a proprietor in possession, the [b]proprietor is not to move on his account from the land. A proprietor will oust a third man: a third man will oust an inheritor, an inheritor is the son whom a father shall leave after him upon the land: an inheritor will oust a new settler; a new settler is a person who comes of himself upon the land, without any one of his kin possessing it before him. And

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[a] [64]evidences [b] [65]non-proprietor

D.B. [42]oc *B.D.* ′or *J.* oi *K.* [43] *D.B.J.K.* [44] *J.* [45]′rann deu ỏr *D.B.J.K.* [46] *B.D.E.J.K.* [47] *D.* [48] *B.* [49] *not in E.* [50]y arnaỏ. *J.* [51] *not in J.* [52]y *J.* [53] *D.* [54]racdau *B.* [55]sef *D.B.K.* ′*not in J.* [56] *D.B.K.* [57] *D.* [58] *D.B.J.K.* [59] *E.* [60]gur *B.J.K.* [61] *D.B.E.J.K.* [62]y *D.* [63]ar y tir. *D.B.J.K.* [64] *J.K.* [65] *B.*

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[a] A scite for his building at the gable end of the existing house, or on either side of it.

ekerda eu breint heruuit [1][ual] ebo [2]eu kenuarccadu. [3][Ereill adyweit na eill priodaur kychŵyn priodaur ac na eill ampriodaŵr kychŵyn y gilyd, ac ŵrth hynny ny eill trydyd gŵr kychŵyn treftadauc na threftadaŵc kychŵyn gŵr dyuot kanyt priodaŵr neb onadunt yny vo pedweryd gŵr, ac ny eill ampriodaŵr kychŵyn y gilyd.]

xxxiii. [4]Gober [5]kereishiaul e brenin otir nibo suid ohonau chue ugeint.′ [6][Gobyr kefreithaŵl y brenhin] otir ebo suyd ohonau mal [7]pen hebokeyaet neu disteiniat [8]neu keghellorait [9]neu lumenitiah′ neu varony′′′ punt. Odir ebo [10][dŵy] suid ohonau chue ugeint af punt [11]essef eu henni ouessur randir.

xxxiv. Penteulu adele vgein [12]o pop punt [13][or] adel ir brenin amdadaleutir adaiar aheni oran ebrenin a dec keniauc er distein [14]o pop punt′ [15][wŷr] [16]e uelly [17]am daetleu tir adaiar.′′′

xxxv. Guedi barner tir adaiar ydin niellir lludias kefran ydau oheny allan panuenno nackaedic uo er amser nac ef ni vo, kefreissiaul eu ydau [18]ef kefran pop amser. [18]Ac ny dele [19][neb] kamrit tir [a]kinnif en lle priodolder ac [20]o [21]kemer ay kolli ohonau en kefreihaul ny deleir eennill ydau can kemerth anilis en lle dilis.

xxxvi. Ni dele kidtiriauc talu [22]oe killit tir ny bo suid ohonau en lle tir ebo suyd ohonau onit ehun aemin ac os [23]kemer collet ebreint.

xxxvii. [24]Pa haullur pennac adercauo testion [25][neu geitweit am tir adaear] [b]en dit colli cafael,′ adarcavael [c]ereill or amdifennur eny erbin [26]essef adeueit [27]e kereiht ena [28]na deleir duyn [29]iardelu [30][ŷ ganthau nac] ycan nep [31]onaduunt′ eny pallo

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[a] [32]kynnyd

[b′] [33][[34]en] e deleher [[34]am] emdŷweduŷt o kŷureŷth [35]yny dyd kyntaf neu yn yreildyd,

[c] [36]yr ail

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[1] *D.J.* [2] y *J.* [3] *D.* [4′] *not in D.J.* [5] *not in K.* [′–] *B.* [6] *D.K.* [′′′] *not in J.* [7′′′] disteinyaeth neu hebogydyaeth neu gyghelloryaeth neu uaerniaeth *K.* [8′′] neu vaeroni neu gyghelloryaeth neu lumanyaeth *D.* [9′] *not in B.* [10] *D.B.E.K.* [11] sef *D.B.K.* [12] or *K.* [13] *D.* [14′] *not in B.D.K.* [15] *B.* [16] *not in K.* [17′′′] *not in B.D.K.* [18] *not in K.* [19] *J.* [20] os *D.B.K.* [21] kemmerth *J.* [22] y *J.* [23] myn *J.* [24] Py *D.J.* [25] *D.* [26] sef *D.B.J.*

in that manner their privilege proceeds, as their pre-occupation may be. [3] Others say, that a proprietor cannot oust a proprietor, and that one non-proprietor cannot oust another, and, therefore, that a third man cannot oust an inheritor, nor an inheritor oust a new settler: for that none of them are proprietors until the fourth man, and so one non-proprietor cannot oust another.'

33. The legal fee of the king, from land without service, six score pence. [6]The legal fee of the king,' from land with service; as the office of a chief falconer, or of a steward, or of a canghellor, or of a standard-bearer, or of a maer, one pound. From land with [10] two services attached to it, six score pence, and one pound; that is of the measure of a [a] 'randir.'

34. The chief of the household is to have twenty pence out of every pound that comes to the king, from causes respecting landed property, and that out of the king's share; and ten-pence to the steward, out of every pound, in like manner, from causes respecting landed property.

35. After landed property is adjudged to a person, he cannot be prevented from having a share thenceforth, whenever he will; whether the court be closed or not, it is lawful for him to have a share at any time. And no one is to take [a] debateable [b] land in lieu of propriety; and, if he take it, and lawfully lose it, it shall not be recovered for him; because he accepted of an insecurity instead of a security.

36. A joint-proprietor is not to give to another land to which no service is attached, in lieu of land to which service is attached, unless it be his own will; and if he take it, let him lose his privilege.

37. What plaintiff soever shall produce witnesses [25] or guardians for land and soil,' [b]on the day to lose or gain,' and the defendant produces [c]others against him; then the law says, that his arddelw is not to be taken, nor that of any one of them, until the arddelw shall fail him. And then it is right to ask them, who are

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[a] [32]increasing

[b'] [33]when it is to be mutually spoken of law [35]on the first day or on the second day,

[c] [36]the second

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[27] *not in D.J.* [28] ny *D.* [29']rac neb y ardelŵ *D.* [30] *B.* [31] o honunt *J.* [32] *K.* [33] *B.J.K.* [34] *B.* [35] *D.* [36] *K.*

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[a] See Chap. XVII. Sect. 8.

[b] Land of which the possessors have not become proprietors; exemplified in Sect. 32.

[1ỳdau 2e ardelu.] Ac ena emay yaun gouyn vdunt pue [3ỳu 4eu hardelu′ 5ac] 6eu testyon a 7fa le emaynt 8ac 9onydedin en emaes roder oet vdunt heruuit elle ebont endau mal edeueyt 10e kefreis. Ac odedint ene maes muenaer rey er haulur′ 11[yn gyntaf;] ac onid 12edin rey′ erhaulur 13[ene maes] muynaer 14rey er amdifennur 15essef achaus ev 16[hynny] 17kany deliyr 18amod parodruyd vrth amparodruit. Os 19rey erhaulur a 20uyd enemaes yaunt ev 21eu dancos ereneit 22ac eu′ neillduau: ac ena 23emay yaunt′ er eneit kemrit 24e testiolayht 25e kentaf 26e 27[ry] dodet en 28e pen vrth evvynau agouin ydau ay guyr adeueit 29er haulur′ ae 30nyt guir arody naud Dyhu racdau na 31deueto cam testiolaeht adeueduyt ohonauenteu tros hene bot en guir 32adeuuot er haulur;′ medeleyt eramdifennur ena 33[o] 34pahon emenno 35[ef] dystrihu etestion 36ay 37oe llessu ayovot canthauenteu rey esset advvynac 38ahaus eu′ credu.′′ Os eullessu a 39deuuys 40ac eu′ diag 41e adan elles ef ny dileir munau etestion 41ef guede henne amyn munau er rey dilis. Os ouot en guell etestion edeuis munaer er rey goreu ac en ol e 42[rei] goreu barner. Os kestal vedant barner 43er haulur e 44[r] haul,′ canetheuis 45[yr amdiffynnór] bot en guell ytestion nor lleill 46bey en kestal 47etadauuey kehedet 48oed arannu deu hanner.

xxxviii. Os llessu 49e testyon auyn er [a]amdifennur llesset val hyn. Pandeueto etest eeuullys guedi as gouinno erenat ydau deuedet enteu ked asdiguetic ar detauaut leuerit nis de ki ir dekin ac ena os 50deueit 51etest er degen 52 ay teghu gurthteghet enteu arnau e reteghu anudon 53[o honaó;] ac eket ahenne nit geir de eir 53[di] arnaf 53[i:] ac ena 54e may yaunt ydau dody 55eny erbin vn o tri 56fet kefreithyaul essyd′ ae dirtra ay 57galanas ae 58kerrenit nes′ yr [b]haulur noc ydau ef ac ony guata etest 59[hynny nyt amgen yr hynn] aerrer arnau bit llessedic 60ac os guata bit sauedic 61ony er′ 62[yr] amdifennur 63druy testion

[a] 64haulur, [b] 64amdỳfỳnnur

1 *B.J.K.* 2 *B.* 3 *E.B.J.* 4′ *B.K.* y – *J.* 5 *B.J.* 6 ai *K.* 7 phy *D.* 8 *not in D.* 9′ot edỳnt ene maes muỳnhaer reỳ er haulur en gỳntaf ac onỳt edỳnt ene maes roder oet udunt herwỳd e lle e boent endau mal e dỳweỳt [e *B.K.*] keureỳth; *B.J.K.* 10 *not in D.* 11 *D.* 12′ytió tyston *D.B.J.K.* 13 *B.K.* 14 tyston *J.* 15 sef *D.B.J.K.* 16 *D.B.J.K.* 17 órth na *K.* 18 annot *B.* 19 tyston *D.* 20 uei *D.* 21 *not in J.* 22′ai *K.* 23′iaón yó *J.K.* 24 *not in B.D.J.K.* 25 yn *K. not in E.* 26 a *E. not in B.J.K.* 27 *D.B.J.K.* 28 eu *E.K.* 29′ *not in K.* 30 nat *D.K.* 31 dycko *D.* 32′ydoed yr haólór ynydywedut; *D.B.* ir – *K.* 33 *B.J.* 34 py ford *D.*

their arddelw and their witnesses, and where they are; and, if they be not in the field, let time be given to produce them, according to the place they may be in, as the law says. If they be in the field, let those of the plaintiff be first examined; and if those of the plaintiff be not in the field, those for the defendant are to be examined: the reason for that is, that preparedness is not to be obstructed by unpreparedness. If those of the plaintiff be in the field, it is right to shew them to the judges, and to set them apart: and then it is right for the judges to take the testimony of the first that is presented to them to be examined, and to ask him: 'Is it true what the plaintiff says, or not true?' and warn him by the protection of God not to give false testimony; and if he nevertheless say, that what the plaintiff said is true; let the defendant then consider by what means he purposes to nullify the witnesses; whether by objecting to them, or by producing others more respectable and more credible. If he chuse to object to them, and they escape his objection, his own witnesses are not to be made use of after that; only the absolved ones. If he chuse, by better witnesses; let the best be accepted; and according to the best, let judgment be given. If they be equal, let judgment be given for the plaintiff, because the defendant promised to produce better witnesses: had he promised them to be as good, it would have been an equality, and the property shared.

38. If to object to the witnesses be the will of the [a] defendant, let him object in this manner. When the witness has spoken his mind, after being questioned by the judge, let him say: 'Though thou hast so spoken, thou wilt not carry it to the extremity.' If then the witness shall say: 'To the extremity,' and swear it; let the other counter-swear against him, that he has sworn falsely; and in addition to that: 'Thy word is not to be taken against me:' and then it is right for him to bring against him one of the three legal things; either land-detention, or galanas, or nearer affinity to the [b] plaintiff than to him; and, except the witness deny

[a] [64]plaintiff, [b] [64]defendant

bahan *J.* [35] *B.J.K.* [36]//ae o uot gantau reỳ ỳsỳd aduuỳnach a haus eu credu ae enteu oc eu llessu. *B.* [37] oc eu *D.* o *K. not in J.* [38]/achaṓs y *J.* [39] uỳn *B.* [40]/ai *K.* [41] *not in J.* [42] *D.B.E.J.K.* [43]/ỳr haul er haulur, *B.* [44] *E.* [45] *D.B.J.K.* [46] rei *J.* [47] y hadaṓssei *D.B.* [48] uỳdeỳ *B.* [49] *not in B.J.K.* [50] duc *D.B.E.J.K.* [51] *not in D.* [52] oe *D.* a *K.* [53] *D.B.J.K.* [54] *not in K.* [55]/un or trỳ pung *B.J.K.* e sỳd keure}thỳaul ene erbyn *B.* yny erbyn yssyd yngy freithaṓl *J.K.* [56] phṓngk *D.* [57] gelynyaeth *D.B.K.* gelyndra *J.* [58]/gṓreictra *J.* [59] *D.* [60] *not in K.* [61]/onỳs gỳrr *B.* onỳt *E.* [62] *D.B.E.* [63]/arnau truỳ tỳstyon creỳll *B.* [64] *B.J.K.*

ereill′ [1]arnau [2]bot elles hunu arnau,′ ar testion henny en emaes [3]ac ony bedant en emaes′ bit sauedic testion er haulur canideleir oyt ytist [4]ar tist′ arall. Ac [5]o [a]keiff [6]er haulur ae deu tist ae try sauedic ae avo muy mal edeuedassam ny vchot barner [7]er haul ydau. Rey adeueyt [8]e mae gurictra [9]essit [10]petuaret [11][llỳssỳant] [12]e kefreyhis eisoes adeueit [12]e mae o [13]kenedel eleneast [14]ed heneu ae bot en tredet [15][hỳ.]

xxxix. O deruit [16]ir duipleit dodi eu hardelu emen tesdion ac na lesso nep testion egylid egoreu [17]eu breint′ [18]ac aduuenaf [19]ac amlaf′ barner enol er rei henne. O deruit [20]eu bot en [21]o kestal [22]ranner [23][yn] [24]deu hanner′ er amresson′′ ahono eu kefreiht kehedet.

[25][Am e reỳthoed ew hỳnn. Kyntaf ew onadvnt llw e keỳtweỳt.]

xl. Keidueit a [26]deleant teghu unreu llu ac ategho [27][y] llofrud en [28]eu blaen emop [29]puint ac adeleant teghu nad er cas [30]nad er′ digasset nad [31]er gober nad er guerht nad′ er dim namen y[32]r [33]ỳ] cadu [34]en guyr.

[35][Nỳt oes lỳs ar keỳtwat.]

xli. Nydeleir lessu [36]keiduuat [37]o bit′ [38]breinyaul cany ker ef vndruc ar nep namen [39]cadu can [40][ỳ] perckenhauc er eyddau.

[41][Llw tỳst ew hỳnn.]

xlii. Tist adele teghu bot en guyr er [42]hin akadarnaho ac nad yr cas [43]nad er′ dikasset eteg ac vrht [44][hennỳ vrth] kerru druc otest ar din e [45]keill [46][y] din [47]e lesu enteu.

[48][Llw reỳthwr not ew hỳnn.]

xliii. Reihiuuir nod adele teghu [49][tebỳgu] bot en lan llu edin [50]e [51]tegho [52]e gyt ac ef; ac ofallavn gur or guyr nod palledic vit er reyhyt oll.

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[a] [53]onỳ

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[1]′a brauw arnau ỳ llỳs hunnu, *E.* [2]′ *not in J.K.* [3]′bot ynllys arnaỏ *K.* – hynny *J. not in B.* [4]′*not in K.* [5] or *J.* [6] *not in K.* [7] *C. resumes.* [8] *not in J.K.* [9] yỏr *K.* [10] pedwerỳd *B.C.D.J.K.* [11] *B.* achaws *C.J.K.* llys *D.* [12] *not in D.* [13] *not in C.* [14] ir *K.* [15] *C.E.* [16] y *D.B.C.J.K.* [17] y *J.K.* ′breint y dyston *D.B.* – or – *K.* [18] ar *J.* [19] ar *J.* ′*not in E.* [20] *not in C.D.* [21] *not in C.D.K.* [22] barner *B.J.* rannu *D.* [23] *D.B.C.* [24]′*not in K.* ′′yr amser *J.* [25] *C.* ′′*not in J.* [26] dele *B.* [27] *D.B.C.K.* [28] y *B.K.* [29] pvnc *C.B.D.K.* [30] nac *D.* ′a *K.* [31]′gỏerth nac yr gobyr

that, to wit, what is urged against him, let him be rejected; and, if he deny, let him stand; unless the defendant urge, by other witnesses, that that objection is valid against him, and those witnesses in the field, and, if they be not in the field, let the witnesses for the plaintiff stand; for no time is due to one witness against another. And [a]if the plaintiff can produce either two, or three, or more unimpeached witnesses, as we have said before, let the cause be adjudged for him. Some say, that adultery is a fourth objection; the law, however, says, that this relates to family enmity, and that it is of the third.

39. If the two parties commit their arddelw to the witnesses, and neither object to the witnesses of the other; let those that are of the best privilege, most respectable and most numerous, influence the judgment. If the witnesses be equally efficient, let the matter in dispute be shared: and that is the law of equality.

This is concerning the raiths. The first of them is the oath of the guardians.

40. Guardians are to swear the same kind of oath as the criminal shall swear before them, in every point; and they are to swear neither through hatred, nor enmity, nor for reward, nor for worth, nor for any thing, but to guard the truth.

There is no objecting to a guardian.

41. A guardian is not to be objected to, if he be privileged: for he causes no injury to any one; but guards the property for the owner.

This is the oath of a witness.

42. A witness is to swear, that what he affirms is true; and that it is not through hatred, nor through enmity, that he swears; and therefore, since a witness may cause injury to a person, he can be objected to by that person.

This is the oath of a [a] 'nod' raith-man.

43. A nod raith-man is to swear, that he considers the oath of the person with whom he shall swear to be pure; and if one nod man fail, the whole raith fails.

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[a] [53]unless

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nac *D.* – nat – nat *K.* [32] *B.C.D.E.K.* [33] *E.* [34] e *B.C.K.* [35] *C.* [36]'keỳtweỳt o bỳdant *C.* [37] or *D.* [38] braint idaỏ *K.* [39] *not in D.E.* [40] *E.* [41] *C.* [42] hỏn *K.* [43] nac *D.* 'na *K.* [44] *C.* [45] dichaỏn *D.* gall *K.* [46] *D.B.C.K.* [47] *not in E.* [48] *C.* [49] *B.* [50] ai tyngho yni ulaen ef nau a *K.* [51] tỳng *C.* [52] *not in K.* [53] *B.*

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[a] A marked raith-man, or compurgator, a slave.

[1][Llw reỳthwr arall ew hỳnn.]

xliv. Reihtur [2][arall] adele teghu bot en tebicaf [3][ganthaŏ] bot en guyr er [4]hin [5]atyg [6][e llofrvd] ac ked pallo [7]trayan er reihit kefredin en ol edeupart edeleyr barnu.''

xlv. Odetheu din [8]kefriuedy otestion [9]keueriet neu pallet. Odedeu enteu auo dogen [10]ene kefreiht digaunt eu deu [11][dyn] neu tri [12]ket bo [13][et] guell auo muy.

xlvi. Ny testiolayt testiolayt vn dyn.

xlvii. O deruit ydin en dit coll [14][ỳ] neu [15]kafael kesiau annot [16]a bod yaruuaessaf neu itestion en [17]claf neu en [a]agheneu ereill [18]e kefreiht adeueit narymya [19]idau henni' cani cauas epet aeteuis.

xlviii. O deruit diguidiau dit coll neu [20]cafael en amser [21]caiat kefreyht am tir a daear neu en [22]amser dethon; rey adeueit deleu [23]eatneuedu en amser rit eilweys ekefreiht eisioes adeueit nat oes dim aannoto dit coll [24]neu [25]cafael [26]namen vn peth sef eu hinni nadel cof er enat ebraut amdanau ac o dameuir creirhaer ef ac ena [27]e [28]roder oet [29]nau dieu' [30]er egnat' hiamcoffau ac [31]y emdhihan a guir auo hin [32]eu puill noc ef:' [33]ac [34][b yny naŏuettyd] [35]datcaner evraut er duipleit [36]a [37]rey henne en dikegheusaet.'

xlix. Oderuyt llesteiriau eroet ae o [c]uaru er enat' ae oteketuen [38]arall aeo tremic [39][ar] [40]er [41]haulur nadoeht ywarandau euraut bit eramdifynur [42]ene [[43]uedyant [44]ar] [45]guarcadu o hene allan.

l. O deruit ydin pan holer en dadleu am tir adayar deueduit na wnel yaun atestu or haulur er argluit ae eneit ae wirda na [46]vadus [47]er haul ae uot en treissiur agalu am vraut: ena emae yaun [48]o godef ebraut ene maes arnau ediuarnu endrakeuudaul oe uarcadu.

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[a] [49]angeu [b] [50]enneuedic [c] [51]uaru [52]varn

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[1]*C.* [2]*B.C.K.* kyffredin *D.* [3]*D.B.C.E.K.* [4]hŏn *K.* [5]y mae yny tygu *D.* a tyngŏyt *K.* [6]*C.* [7]*not in B.E.* [8]kỳuryf *B.* [9]kyfrifed hŏy *J.* [10]eg *B.* [11]*D.* [12]kyn *D.* [13]*B.C.E.J.* [14]*E.* [15]cael *J.K.* [16]ŏ *B.C.D.J.K.* [17]gleifyon *J.* [18]*not in D.* [19]hynny idaŏ *J.* [20]cael *J.K.* [21]caeth *D.C.J.K.* [22]dydyeu *D.* [23]atnewydu kyfreith *D.* [24]a *B.* [25]gael *J.K.* [26]onyt *D.* [27]*not in D.* [28]rodỳr *C.B.J.K.* [29]*not in B.*

This is the oath of another raith-man.

44. Another raith-man is to swear, that what is sworn by the criminal is most likely to be true; and though a third of the common raith should fail, according to the two parts judgment is to be pronounced.

45. If a person promise a stated number of witnesses; let him fulfil, or fail. If he promise a sufficiency in law; two or three will suffice, though a greater number would be better.

46. The testimony of one person is no testimony.

47. If a person, on the day to lose or gain, seek delay, on account of his arwaesav or his witnesses being sick, or [a]other obstacles;[/a] the law says, that will not avail him, since he did not fulfil the thing which he promised.

48. If the day to lose or gain happen at a time when the court is closed for landed property, or during the blank days; some say that proceedings must be re-commenced at a time when the court is again open: the law, however, says, that there is nothing that should put off the day to lose or gain, except one thing; and that is, when the judge does not recollect the judgment concerning it: and if it be doubted, let him be put to the relic; and then a period of nine days is granted for the judge to recollect, and to confer with men who may be of longer experience than himself: and [b]on the ninth day,[/b] let the judgment be stated to both parties, and that without pleading.

49. If the period be delayed, either by [c]the death of the judge,[/c] or by any other occurrence, or by the contumacy of the plaintiff, who came not to hear the judgment, let the defendant have possession from that time forward.

50. If a person, when sued in a cause respecting landed property, should say, that he will not do right; and the plaintiff attest to the lord, his judges, and his gwrdas, that he has not denied the claim, and that he is an oppressor; and call for judgment: then it is right, if he allow judgment to be passed, in the field, against him, to deprive him of his possession for ever.

[a/49]death of others; [b/50]especially, [c/51]death, [52]judgment,

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[30]*not in D.* [31]*not in E.* [32]noc efo eu pŷyll: *D.* [33]sef yw er oet nau dŷeu – *B.* [34]*D.B.C.J.K.* [35]datkanet *D.B.C.J.K.* [36]yndigynnen. *J.* [37]*not in B.D.J.K.* [38]*not in D.* [39]*D.* [40]*not in K.* [41]haôl *J.* [42]y *J.* [43]*D.B.J.K. a chasm here in C.* [44]*B.J.K.* [45]*not in D.* [46]wadaôd *D.J.K.* [47]y *D.B.J.K.* [48]or *J.* [49]*K.* [50]*A.* en enwedŷc *E.* [51]*B.C.J.K.* [52]*D.*

LI. Os adau emaes avna [1][ynteu] en agkeureithiaul ediuarnu en oes e[2][r] argluit bieuo [3]er orset hono′ [4]canys nieyn emro ni [5]roho guir.[6]

LII. [7]Pa amdẏffẏnnur bẏnnac [8]ẏ sauo ganthau cẏghaus achanllaȣ ac ew ehun ẏn trẏdẏd a cheẏssẏau oet urth porth ohanau nẏ dẏlẏ ẏ [9]gafael canẏs hẏnnẏ o dẏnẏon ẏu [10]ẏ porth gẏureẏthẏaul.

LIII. Nẏ dẏlẏ cẏghaus [11]na chanllaȣ seuẏll′ ẏ gẏt [12]anep am haul auo llei no chẏwerthẏd trẏugeẏnt, neu am dẏr a daẏar a march ac eẏdẏon. [13][Ereill adyweit na dyly neb kyghaȣs achanllaȣ am haȣl aryant ac yscrybyl.]

LIV. Rẏd [14]ẏu [15]bop amser teruẏnu.′

LV. Nẏt caẏedẏc cẏureẏth [16]am dẏr egluẏs un amser ẏ′ rẏgthunt ehun, canẏ henẏu [17]oc an cẏureẏth nẏ: [18]o holan [19]huẏnteu [20]nẏnẏ neu nẏnheu ȣẏnteu, caẏedẏc uẏd.

LVI. [21]Rẏd uẏd [22]rannu tyr′ pob amser onẏ wedẏr dẏlẏu ẏ ran, ẏr bot [23]ẏr amser ẏn gaẏedẏc.′

XII. [24][KYFREITH BRODYR AM TIR.]

I. Val hẏn ẏ dẏlẏ brodẏr rannȣ tẏr [25]a daẏar′ ẏ rẏgthunt pedeẏr erȣ [26]urth pob tẏdẏn: a gwedẏ hẏnnẏ ẏ [27]sẏmuduẏs Bledẏnt uab Kẏnȣẏn, deudec ẏrȣ [28]ẏr mab uchelwr ac ȣẏth [29]ẏr mab eẏllt [30]a pedeẏr ẏr godaẏauc:′ ac eẏssẏoẏs cadarnaw ẏu [b] ẏ mae pedeir [31][eru] ẏu ẏ tẏdẏn.′

II. [32]Messur [33][yr] eru gyureẏthẏaul [34][yȣ] [35]petwar troetued ẏn [36][hyt] ẏ uerrẏeu [37][ac] ȣẏth ẏn [37][hyt] [38]ẏr [c] eẏl ẏeu′ [37][a] deudec ẏn [39][hyt] ẏ gesseẏlẏeu [37][ac] unarbẏmthec ẏnẏr hẏrẏeu; a gwẏalen gẏhẏt a honno ẏn llau ẏ geẏlwat, ar llau arall [40][idaȣ] ar ẏr ẏscur peruet [41]ẏr [42][hir] ẏeu,′ ahẏt ẏ kẏrhaẏdo ahonno o bop [43]parth ẏdau ẏu llet ẏr eru [44]aẏ dec arugeẏn [45]ẏnẏ hẏt.

[a 46]uẏth

[b′47]mae ȣyth erȣ yr mab uchelȣr aphedeir erȣ yr mab eillt.

[c′48]veieu

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[1] *D.J.* [2] *D.B.* [3]′y maes [y dyd *D.*] hȣnnȣ *D.K.* [4] can *B.J.K.* [5] rodho *B.E.J.K.* bo ȣrth *D.* [6] *a chasm here occurs in A. and the deficiency is supplied from E.* [7] Py *D.* [8] a *D.B.J.K.* [9] gael *K.* [10] *not in D.* [11]′seuyll na chanllaȣ *J.* [12] ac ef *B.* [13] *D.* [14] vyd acȣy *J.* [15]′teruynu bop amser. *D.B.J.K.* [16]′un amser am dir eglȣys *K.* [17] o *K.* [18] or *J.* [19] hȣy *J.* [20] ni *K.* [21]′*not in D.* [22]′rann *K.* [23]′yn gaeedig yr amser. *K.* [24] *K.* [25]′*not in B.J.K.* [26] ym *D.* [27] symutaȣd *D.J.K.* [28] y *J.K.* [29] y *J.* [30]′*not in D.* [31] *B.J.K.* [32]′′*not in J.* [33] *D.B.K.* [34] *D.K.* [35] pedeir *D.K.* [36] *D.B.K.* [37] *D.* [38] *not in K.* [39] *K.*

51. If he quit the field unlawfully, he is to be dispossessed during the life of the lord who is supreme over the court on that day: for he shall not be comprehended within a district who will not do justice.

52. Whatever defendant, with whom a pleader and guider shall stand, and he himself the third, may seek for delay for aid, he is not to obtain it; for those persons are his legal aid.

53. No pleader nor guider is to stand with any one in a cause of less value than three score pence, or for landed property, a horse, or an ox. [13]Others say, that no one is to have pleader and guider in a suit respecting silver and animals.

54. It is free at any time to determine boundaries.

55. The law is not closed for church land at any time among themselves; for it did not emanate from our law: if the clergy sue us, or we them, it is closed.

56. Land may be shared at any time, unless it be denied that the share is due, though the courts be closed.

XII. THE LAW OF BROTHERS FOR LAND.

1. Thus brothers are to share land between them: four erws to every [a] 'tyddyn:' Bleddyn, [b] son of Cynvyn, altered it to twelve erws to the uchelwr, and eight to the aillt, and [a] four to the [c] 'godaeog:' yet nevertheless, it is most usual that [b] four erws be the tyddyn.[f]

2. The measure of the legal [d] erw is, four feet in the length of the short yoke, and eight in the length of the [c] second yoke,[f] and twelve in the length of the lateral yoke, and sixteen in the long yoke; and a rod as long as that, in the hand of the driver, with his other hand upon the middle spike of the [42]long yoke, and as far as he can reach with that rod on each side of him, is the

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[a 46] eight

[b f 47] eight erws go to the uchelwr, and four erws to the aillt.

[c f 48] field yoke,

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[40] *D.B.K.* [41] *f not in B.* [42] *D.* [43] tu *D.B.K.* [44] a *D.K.* [45] ŷu ŷ *B.K.* [46] *B.* [47] *D.* [48] *D.B.K.*

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[a] A tenement.

[b] Prince of Gwynedd and Powys from An. 1060 to 1073.

[c] Literally an 'under taeog' or 'villain.'

[d] If the 'erw' was thirty times the length of the long yoke, it contained about 1,440 square yards; but the probability is, that thirty times the breadth of the erw is to be understood, and thus the contents would be about 4,320 square yards. See Page 187, and the Dimetian code.

Ereỳll adỳweỳt [1]ỳ mae′ gwỳalen gỳhỳt ar gur huỳaw [2]auo ỳnỳ trew aỳ lau uch ỳ ben ac [3][ỳn] unrỳu gerdet [4]ar honno [5]ac arỳ llall.′′

iii. Onỳ bỳd teỳ [[6]ar [7]y [8]tir] ỳ mab ỳeuaw a dỳlỳ rannó [9][er] holl trew [10][y] tat [11]ar hỳnaw [12]dewỳssau;′ ac o hỳnaw ỳ hỳnaw [13][dewissaó] [14]ỳ uellỳ′ hỳt [15]ar [16]ỳr ỳeuaw. Os teỳ auỳd ỳ braut eỳl ỳeuaw adỳlỳ rannó ỳ tỳdỳnneu canỳs [17]dỳlỳrbren uỳd [18]ỳnteu ỳna [19]ar [a] ỳeuaw [20]dewỳsseu arỳ tỳdỳnneu:′ ac [21]ỳnteu wedỳ hỳnnỳ [[22]adyly [23]rannu] holl trew [24][y] tat ac o[25][r] hỳnaw [26]ỳ hỳnaw′ [27]dewỳssau [28]hỳt ar ỳr ỳeuaw′ ar rannỳat hunnó a [29]barha ỳn oes ỳ brodỳr.

iv. [30]Ac wedỳ bo maru ỳ brodỳr ỳ keuỳndỳru [31]cỳstadlent o mỳnnant; sew [32][ual] ỳ dỳlỳant etỳued ỳ braut ỳeuaw [32][adyly] cỳstadỳlhau ac edỳuet [33]ỳr [34][braót] hỳnaw [35]dewỳssaó ac [36]ỳ uellỳ o hỳnaw ỳ hỳnaw hỳt [37]ar ỳr′ ỳeuaw ar gỳóran [38]honno a dỳlỳ bot [38]ỳ rỳgthunt [39][ónteu] ỳn [40]eu hoes.

v. Ac onỳ bỳd da gan ỳ [41]kỳuỳrdỳru ỳ gỳuran auu [42]ỳ rug′ eu tat [43][eu] [44]ónteu [45]a allant′ kỳmeỳnnỳau mal ỳ keuỳnderó; agwedỳ [46][y] rann honno nỳ dỳlỳ nep na [47]cỳuran na chỳmeỳnnỳau.′′ [[48]Am tir góelyaóc ydylyir mal y dywedassam ni′ [49]uchot.]

vi. Tỳr kỳllỳdus [50]hagen nỳ dỳlỳir ỳ rannó herwỳd brodỳr namỳn maer achỳghellaur a dylyant [51][e] rannu arodỳ ỳ baub [52][en] kỳstal aỳ gỳlỳd ỳnỳ trew ac urth hỳnnỳ ỳ gelwỳr [53][ef] ỳn tỳr kỳurỳw [54]ac nỳ′ bỳd eró dỳfodỳedỳc ỳn [55][y] tir kỳurỳw [56]namỳn [57]o bỳd′ ỳr [58][ryó] eru honno [59]ỳndau ỳ rannó or maer ar kỳghellaur ỳn gỳfredỳn ỳ baup kỳstal aỳ gỳlỳd. Ac nỳ dỳlỳ nep kỳchwỳn oỳ tỳdỳn kỳureỳthỳaul [60]o [61]geỳll [62]cafael [63]kỳhỳdet amdanau o tỳr arall.

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[a] [64] hỳnaf

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[1]′panyó *D.K.* [2] *not in B.K.* [3] *B.* [4]a *D.* [5] *not in D.* [6] *J.K.* [7] *J.* [8] *J.K.* [9] *B.J.K.* [10] *D.* [11]′ *not in D.* [12] dewis *J.K.* [13] *D.K.* [14] *not in J.K.* ′– *D.* [15] en oet *B.* att *J. not in K.* [16] y *K.* [17] dilysbren *D.* dyly prenn *K.* [18] ef *J.* [19]′ *not in D.* [20] dewis *J.K.* [21] óynteu *J.* [22] *J.* [23] *D.B.K.* [24] *D.* eu *K.* [25] *K.* [26]′ *not in B.J.K.* [27]′ỳ *B.* uellỳ hỳt ar ỳeuhaf dewỳsau *B.J.* – dewis *K.* [28]′ *not in D.* [29] bery *K.* [30] *not in D.* ′′– *J.* [31] adyly kystadlu *D.B.K.* [32] *D.B.K.* [33] y *D.K.* [34] *D.K.* [35] dewis *K.* [36] *not in D.K.* [37]′ y *K.* [38] *not in K.* [39] *D.B.* [40] i *K.* [41] kyferderóoed *K.* [42] *not in D.* ′gan *B.K.* [43] *D.B.* [44] óynt *D.* [45]′ adylyant *D.B.K.*

breadth of the erw; and thirty times that is the length. Others say, that it is to be a rod as long as the tallest man in the [a] 'trev,' with his hand above his head, and proceeding in a similar manner as in the other.

3. If there be no buildings on the land, the youngest son is to divide all the patrimony, and the eldest is to choose; and each, in seniority, choose unto the youngest. If there be buildings, the youngest brother but one is to divide the tyddyns, for in that case he is the meter; and the [a] youngest to have his choice of the tyddyns: and after that he is to divide all the patrimony; and by seniority they are to choose unto the youngest: and that division is to continue during the lives of the brothers.

4. And after the brothers are dead, the first cousins are to equalize, if they will it; and thus they are to do: the heir of the youngest brother is to equalize, and the heir of the eldest brother is to choose, and so by seniority unto the youngest: and that distribution is to continue between them during their lives.

5. And if the second cousins should dislike the distribution which took place between their parents, they also may co-equate in the same manner as the first cousins; and after that division no one is either to distribute or to co-equate. [48] Hereditary land is to be treated as we have above stated.'

6. [b] Geldable land, however, is not to be divided between brothers, but the maer and canghellor are to share it equally between all in the trev; and on that account it is called register land: and there is to be no [c] extinguished erw in the register land; but if there should be an erw of that description in it, the maer and canghellor are to share it in common among all; to one as well as to another. And no one is to remove from his legal tyddyn, if an equivalent can be obtained for it of other land.

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[a] [64] eldest

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[46] *D.B.* [47] //chŷmeŷnŷau na chŷunewŷdŷau. *B.K.* – rannu *D.* [48] *D.B.K.* [49] *D.K.* [50] *not in D.* [51] *B.J.K.* [52] *B.* [53] *D.* [54] namyn or *D.* [55] *K.* [56] am *D.* [57] or *J.* [58] *D.B.J.K.* [59] *not in D.* [60] or *J.* [61] dichaŏn *D.J.* gall *K.* [62] gael *K.* [63] tu athal *D.* [64] *B.J.K.*

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[a] A 'township.'

[b] Bond maenols which were subject to supply the king. See Chap. XXVII.

[c] No erw in the 'register land' escheats to the lord.

VII. [1]Ac malỳ dỳwedassam nỳ uchot amỳ llall [2]ỳ uellỳ′ ỳ dỳlỳ [3]ỳ maer′ bỳsweỳl [4][y] gwneỳthur am tỳr ỳ uaertrew can adael paup ỳnỳ dỳdỳn herwỳd [5][ual] ỳ gallo oreu.

VIII. Nỳ dỳlỳ untỳr bot ỳn dỳurenhỳn. [6]O bỳd abbatỳr, ew [7]adỳlỳ udunt′ [8]o bỳdant leỳgỳon dỳruỳ a chamlóru ac amobyr [9]ac ebedỳó a llóyd a lledrat′ [10][ef ae dele.] [11]O bỳd escoptỳr ew adỳlỳ llóỳd alledrat.′ [12]O bỳd [13]ỳspỳtỳr ew a dỳlỳ lledrat [14][ac ymlad.] Ac urth hỳnnỳ [15]nỳt oes′ un tỳr hepdau.

IX. Pan uo maru [16]ỳr escop ỳ brenhỳn [17]bỳeu ỳ da oll canỳs dỳfeỳth brenhỳn ỳu pob da heb [18]perchennauc [19]ỳdau eỳthỳr′ gwỳsgỳoed [20]yr eglóỳs aỳ thlỳsseu ac a berthyno [21]ateỳ.

X. [a]Teỳr gorsetua′ ỳ sỳd a allant gwneuthur eu cabỳdul [[22]tróydunt ehunein a′ [23]true [24]eu keureỳth] [25]ehun ỳn [26]ỳ lle na llesteỳrỳhoỳnt keureỳth ỳ brenhỳn: sew [27]ỳu [28]ỳreỳ hỳnnỳ′ [29]abat ac escop′ [30][yny orsed ehun] ac [31][meỳstỳr] hỳspỳtỳ:′′ [32][pob un yny orsed.]

XIII. [33][KYFREITH DADANUD AM DIR A DAEAR.]

I. Tri [34]rỳu datanhud [35][tir] ỳ sỳd [36][ar datannudeu hynny sef ynt] datanhud ar ac eredỳc a datanhud karr adatanhud burn a beỳch.

II. Ar datanhudỳeu hỳnnỳ [37]nỳ dỳlỳir′ [38]eu datanhudau namỳn [39]or mab ỳn lle [40]ỳ bu′ ỳ tat [41]gỳnt neu [42]ỳn [43][y] lle ỳ [c]bu ỳ rỳenỳ′ [44]ehun gỳnt′′ kanỳ dỳlỳir [45][holi] datanhud o ach ac [46]edrỳu.

III. Puỳbỳnnac y barner [47]ỳdau datanhud′ o ar ac eredỳc ew adỳlỳ eỳsted [48][ar y tir yndiatteb] [49]ỳno [50]ỳnỳ ỳmchwelo ỳ geuỳn arỳ das [51][y kynhaeaf rac wyneb] [52]a hỳnnỳ′ heb atep′′ [53][y neb,] ac ỳna atep; a nauuetdỳd [54]ỳ kalan gaỳaw [55]hunnó cỳureỳth.

IV. [56]Puỳbỳnac ỳ barner [57]ỳdau dadannód′ [58]karr aỳ′ rỳuot′′

[a′59]Trỳ gorsedauc [b60]espỳtwỳr [c′61]ry vei

1′′*not in J.* 2*not in K.* ′*– D.* 3′maer *K.* – e *B.D.J.* 4*D.B.K.* 5*D.* 6 Or *D.* 7′*not in B.* 8 or *D.* 9′a lledrat a lluỳd *B.K.* 10*B.* 11′*not in B.D.J.K.* 12 Or *D.* 13 tỳr espỳt tỳ *B.K.* 14*D.B.K.* 15′ny byd *D.K.* 16*not in D.K.* 17 adyly *D.B.K.* 18 perchen *K.* 19′dyeithyr *D.* 20*not in K.* 21 idi. *K.* 22′*D.* 23*B.D.K.* 24 i *K.* 25*not in D.* 26*not in B.* 27 ỳnt *B.D.K.* 28′*not in K.* 29′escop ac abbat *B.D.K.* 30 *D.* 31 *B.D.K.* 32 *D.* 33 *K.* Am dadyl datannud. *J.* 34*not in D.* 35 *K.* 36 *J.* 37′nỳt ỳaun *B.* 38 i *K.* 39 e *B.* o *K.* 40*not in K.* ′y bo *J. not in B.D.* 41′′kỳn no henne *B. not in D.* 42*not in J.* 43 *J.K.* 44*not in*

7. And, as we have said above respecting the other, so the maer is to proceed as to the land of the maer-trev, leaving every one in his tyddyn, according as he best may.

8. No land is to be without a king. If it be abbey land, he is to have, if they be laics, dirwy, and camlwrw, and amobyr, and ebediw, and hosts, and theft. [11]If it be bishop land, he is to have hosts and theft.' If it be hospital land, he is to have theft [14]and fighting.' And, therefore, there is no land without him.

9. When the bishop dies, all his property belongs to the king; for every property without an owner is waif to the king, except vestments and ornaments of the church, and what shall pertain to it.

10. There are [a]three superiorities' that can make their capitular regulations themselves, and by their own law, where they shall not contravene the law of the king: these are, an abbot, a bishop in his own jurisdiction, and the master of [b]an hospital:' each in his jurisdiction.

XIII. THE LAW OF [a] 'DADENHUDD' FOR LAND AND SOIL.

1. There are three kinds of dadenhudds of land; and those dadenhudds are, a dadenhudd by tilth and ploughing, a dadenhudd by car, and a dadenhudd by bundle and burden.

2. And these dadenhudds are not to be prosecuted except by the son, in the place where his father was [41]theretofore, or in the place where [c]his parents were' formerly;'' for a dadenhudd is not to be sued by kin and descent.

3. Whoever is to prosecute dadenhudd by tilth and ploughing, is to remain upon the land, [48]without answering,' until he may turn his back on the stack [51]of the forthcoming harvest,' and that without answering to any one, and then answer; and the ninth day from the following calends of winter, law.

4. Whoever is to prosecute dadenhudd by car, by having been

[a/59]three superiors [b/60]hospitalers: [c/61]he had been

K. [45] *D.* [46] etryt. *J.K.* [47]'datanhud idaû *D.B.* [48] *D.* yny del [y *J.*] kynhacaf ac *J.K.* [49] yna *J. not in D.* [50] hyt pan *J.* [51] *D.* [52]'*not in K.* ''– *D.* [53] *J.K.* [54] or *D.B.K.* [55] rac wyneb *J.K.* [56] Y neb *D.* [57]'datanhud idaû *D.B.* [58]'oe *B.* ''o vot *D.* oe dyuot *J.* oe vot *K.* [59] *B.D.K.* [60] *B.* [61] *J.*

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[a] Literally 'uncovery:' a suit by which a son sought to recover land heretofore occupied by his parents.

[1]aẏ garr [1]aẏ gẏuanned ac aẏluẏt ẏdau ehun neu [2]oẏ dat kẏn noc ew arẏ tẏr hunnó ew a dẏlẏ bot [3]ẏno ẏn dẏateb hẏt ẏnauuet dẏd ac ẏna rodẏ ateb ac ẏn [4][pen] ẏr eẏl nauuetdẏd [5][rodi] kẏureẏth.

v. [6]Puẏbẏnnac ẏ barner [7]ẏdau dadanhud′ [8]bórn a beẏch′ [9]oe [10]rẏuot aẏ wurn [11]ac aẏ ueẏch [12]aẏ dan ac ehun′ aẏ dat kẏn noc ef ẏn kẏuanhedu aẏluẏt arẏ tẏr ew a dẏlẏ bot ẏno [13]ẏn [14]dẏatep teirnos′ atrẏdẏeu, ac ẏna rodẏ atep ac ẏ pen ẏ nauuetdẏd cẏureẏth.

vi. [15]Ar [16]dadanhudẏeu hẏnnẏ′ nẏ dẏlẏir [17]eu barnu [18]ẏ nep′ onẏ bẏd rod ac estẏn ẏ gan [19]ẏr argluẏd [20][idaó] gẏnt arẏ tẏr.

XIV. [21][VAL HẏN ED HOLẎR TẎR A DAẎAR O ACH AC EDRẎF.]

i. Puẏbẏnnac [22]ẏnteu auẏnho holẏ tẏr [23][a daẏar] o ach ac [24]edrẏu [25]dangosset ẏ ach [26][ai etryt] [27]hẏt ẏ′ kẏf′′ ẏd′′′ henẏó o hanau; ac ot ẏtẏu [28]ew ẏno′ ẏn petwarẏgur prẏodaur [29]ẏu canẏs ẏn petwarẏgur [30]ẏd a [31]dẏn ẏn prẏodaur: ac nẏt [32]ẏ uellẏ ẏ dẏsgẏn [33]dẏn [34]oe prẏodolder [35]ẏnẏ uo′ [36]ẏn [a]alldut canẏs [37]ẏ gẏureẏth a dẏweẏt o deruẏd ẏ dẏn [38][bot] ẏgwlat arall aẏ o achaus dẏhol aẏ [39]o [40][achaus] alanas aẏ o [41][achaós] agheneu ereẏll [42]mal na′ alho [43][ef] [44]cafael [45]ẏ wlat′ ẏn brẏduerth [[46]e [47]kẏureẏth a deweẏt] na [48]dẏfẏt ẏ priodolder [49]ew hẏt ẏ [b]nauuetdẏn [50]pa amser bẏnnac ẏdel [51]ẏu ouẏn ac onẏ bẏd ereẏll [52]arẏ tẏr wedẏ [53]eu hesgẏnnu′ ẏn brẏodorẏon [54][ene erbẏn en eẏsted ar e tẏr] dẏlẏu [55][o honaó] [56]ẏn gubẏl′ or aedewẏs: ac [57]o bẏd ereẏll [58][góedy esgẏnnu] ẏn brẏodorẏon ẏn [59]eu herbẏn dẏlẏu kẏureẏth kẏhẏdet ẏrẏgthunt [60]aẏ gẏwran canẏ dẏlẏ priodaur [61]kẏchwẏn [62]rac ẏ gẏlẏd.

ii. Os [63][y] nauuetdẏn adau ẏ ouẏn tẏr dẏfodedẏc [64]ẏu [65][e] brẏodolder [66]a hunnó′ adẏt dẏaspat [67]am ẏ [68]uot [69]o prẏodaur [70]ẏn mẏnet′ ẏn amprẏodaur ac ẏna ẏ gwerendeu [71]ẏ gẏureẏth ẏ dẏaspat honno ac ẏ rẏd [c]kẏnnóẏs ẏdau;′ sew ẏu hẏnnẏ

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[a] [72]amprioda6r [b] [73]navutẏd [c′] [74]kyfran

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[1] a *B.J.K.* [2] i *K.* [3] yna *D.B.* [4] *B.* [5] *D.* [6] Y neb *D.* [7′] datanhud ida6 *D.B.* [8′] *not in B.D.J.K.* [9] o *D.* [10] dyuot *J.* [11] *not in B.K.* [12′] ac ef *D.B.K.* ae ef *J.* [13′] teẏrnos en dẏatteb *B.* [14] attep *J.* [15] *C. resumes.* [16′] datannud hónnó *J.K.* [17] y *J.K.* [18′] *not in B.* [19] *not in B.C.D.K.* [20] *D.B.C.J.K.* [21] *C.* [22] *not in K.* [23] *C.* [24] etryt *J.K.* [25′′] *not in J.* [26] *K.* [27′] yr *D.* [′′′] *not in K.* [28′] eno ef *C.* [29] *not in K.* [30] ir *K.* [31] gór *K.* [32] *not in D.J.K.* [33] *not in D.* [34] o *B.D.J.K.* [35′] *not in J.K.* [36] *not in B.D.* [37] *not in D.* [38] *D.B.C.J.K.* [39] *not in*

with his car and his household and his hearth, belonging to himself, or to his father before him, upon that land, is to be there, without answering, until the ninth day, and then give an answer; and at the end of the second ninth day proceed to law.

5. Whoever is to prosecute dadenhudd by bundle and burden, by having been, with his bundle and his burden, [12]and his fire,' himself, and his father before him, using a hearth, upon the land, is to be there, without answering, three nights and three days, and then give an answer; and at the end of the ninth day, law.

6. And these dadenhudds are not to be adjudged to any one, unless there shall have been a grant and delivery of the land [20]to him' previously by the lord.

XIV. THUS LAND IS TO BE SUED FOR BY KIN AND DESCENT.

1. Whosoever then shall claim land and soil by kin and descent, let him show his kin to and descent from the stock from whence he is derived; and if he be a fourth man, he is a proprietor, because a fourth man becomes a proprietor: but a person does not in the same manner lapse from his propriety until he become an [a]alltud; for the law says, if a person remain in another country, whether on account of being banished, or for murder or other urgencies, so that he cannot revisit his country freely, the law says, that his title is not extinguished until the [b]ninth man,' at what time soever he may come to claim it; and unless there be others occupying the land, grown into proprietors, [54]in opposition to him possessing the land,' he is entitled to all that he left: and if there be others risen to be proprietors, in opposition to them, the law of equality and distribution is to take place between them; because one proprietor is not to be ousted by another.

2. If the ninth man come to claim land, his title is extinguished: and that person is to raise an outcry, that, from being a proprietor, he is becoming a non-proprietor; and then the law listens to that outcry, and assigns to him a [c]shelter; that is, as much as

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[a] [72]non-proprietor; [b/73]ninth day, [c] [74]portion;

K. [40] *D.B.J.K.* [41] *D.* [42/]ny *D.* [43] *D.B.J.K.* [44]gael *K.* [45/]*not in J.* [46] *B.C.J.K.* [47] *B.C.D.J.K.* [48]diffyc *J.* [49] *not in D.* [50]py *D.* [51]y *J.* [52/]*not in B.* [53] *not in D.* /disgynnu *J.K.* [54] *B.* [55] *D.J.* [56] *not in C.D.* /kubel o honau *B.* yn – *K. not in J.* [57]or *D.J.* [58] *D.* [59]y *D.B.C.J.K.* [60]a *B.C.D.J.K.* [61]ragor *B.J.K.* [62]ar *J.* [63] *D.B.C.J.K.* [64]o *D.* y *J.* [65] *B.C.K.* [66] *not in D.* /–*J.K.* [67] *not in K.* [68]vynet *D.* [69/]en mỳnet o brỳodaur *C.B.J.K.* [70/]*not in D.* [71] *not in D.* [72] *D.* [73] *C.* [74] *D.*

[1]kŷmeỳnt ac [a]un or kŷwrŷuedỳ′ ỳ [2]buant arỳ tŷr′′ ỳn eỳsted ỳnỳ erbŷn [3]ar dỳaspat′ honno a elwŷr dỳaspat uȯch [b]annȯvŷn a chet doter ỳ dỳaspat [4]honno o hŷnnỳ allan [5]nỳ werendewŷr uŷth.′ [6]Ac ereill adŷweỳt na dỳlỳ ỳ nauuet dŷn dodỳ ỳ dỳaspat honno namỳn ỳ uŷnet [7]o prỳodaur ỳn amprỳodaur.′

III. Nỳ dỳlỳir gwarandau [8]ỳr un or teỳr haul [9][hennỳ] [10]am tŷr a daỳar ỳn amser caỳat kŷureỳth:′ [11]sew [12]ỳu ỳ reỳn hŷnnỳ′ haul brỳodolder [13]a haul dadannud [14]ac [15][haȯl] ỳmurthrỳn.

XV. [16][NỲ DELỲ GWREỲC TREF TAT HERWŶD GWŶR GWŶNED.]

I. [17]Herwŷd gwŷr Gȯŷned nỳ dỳlỳ gwreic [18][caffel] trew tat canỳ dỳlỳ deu ureỳnt o[19][r] un llau sew ỳu hŷnnỳ trew tat ỳ gur ar eỳdỳ ehun achanỳ dỳlỳ hỳ [20][theu] trew tat nỳ dỳlỳir [21]ỳ rodỳ′ hŷtheu [22]namỳn ỳn′ [23][e] lle ỳ [24]dỳlỳho ỳ meỳbỳon [[25]hitheu [26]kaffael] trew tat: [27][ac o rodir y meibion a dyly cael mamȯys.]

II. Reỳ a dỳweỳt na dỳlỳ meỳbỳon un wreỳc trew tat o uamȯỳs namỳn [28]meỳbỳon un wreic sew ỳu [c]honno gwreỳc arodho ỳ [d]that aỳ brodŷr [29][yn gyfreithaȯl] ỳ alldut. [30]Ereỳll a dỳweỳt′ ket rodho ỳ chenedỳl hỳ [[31]hỳ [32]y alltut] [33]onỳs rỳd′ hŷnnỳ odỳnỳon na dỳlỳ ỳ meỳbỳon [34][hỳthew] [35]trew tat.′′

III. [[36]E [37]keureyth eissyoes adyweit bot′ [38]teir gȯraged adyly eu meibyon′ [39]treftat o′ [40]uamues] ỳn [41]onadunt ỳu′ gwreỳc arodho [42]ỳ chenedỳl ỳn gỳureỳthỳaul ỳ alldut: [43]yr eil ỳȯ gwreỳc adỳco alldut treỳs [44]ỳ arneỳ ỳn honneỳt ac or dreỳs [45]honno [46]kael mab [47][o honei or alltut] ỳ gỳureỳth adỳweỳt [e]canỳ colles hỳ ỳ breỳnt na chỳll ỳ mab hỳtheu ỳ dỳlỳet o uamȯỳs: trỳdỳt ỳu gwreỳc arodho [48]ỳ chenedỳl ỳguỳstỳl [[49]oryaeth [50]y] alldudet

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[a′ 51]auu or keitȯeit [b 52]y dannu ffin
[c 53]hȯnnȯ map [d 53]chenedyl [e 54]kan

1′′kỳuriuedỳ a kỳmeỳnt a phob un or nỳuer ỳ buỳnt *B.* 2 bȯynt *D.C.K.* 3′a *B.C.D.J.K.* 4 *not in B.J.K.* 5′bỳth nỳ warandewŷr. *B.* 6 *not in D.* 7′yn ampriodaȯr o briodaȯr. *D.* 8 *not in D.K.* 9 *C.* hynn *D.B.J.K.* 10′en *B.C.J.* amser caeth keureỳth am tir a daear *B.C.J.K.* – kaeat – *D.* 11′*not in K.* 12 ynt *D.B.C.J.* 13 *not in K.* 14 a *D.B.C.J. not in K.* 15 *D.B.C.J.K.* 16 *C.* 17′′*not in J.* 18 *D.B.C.K.* 19 *K.* 20 *D.B.C.K.* 21′*not in K.* 22′onyt yr *D.* 23 *C.B.* 24 kaffo *D.*

[a] to one of the number that were[f] on the land, in opposition to him: and that outcry is called an outcry [b] over the abyss:[f] and though that outcry should be raised thereafter, it is never to be listened to. And others say that the ninth man is not to raise that outcry, but to descend from being a proprietor to be a non-proprietor.

3. None of the three claims for land and soil are to be heard in the time of closed law: those are, a claim of propriety; a claim of dadenhudd; and a claim of resistance.

XV. A WOMAN IS NOT TO HAVE PATRIMONY ACCORDING TO THE MEN OF GWYNEDD.

1. According to the men of Gwynedd a woman is not to have patrimony, because two rights are not to centre in the same person; those are, the patrimony of the husband, and her own: and since she is not to have patrimony, she is not to be given in marriage, except where her sons can obtain patrimony: [27] and if she be given, her sons are to have maternity.[f]

2. Some say, that the sons of no woman are to have an inheritance by maternity, except the sons of one woman; and that [c] one is,[f] a woman whom her [d] father and her brothers shall give legally in marriage to an alltud. Others say, that though her kindred shall give her in marriage to an alltud, yet, if she be not given by those above named, her sons are not to have patrimony.

3. The law, nevertheless, says, that there are three women, whose sons are to have property by maternity: one of them is, a woman whom her kindred shall give legally to an alltud: the second is, a woman openly violated by an alltud, and, in consequence of that violation, having a son by the alltud; the law says, that since she [e] has not[f] lost her privilege, her son does not lose his right by maternity: the third is, a woman whom her family shall give as

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[a/51] there were of guardians [b/52] to spread a boundary:
[c/53] the son of [d 53] kindred [e/54] has

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25 *D.B.C.K.* 26 *C.* 27 *K.* 28 *not in B.K.* 29 *D.* 30/ A *D.* 31 *B.* 32 *D.B.C.K.* 33/ ac nas rodho *D.B.C.K.* 34 *C.* hŷ *B.K.* 35// vamŏys. *D.* 36 *B.C.K.* 37/ *D.B.C.K.* herŏyd kyfreith *J.* 38/ *D.B.C.J.K.* 39/ *B.C.K.* eu dylyet o *J.* 40 *B.C.D.J.K.* 41 *not in K.* /yŏ o nadunt *D.B.C.* o honunt *J.* 42 *not in B.C.J.* 43 *not in B.J.K.* 44 *not in C.D.J.K.* 45 hŏnnŏ *D.J.K.* 46 kaffel *D.B.C.J.* 47 *D.* 48 *not in C.J.K.* 49 *D.B.C.J.K.* 50 *D.* 51 *K.* 52 *J.* 53 *K.* 54 *D.*

ac ỳnỳr vỳstlỳrỳaeth [1]honno [2]kael mab o honeỳ o alltud [3][e mab] hunnó adỳlỳ [4]trew tat o′ uamóỳs.

iv. Nỳt oes un wreic [5]ỳnteu a ỳmrodho ehun ỳ alltud adỳlỳo ỳ meỳbỳon uamóỳs.

v. Reỳ adỳweỳt am ueỳbỳon ỳ rỳu wraget hỳnnỳ [6]kent boent′ trew [7]tadogỳon nat ỳnt brỳodorỳon ỳ gỳureỳth [8][eissyoes] adỳweỳt na chỳchwỳn prỳodaur [9]rac amprỳodaur ac ỳ kỳchwỳn prỳodaur′ rac [10][meibyon] ỳ rỳu [11]reỳ hỳnnỳ aỳ [12][ỳ] ar [13]góbyl aỳ [14][ỳ] ar [15]peth ac urth hỳnnỳ ỳ gat [16]ỳ gỳureỳth [17]ỳ reỳn hỳnnỳ′ ỳn prỳodorỳon.

vi. [18]Ar gỳureỳth eỳssỳoỳs a dỳweỳt [19]o bỳd suỳd [20]neu ureỳnt′ or tỳr [21]hunnó na cheỳph ew dỳm o [22]hunnó [23][ef] hỳt ỳ trỳdỳt gur canỳs gwell [24]ỳu breỳnt prỳodaur [25][ar] [26]a [27]gỳnwarchadu [28]tỳr nog [29]ỳt un newỳd [30]dỳuot: [[31]ac [32]y drydyd gór y byd [33]ynteu yn [34]dogyn warchadó; ony [35]bei [36]hynn [37]ordamchweinei [38]kaffel o Gymraes mab o bennaeth alltut yn kyfreithaól [39]ac y hónnó y gat y kyfreith y sóyd [40]ae vreint′ [41]yndiannot.]

vii. Canhuỳnaul [42][o] [43]Powỳs nỳ dỳlỳ mamuỳs ỳ Guỳnet nac o Vỳned [44]ỳ Powỳs′ ac [45]ỳ uellỳ ỳn [46]Deheuparth.

viii. Nỳ dỳlỳ ỳ tat [47][divóynaó na] dewnỳdỳau dỳlỳet ỳ mab [48]am tỳr a daỳar namỳn ỳnỳ oes ehun′ [49]nogỳt adỳlỳ′ [50]ỳ mab treỳssỳau ỳ tat ỳnỳ oes [51][ynteu] am [52][ỳ] tỳr [53][a daear] [54]ỳ uellỳ [55]nỳ dỳlỳ ỳ tat [56]treỳssỳau ỳ mab [57][am tỳr] a chet as treỳssỳo [58]ew [59]adỳguỳd traỳgỳuen [60]eỳthỳr un peth ỳnỳ [61][lle y] bo [62]dỳundab tat a brodỳr acheuỳndỳru [63]a chỳuỳrdỳru′ ac argluỳd am talu tỳr ỳn waetỳr [64][a] hunnó nỳ eỳll [65]ỳ mab ỳ [66]duỳn dracheuỳn canỳs ỳr mab [67]ỳ prỳnót′ [68]edwỳc [69]o hunnó′ [70]mal ỳr tat canỳs hỳnnỳ o dỳnỳon ỳu ỳ gradeu nỳ [71]dỳlỳir dewnỳdỳau tỳr hep eu [72]kanhỳat. Achenỳ bo tỳr ỳr rỳu dỳn hunnó nỳ bỳd alltud [73][eissoes] namỳn bonhedỳc canhuỳnaul [74]uỳd.

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[1] hónnó *D.B.C.J.K.* [2] kaffel *D.B.C.J.* [3] *B.J.K.* [4′] *not in B.J.K.* [5] *not in D.J.K.* [6′] kyt bóynt *D.B.J.K.* [7] tadog *K.* [8] *D.J.K.* [9′] *not in C.* [10] *D.B.C.J.K.* [11] wraged *D.B.C.J.K.* [12] *B.C.D.* [13] peth *B.* [14] *B.C.D.* [15] kubỳl *B.* [16] *not in D.* [17′] óynt *D.* [18] E *C.* [19] or *D.J.* [20′] *not in J.* [21] *not in D.* [22] honaó *D.B.C.* honynt *J.K.* [23] *C.B.* [24] *not in K.* [25] *D.* [26] oe *J.K.* [27] gỳnwarchatvo *C.B.* [28] ar tir *J.* o tir *K. not in D.* [29] ef *D.* uyd *K.* [30] *not in D.* [31] *D.B.C.J.K.* [32] en *B.J.K.* – e *C.* [33] hunnu *C.B.J.K.* [34] dỳgaun *C.B.J.K.* [35] bỳd *C.B.J.K.* [36] dyn *K.* [37] a damweỳnnỳa *C.B.J.K.* [38] cael *K.* [39] *not in D.* [40′] *not in J.K.* [41] yndiannot ai uraint. *K.* [42] *B.C.J.K.* [43] Deheubarth *J.* [44′] yn Deheubarth *J.* [45] *not in D.J.K.* [46] Powys. *J.* [47] *J.K.* [48] ar *J.*

an hostage to a foreign country, and, in that condition of an hostage, she bear a son by an alltud; that son is entitled to inheritance by maternity.

4. There is no woman, however, who gives herself up to an alltud, whose sons can have a right by maternity.

5. Some say, concerning the sons of such women, that though they be inheritors they are not proprietors; the law, however, says, that a proprietor is not to be ousted by a non-proprietor; and that a proprietor is to be ousted by the sons of such women as those, either from the whole, or from a part: and therefore the law allows them to be proprietors.

6. And the law moreover says, if that land have either service or privilege attached to it, that no part of it is to be possessed by the claimant, until the third man: for the privilege of a proprietor who has had pre-occupation is better than that of a new comer: and, to the third man it will be a sufficient occupation; unless this might occur, that a Welshwoman should legally have a son by an alltud chieftain; then the law allows to such a one his service and his privilege immediately.

7. A native of Powys is not entitled to maternity in Gwynedd, nor of Gwynedd in Powys; and in like manner in South Wales.

8. The father is not [47] to deteriorate nor′ dispose of the rights of his son for land and soil, except during his own life; neither is the son to deprive his father, during his life, of land and soil; in like manner, the father is not to deprive the son of land; and though he may deprive him, it will be recoverable, except in one case: where there shall be an agreement between father, brothers, cousins, second cousins, and the lord, to yield the land as blood-land; and that the son cannot recover; for peace was bought to the son by that as well as to the father: for those persons are the grades, without whose consent land cannot be assigned. And, though such a person have no land, he is not an alltud nevertheless, but an innate [a] ‘boneddig.’

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am i *K.* ′namyn yny oes ehun am tir a daear *D.* [49] mŏy *J.K.* noc *B.J.K.* ′mwy noc *C.D.* aeỳll nev na dỳlỳ *C.* y dichaŏn *D.* [50] *not in K.* [51] *J.* [52] *C.* [53] *J.* [54] *not in D.J.K.* [55] na *C.* y *D.* [56] na threisso *D.* [57] *B.* [58] *not in K.* [59] y mab ae dŏc *D.B.C.J.K.* [60] dyeithyr *D.J.* [61] *D.J.* [62] keuundep *C.B.K.* kyttundeb *D.* duundeb *J.* [63]′*not in D.J.* [64] *B.C.D.J.K.* [65] *not in J.* [66] ouyn *J.* [67]′*not in J.* [68] hedŏch *D.B.C.J.K.* [69]′*not in K.* [70] megys *D.B.C.J.K.* [71] ellir *D.B.C.J.K.* [72] kyghor. *D.B.C.J.K.* [73] *D.B.C.J.K.* [74] *not in B.J.K.*

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[a] A term used for a free-born person.

XVI. [1][BONHEDŶC KANHWŶNAVL.]

I. [2]Bonhedŷc [3]canhuŷnaul ŷu [4][y] dŷn auo [5][y] kŷulaun [6]o uonhet ŷg Kymrrŷ [7][ac] o uam [8]ac o′ tat.

II. [9]Ŷ gŷureŷth [10][eglŏys] a [11]dŷweŷt [12]eŷlweŷth na dŷlŷ un mab trew tat namŷn ŷ mab hŷnaw [13]ŷr tat′ [14]or wreŷc brŷaut: kŷureŷth Hŷwel [15][hagen] [16]aŷ barn ŷr mab ŷeuaw megŷs ŷr hŷnaw ac a uarn na doter pechaut [17][y tat] naŷ achŷureŷth ŷn erbŷn [18]ŷ mab am trew ŷ tat.

III. Nŷt dŷlŷs ŷdŷn [19][y] dŷuodŷat ŷtŷr [20]namŷn [21]o uraut ŷ gŷureŷth neu [22]o estŷn arglŭyd.′′

IV. Reŷ adŷweŷt [23]o lledŷr dŷn am dŷr dŷlŷu [24][e tŷr] [25]hunnŏ [26]ŷn waetŷr oŷ etŷued′ [27][udunt] wedŷ hŷnnŷ [28][vŷth.] Ŷ gŷureŷth adŷweŷt nat gwaet tŷr [29]ŷr un [30]namŷn [31]tŷr llowrud′ a talher′′ ŷn gŷureŷthŷaul wedŷ na bo [32]dŷm ar [33][ŷ] helu ŷ llowrud′ [34][adalho] [35]nac o geŷnnŷauc baladŷr nac o dŷm arall; ac [36]a uarn na dŷlŷŷr llad [37]un dŷn′ namŷn [38][y] llowrud nŷ wnel [39][y] cubŷl [40][or alanas.] Ar tŷr hunnŏ a [41]dŷlŷir y rannŏ [42]ŷ rŷgthunt′ mal ŷ [43]dŷlŷir rannŏ [44]ŷ alanas.

V. Puŷbŷnnac a [45]dŷodeuo [a] rannu ŷ dŷr un dŷd abluŷdŷn heb turŷw heb enwŷwet ac ŷn [46]un wlat′ ac ew [47]ac [48][en] eŷsted [49]arnau ŷ′ gŷureŷth adŷweŷt na dŷlŷ [50]hunnŏ atep [51]or tŷr [52]hunnŏ [53][gŏedy hynny;] namŷn [54]ŷ uot [55]yn [56]warchaedŷc [57][hŷ] ac′ ŷn haul trabluŷdŷn. Sew ŷu turŷw ac enwŷwet [58]llosgŷ teŷ a [59]thorrŷ [60]aradŷr.

VI. [61]Puŷbŷnnac [62][a] bŷeŷfo tŷr ŷ glan traeth ew bŷeuŷt kŷwlet [63]ar tŷr or traeth agwnaet koret [64]neu betheu ereŷll′ [65][arnaŏ] os mŷn [66]eŷthŷr o buru ŷ mor [67]betheu ŷr tŷr neu ŷr traeth [68]hunnŏ [69]byeuŷt ŷ brenhŷn′ canŷs [70]pŷnuarch [71]ŷ brenhŷn ŷv [72]e [73]mor.]

VII. Trŷ thlus kenedŷl [74]ŷ gelwŷr′ melŷn achoret a perllan ar

[a] [75]mŏynhau

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[1] *C.* [2]′′ *not in J.* [3] *not in B.K.* [4] *D.K.* [5] *D.B.C.* [6] *not in B.C.D.K.* [7] *C.B.* [8]′a *D.* [9] *not in B.C.D.K.* [10] *D.B.C.K.* [11] varn *D.* [12] *not in B.C.D.K.* [13]′ *not in C.* [14] oe *D.* [15] *C.* [16] a *D.* [17] *D.B.C.K.* [18] *not in D.* [19] *D.B.C.* [20] onyt *D.* [21] trŏy *D.B.K.* [22] *not in C.K.* [23] or *D.J.* [24] *C.* [25]′oe etiued y tir hŏnnŏ yn waettir *D.* [26]′oe etŷued [enteu *B.*] en waet tŷr *B.C.K.* [27] *D.B.C.K.* [28] *C.* [29] *not in D.K.* [30] onit *K.* [31]′yr hŏn *J. not in B.K.* ′′er hvnn a talho e llofrvd *C.* [32]′ar y helŏ dim *D.* [33] *C.* [34] *D.B.C.J.K.* [35] namŷn *K.* [36] o *K.* [37]′neb *J.* [38] *D.B.C.J.K.* [39] *D.B.C.K.* [40] *J.* [41] dyly *K.* [42] *not in K.* ′y rŏg y genedyl *D. not in*

XVI. AN INNATE BONEDDIG.

1. An innate boneddig is a person who shall be complete as to origin in Wales, both by the mother and by the father.

2. The [10]ecclesiastical law says again, that no son is to have the patrimony, but the eldest born to the father by the married wife: the law of Howel, however, adjudges it to the youngest son as well as to the oldest; and decides that sin of the father, or his illegal act, is not to be brought against the son, as to his patrimony.

3. A person is not secure in taking possession of land, but by the sentence of the law, or by delivery of a lord.

4. Some say, that if a person be murdered on account of land, that that land is to be blood-land to his heirs ever afterwards. The law says, that no land is blood-land, except the land of a murderer, that is lawfully yielded, after there shall be nothing left belonging to the murderer, neither spear penny, nor any thing else; and it decides, that no person is to be put to death but the murderer who does not pay the whole of the galanas. And that land is to be shared between the parties, in the same manner as the galanas is shared.

5. Whoever shall suffer his land to remain [a]shared a year and a day, without disturbance, without injury, and be in the same country with him who is in possession of it; the law says, that that person is not to answer for that land afterwards; but the suit is barred, and is a claim beyond the year. Disturbance and injury are, to burn houses, and to break ploughs.

6. Whoever possesses land upon the margin of the shore owns as much of the beach as the breadth of his land; and he may make a wear, or other things, thereon, if he will; but if the sea throw any things upon the land, or upon that beach, they belong to the king: for the sea is a pack-horse to the king.

7. A mill and a wear and an orchard are called the three

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[a] [75]possessed

C. [43] deleỏt *B.C.D.J.* [44] yr *D.B.C.K. not in J.* [45] odefho *D.J.K.* [46/] kỏwlat *B.C.J.K.* [47] *not in C.* [48] *C.J.K.* [49/] ar y tir *D.* [50] ef *D.* [51] o *K.* [52] *not in B.J.K.* [53] *D.B.C.J.K.* [54] *not in J.* [55/] *not in D.* [56] vỏuedỏc *C.B.* divỏynedic *J.K.* [57] *C.B.* [58] *a chasm here in C.* [59] thorr *K.* [60] ereidyr. *D.B.J.K.* [61//] *not in J.* [62] *D.* [63] ai *K.* [64/] *not in B.D.K.* [65] *D.B.K.* [66] dyeithyr *D.* [67] peth *B.D.* [68/] e brenhỏn bỏeuuỏd hunnu *B.K.* [69/] y brenhin bieiuyd *D.* [70] un o pynueirch *K.* [71] *not in D.* [72] *B.K.* [73] *B.D.K.* [74/] *not in D.* [75] *D.B.C.J.K.*

[1]trŷ hŷnnŷ nŷ [2]dŷlŷir eu rannŏ [3]nac eu′ [4]kŷchwŷn namŷn rannŏ [5]eu fruŷtheu ŷr [6]nep aŷ dŷlŷo.

VIII. Tŷr [7]corthlan nŷ dŷlŷir [8]ŷ rannŏ herwŷd tŷdŷnneu namŷn herwŷd gardeu; ac [9]o bŷd [10]teŷ arnau [11]ny dŷlŷ ŷ mab ŷeuhaw [12]hunnŏ mŏŷ nor hŷnaw namŷn [13]eu rannŏ herwŷd ŷsteŏŷll.

IX. Nŷ dŷlŷ nep atal gardeu ganthau [14]ŷn herwŷd breŷnt [15][y] teŷl namyn un wluŷdŷn canŷs pop blŏŷdŷn ŷ dŷlŷir [16]ŷ theŷlaŏ.′′

X. [17]Brynar duŷ wlŷnet ŷ dŷlŷir [18]ŷ eredŷc.

XI. [19]Brandeŷl guŷr [20]e uellŷ.′

XII. [[21]Tir gŏyd [22]wir [23]e uelly.′]

XIII. Buarthdeŷl teŷr blŷned [24]ŷ dŷlŷir′ ŷ eredŷc.′′

XIV. Karrdeŷl pedeir blŷned [25]ŷdŷlŷir ŷ eredŷc.′

XV. Tŷr coet [26]gwŷr [27]e uelly.′

XVI. Brŷnar teŷl [28]pedeir blŷnet [29]heuŷt.′

XVII. Nŷ dŷlŷ braud bot ŷn goedur [30]ŷr [31]braut arall′ namŷn talet [32]ŷdau [33]coet cystal [34]ar hun′ a [35]dŷosges [36]ew ac onŷ cheŷf [37]ŷ [38]gŷstal talet [39]ydau oŷ henuaes′ [40]kŷmeŷnt ar coet ac onŷ cheŷf [41]o henuaes ardet [42][y coet] ŷr hun [43]rŷ [44]dŷodes [45]or koet′ pedeŷr blŷnet [46]ew ac [47]odŷna [48][allan] [49]gadet [50]ŷu uraut kŷstal ac ŷdau [51]ehun o hanau.′

XVIII. [52]Nŷ dŷlŷ nep [53][[a]gŏerthu] tŷr [54]naŷ brŷdau hep gannŷat argluŷt namŷn lloget [55][y tir] pob bluŷdŷn [56][ef] os mŷn.

XIX. Gwŷr auo [57]a dan abbadeu a gwŷr [58]auo [59]a dan [60]esgŷp ŏŷnt a [61]allant prŷdau eu tŷr [62]gan ganhŷat ŷreŷn hŷnnŷ os mŷnnant.′

XX. [63]Y gyureŷth adŷweŷt ŷ dŷlŷ [64]ŷ meŷbŷon uchelwŷr kadu argluŷdŷaeth ar eu halldudŷon mal ŷ dŷlŷ ŷ brenhŷn cadu [64]ŷ argluŷdŷaeth arŷ alltudŷon ŏŷnteu.

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[a] [65]gwneŷthur

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[1] rey *D.K.* [2] dylyant *D.* [3]′nai *K.* [4] kŷchuŷnnu *B.* [5] r *K.* [6] saŏl *K.* [7] coflan *B.* corfflan *D.K.* [8] eu *B.* [9] or *D.* [10] rai *K.* [11] nys *D.B.K.* [12] ŏynt *D.B. not in K.* [13] y *K.* [14] *not in B.D.K.* [15] *D.B.K.* [16] eu *D.B.K.* [17] Braint kynar *K.* [18] *not in K.* [19]′*not in J.K.* [20] *not in D.* [21] *D.B.J.K.* [22] *not in K.* ′yny mod hŏnnŏ. *J.* [23] *not in D.K.* [24]′*not in B.* ′′–*D.* [25]′*not in D.* [26]′uelly heuyt. *K.* yny mod hŏnnŏ. *J.* [27] *not in D.* [28]′wir uelly. *D.* [29] *not in K.* [30]′y gilyd *J.K.* [31]′llall *B.* [32] y vraŏt *J.K.* [33] *not in K.* [34]′ac *D.* [35] diodes *D.* digoedes *J.* [36] ynteu *D.B.J.K.* [37] coet *B.D.J.K.* [38] *not in J.* [39]′o henuaes idaŏ *D.B.J.K.* [40] kŷstal *B.* [41] *not in D.J.* [42] *K.* [43] a *K.* [44] dŷosces *B.K.* digoedes *J.*

ornaments of a kindred; and those three things are not to be shared, nor removed, but their produce shared between those who may have a right to it.

8. Land of a [a] 'corddlan' is not to be shared as tyddyns, but as gardens; and if there be buildings thereon, the youngest son is not more entitled to them than the eldest, but they are to be shared as chambers.

9. No one is to retain gardens in his possession, on account of having manured them, for more than one year; for they are to be manured every year.

10. A fallow, two years it is to be ploughed.

11. [b] Rotten-dung, truly the same.

12. Ley-land, truly the same.

13. Yard-dung, three years it is to be ploughed.

14. Car-dung, four years it is to be ploughed.

15. Wood-land, truly the same.

16. Manured fallow, four years also.

17. No brother is to clear woods belonging to another brother, without yielding him wood equal to that cleared by him; and, if he cannot obtain as good, let him yield of old field as much as the wood; and, if he cannot obtain old field, let him till the wood, which he cleared, for four years; and thenceforth let his brother have equal with himself from it.

18. No one is to [a] sell land, or engage it, without the permission of a lord; but he may let it annually, if he will.

19. Men who are under abbots, and men who are under bishops, may engage their lands, with the consent of those persons, if they will.

20. The law says that uchelwrs are to exercise dominion over their alltuds, as the king is to exercise dominion over his alltuds.

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[a] [65] make

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[45] y coet y arnaỽ *D.B.J.* y arnaỽ *K.* [46] *not in B.J.* [47] o hynny *D.J.K.* [48] *D.B.J.K.* [49] rodhet *D.* [50] y *J.* [51] ynteu. *J.* [52] *not in J.* [53] *D.B.K.* [54] na *K.* [55] *K.* [56] *B.* [57] *not in D.K.* [58] *not in K.* [59] *not in D.K.* [60] escop *B.* [61] dylyant *D.B.K.* [62] os mỳnnant can ganhỳat e reỳ henne. *B.* [63] *not in D.* [64] *not in B.K.* [65] *E.*

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[a] Literally a 'nucleus:' it appears to signify a hamlet. *D.* and *K.* read 'corfflan' or 'cemetery.'

[b] A gloss in a MS. explains this to be, 'land where cattle are accustomed to lie without folding.'

xxi. Ac mal ŷda alltudŷon [1]ŷ brenhŷn′ ŷn prŷodorŷon [2]ŷn [3][e] betwarŷgŵr′ gwedŷ [4]ŷ doter ar dŷfeŷth brenhŷn ŵynt ŷ uellŷ [5]ŷdant alltudŷon [6][e] meŷbŷon uchelwŷr [7]ŷn priodorŷon [8]ŷnŷ petwarŷgur′ o bŷdant ŷn gwarchadu tyr [9]adanadunt [10][en] kŷhŷt a hŷnnŷ ac o hŷnnŷ allan nŷ dŷlŷant mŷnet ŷ urth ŷ meŷbŷon uchelwŷr canŷs priodorŷon ŷnt [11]a danadunt ac [12]na dŷlŷant ŵŷnteu [a]duŷn eu priodolder′ [13]ŵŷ priodolder′ ŷnŷ wlat [14]ŷd [15]anhoŷdŷnt ohoneŷ ac arall [16]ŷman.

xxii. Gwedŷ buŷnt [17]ŷn prŷodorŷon [18][huenteu] eu tŷdŷnneu [b]arŷ tŷr athŷr udunt heuŷt′ adŷlŷoŷnt ac eu tŷr namŷn [19]hŷnnŷ ŷn′ dŷr such achulldŷr ŷrŷgthunt.

xxiii. O mŷn ŷr alltudŷon mŷnet [20]ŷ urth eu hargluŷdŷ kyn [21]noc eu′ bot [22]ŷn priodorŷon ŵynt a dŷlŷant adau hanner [23][ev da] udunt.

xxiv. Ac os or ŷnŷs hon [24]ŷd [25]henŷnt nŷ dŷlŷant trŷgau ŷn un lle [26]ŷ tu [27]ŷma ŷ [28]glaud Offa.

xxv. Ac os tra mor [29]ŷd [30]henŷnt nŷ dŷlŷant trŷgau ŷma namŷn hŷt arŷ gwŷnt kŷntaw ŷ cafoent uŷnet ŷ [31]eu glat ac o thrŷgant [32]ŷmgŷuŷlent ac′ [33]eu ceŷthŷwet [34]ual kŷnt.′ Ereŷll a dŷweŷt [35]na dŷlŷant [36]mŷnet hŷt arŷ trŷdŷgwŷnt.

xxvi. [37][Ac] os [38]ŷ mab uchelwr [39]ac e[ŵ]′ gŷrr ŵŷnteu [40]oc eu′ hanuod kŷn [41]noc eu bot yn priodorŷon′′ nŷ dŷlŷ hunnŵ [42]udunt oc eu da dŷm.′′′

xvii. [43]AM KYFREITH DYFNŴAL MOEL MUT AC AM UESSUR.′

[44]Vuchot e traethassam nŷ o dat lew tŷr a daŷar ar datanhvdev a phethev ereŷll . . . . . rnadunt. E . . . . . weŷth . . . . . y . . . . . anŷs prŷ . . . . . essvr er erwŷ ar tŷdŷnnew ar trevŷ ar maenolŷd ar kŷmhŷdew ar kantrefoed ac ev breŷnt ac ew dŷlŷet.]

i. Kŷn [45]no [46][hynn achynn] duŷn coron Lundein [47]a theŷrn-

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[a′48] due prŷodolder,

[b′49] a edŷr udunt herwyd [50]ai tir udunt herwyd

[1′]*not in B.K.* [2′]petŵarigŵyr *K.* [3] *B.* [4]*not in K.* [5] ŷda *B.* ir a *K.* [6] *B.* [7′]en petwaregur en prŷodorŷon *B.* [8′]petŵarigŵyr *K.* [9]*not in K.* [10] *B.* [11] i *K.* [12] ni *K.* [13]*not in K.* ′vn *B.* [14] ir *K.* [15] hanuoent *B.* henynt *K.* [16] yma. *B.K.* [17]*not in B.K.* [18] *B.K.* [19′]*not in K.* [20] oi *K.* [21′]i *K.* [22] *C. resumes.* [23] *C.K.* [24] ir *K.* [25] hanuŷdant *B.C.K.* [26] or *C.* [27] hun *B.C.K.* [28] ŵlat *K.* [29] ir *K.* [30] hanuŷdant *B.C.K.* [31]*not in K.* [32′]emchuelent ar *B.C.K.* [33] i *K.* [34′]trachefyn. *K.* [35] nas *K.* [36]*not in K.* [37] *B.C.K.* [38]*not in K.* [39′]ai *K.* [40′]ac oi *K.* ′′kŷn

21. And, as the alltuds of the king become proprietors in the fourth man after they shall have been placed upon the king's waste; so the alltuds of the uchelwrs become proprietors in the fourth man, if they have occupied the same land under them for so long a time: and, from thenceforward, they are not to go from the uchelwrs, for they are proprietors under them; and they are not to [a] take their propriety,[/] one propriety in the land from whence they originate, and another here.

22. After they are become proprietors, their tyddyns [b] on the land, and land to them also,[/] they are to have; and their land, excepting such, to be arable land among them.

23. If the alltuds will to go away from their lords before they become proprietors; they are to leave half their goods to them.

24. And, if they be natives of this island, they are not to dwell in any place on this side of Offa's dyke.

25. And, if they come from beyond sea, they are not to remain here, except until they can obtain the first favourable wind to go to their country; and, if they remain, let them return to their bondage, as before. Others say, that they are not obliged to depart until the third fair wind.

26. And if the uchelwr expel them against their will, before they are proprietors; he is not in that case entitled to any of their goods.

XVII. OF THE LAWS OF [a] DYVNWAL MOEL MUD, AND OF MEASURE.

Above we have treated of pleas of land and soil, and the dadenhudds, and other things . . . . . to them; . . . . . now . . . . . measure of erws, the tyddyns, the trevs, the maenols, the cymwds, and the cantrevs, their privileges, and their dues.

1. Before this, and before the crown of London, and the

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[a]ha ve two proprieties,

[b/49]shall be left to them as [50]and their land to them as

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eu bot en prỳodorỳon oc eu hanuodd *B.* [41] *not in K.* [42///]dỳm oc eu da huỳnteu. *B.* dỳm vdvnt oc eu da. *C.* – oi –. *K.* [43/]*K.* [44] *C.* [45] *not in D.* [46] *J.* [47] ae *D.* ar *J.* [48] *B.K.* [49] *B.* [50] *K.*

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[a] Dyvnwal, according to the Chronicle of the Kings in the book of Basingwerke, a Welsh version of Geoffrey of Monmouth's compilation, flourished from An. B.C. 694 to 667.

wŷalen [1][yr ynys honn] o[2][r] Saŷson Dŷwŷnwal moel mud [3]ap Clydno′ [4]a] oed urenhŷn arŷr ŷnŷs hon a mab oed hunnó [4][y] ŷarll Kernŷó o uerch brenhŷn Lloŷgŷr. Ac gwedŷ dŷfodŷ tadóŷs ŷ urenhŷnŷaeth ŷ cauas [5]ŷnteu [6]hŷhŷ′ o gogeŷl′′ urth ŷ uot ŷn óŷr [7]ŷr brenhŷn. Ar gur hunnó [8]a oed ór [9]audurdodus doeth [10]ar gur hunnó′ a [11]ossodes cŷureŷthŷeu [12]da ŷnŷr ŷnŷs hon [13][yn gyntaf] ar [14]kŷureŷthŷeu [15]hŷnnŷ a [16]baraassant hŷt yn oes Hŷwel da [17]ap Cadell.′

II. [18]A] Hŷwel [19][da] wedŷ hŷnnŷ a wnaeth [20]kŷureŷthŷeu newŷd ac a [21]dŷuaus reŷ Dŷwŷnwal ac nŷ [22]sŷmudus [23]Hŷwel [24][eissoes] messurŷeu [25]ŷ tŷred [26][yn] ŷrŷnŷs [27]hon namŷn ual [28]ŷ hedewŷs′ Dŷwŷnwal canŷs goreu [29]messurwr [30]oed [31]ew.

III. [32]Ew a [33]uesurus ŷr ŷnŷs hon o Penrŷn Blathaon ŷm [a]Prŷdeŷn hŷt ŷ Penrŷn Penwaed ŷ Kernŷu sew ŷu hŷnnŷ naucan mŷlltŷr a hŷnnŷ ŷu hŷt ŷr ŷnŷs hon ac o Grugŷll ŷ Mon hŷt ŷn Soram ŷglan [34]ŷ Mor [35][Vd] pŷm cant mŷlltŷr a hŷnnŷ ŷu llet ŷr ŷnŷs hon.

IV. Sew [35][achaós] ŷ [36]messvrus ew [37]hŷhŷ ŷr guŷbot [38]ŷ mal [39][yr ynys honn] [40]aŷ mŷlltŷrŷeu′ [41]aŷ hŷmdeŷthŷeu [42]ŷn ŷ dŷeoeth.

V. Ar messur hunnó a [43]uessurus [44]Dywynwal [45]urth [46][e] gronŷn heŷd: trŷ hŷt [47][y] gronŷn heŷd ŷnŷ uoduet [48][a] teŷr moduet ŷn [49]llet [50][y] palŷw trŷ [51]llet [52][y] palŷw ŷnŷ troetued, trŷ troeduet ŷnŷ cam, trŷ cham ŷnŷ neŷt trŷ neŷt ŷnŷ tŷr, sew ŷu [53]ŷ tŷr′ [54]o Gŷmraec newŷd grón, a mŷl [55]or [56]tŷr [57]ŷu′ [58][e] mŷlltŷr. Ac or messur hunnó [59][yd] [60]ydŷs [61]ŷn [62]arueru [63][ema] [64]etwa.′

VI. Ac [65][yna] [66]ŷ [67]gwnaŷthant [68]messur [69][yr] eru gŷureŷthŷaul

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[a] [70]Prŷden

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[1] *K.* [2] *D.J.K.* [3]′*K.* [4] *B.C.D.J.* [5]′y deyrnas *J.* [6] hi *K.* ′′o gogeŷl hŷhŷ *C.* [7] *not in C.* [8] *not in J.K.* ′—*D.* [9] oódureid *K.* [10]′ac ef *J.* [11] wnaeth *B.* [12] *not in D.* [13] *D.B.C.J.K.* [14] rei *J.* [15] awnaeth ef *D.B.C.K.* [16] barhaóys *D.* barhaaód *J.* [17]′*K.* [18] *B.* [19] *C.* [20] rei *D.* [21] diuaaód *D.J.K.* [22] symmutaód *D.J.K.* [23] ef *J.* [24] *D.B.C.J.K.* [25] *not in C.J.K.* [26] *D.* [27] *not in K.* [28]′yd adaóaód *J.* y gedeóis *K.* [29] messur *D.* [30] uu *D.B.C.K.* [31] *not in C.D.J.K.* [32] Dŷfŷnwal *C.* [33] uessuraód *D.J.K.* [34] *not in B.C.D.J.K.* [35] *D.B.C.J.K.* [36] messuraód *D.J.K.* [37] hynny *D.B.C.J. not in K.* [38] *not in J.K.* [39] *J.K.* [40]′ar milltired *D.* ai – *K.* [41] ac *D.C.J.* [42] *not in D.* [43] uessuraód *D.J.K.* [44] ef *J.* [45] er *B.* [46] *C.J.K.* [47] *D.C.J.K.* [48] *C.J.* [49] hyt *J.* [50] *D.B.C.J.K.* [51] hyt *J.* [52] *D.B.C.J.K.* [53] *not in C.D.* ′hynny *J.K.* [54] yg *D.B.C.J.* yny *K.* [55] o

supremacy of this island, were seized by the Saxons, Dyvnwal moel mud, son of Clydno, was king over this island, who was son to the earl of [a] 'Cernyw,' by a daughter of the king of [b] 'Lloegyr.' And after the male line of succession to the kingdom was become extinct, he obtained it by the distaff, on account of his being grandson to the king. And he was a very honourable and wise man; and it was he who first established good laws in this island; and those laws continued in force until the time of Howel the good, son of Cadell.

2. After that, Howel the good enacted new laws, and abrogated those of Dyvnwal: yet Howel did not, however, alter the measurements of the lands in this island, but continued them as they were left by Dyvnwal; because he was the best measurer.

3. He measured this island from the promontory of [c] 'Blathäon' in [a] 'Prydain' [d] to the promontory of [e] 'Penwaed' in Cernyw; and that is nine hundred miles, the length of this island: and from [f] 'Crigyll' in Mon to Soram on the shore of the [g] 'Mor Udd,' which is five hundred miles; and that is the breadth of this island.

4. The cause of his measuring the island was, that he might know the tribute [39]of this island,' the number of the miles, and its journeys in days.

5. And that measure Dyvnwal measured by a barley corn: three lengths of a barley corn in the inch; three inches in the palm breadth; three palm breadths in the foot; three feet in the pace; three paces in the leap; three leaps in a land, the land, in modern Welsh, is called a ridge; and a thousand of the lands is a [h] mile. And that measure we still use here.

6. And then they made the measure of the legal erw by the

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[a] [70] Scotland

C.D.J. [56]'rai hynny uyd *K.* [57] yn *D.* [58] *B.C.D.J.* [59] *D.B.C.J.* yr *K.* [60] is yma *K.* [61]'etwa ema en arverv. *C.* etto yn arueru yma. *D.* [62] arver *J.K.* [63] *B.* [64] eto. *J.K.* [65] *D.B.C.J.K.* [66] *not in C.* [67] gónaethpóyd *J.* [68] *not in D.* [69] *D.B.J.K.* [70] *B.C.*

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[a] Cornwall. [b] England.

[c] Some copies of the Chronicle of the Kings, in which a similar passage occurs, read 'Bladon,' others 'Caithness.'

[d] Britain. [e] Now Penwith in Cornwall.

[f] On the west coast of Anglesey.

[g] Literally 'Lord Sea;' the British Channel.

[h] By this computation the Welsh mile contained three miles six furlongs twenty-seven poles and a yard and a half of present measure.

[1]o [[2]uessur [3]y] gronŷn heŷd: [4]trŷhŷt [5][e] gronŷn heŷd [6]ŷnŷ uotued [7][a] [8]teŷr modued [9]ŷn llet′ [10][e] palŷw [11]trŷllet [12][ŷ] palŷw [13]ŷnŷ troetued′′ [14]pedwar troetued ŷn [15][hŷt] [16]ŷr [17][uerr] ŷeu [18]ac ǒŷth ŷn [19]ŷr [20][[a] veieu] [21]a deudec ŷnŷ gesseŷlŷeu [22][ac] un ar bŷmthec ŷnŷr hŷrŷeu, [23]a gwŷalen gŷhŷt a[[24]r [25]hŷr [26]ŷeu] [27]honno ŷn llau ŷ geŷlwat ar ŷscur perued ŷr [28][hir] ŷeu [29]honno ŷnŷ llau arall [30]ŷr geŷlwat′ [[31]a [32]chy [31]hyt [32]ac [31]y kyrhaedo [33]ef [31]a honno gan hyt y vreich yǒ deu eiryonyn [34]yr erǒ′ [35]sef yǒ hynny′ llet yr erǒ gyfreithaǒl] a dec arugeint [36]o honno [37]ŷu hŷt ŷr erǒ.′

VII. [38]A phedeŷr ŷrǒ [39]o honno [40]ŷm pob′ tŷdŷn a dŷlŷ [41][y] bot.

VIII. Petwar tydŷn ŷm pob randŷr.

IX. Pedeŷr randŷr ŷm pob gauael.

X. Pedeŷr gauael ŷm pob trew.

XI. Pedeŷr trew ŷm pob [42]maŷnaul.

XII. [43]A deudeg [44]maŷnaul a duŷdrew [45]ŷm pob′ kŷmut. Ŷ duŷdrew a dŷlŷ bot ŷn reŷt [46][y] brenhŷn [47]ǒn [48]onadunt [49]a dŷlŷ bot′ ŷn [50]tŷr maertrew [51][idaǒ] ar [52]lleŷll ŷn dŷfeŷth [53]brenhŷn [54]ac ŷn′ hauot dŷr ŷdau. Achŷmeŷnt [55]ac a dŷwedassam nŷ uchot′ oll [56]a uŷd′ ŷnŷ kŷmhut arall sew ŷu hŷnnŷ [57]o eŷrŷw′ [58][erǒi] [59]pŷm ǒgeintrew a hŷnnŷ ŷn′ [60]ŷ cantrew [61]ŷn ŷaun′ dec degweŷth a dŷlŷ bot [62]ŷm pob′ cant ac nŷt [63]a rŷw bellach [64][no] dec.

XIII. [65][A] [66]hŷn [67]ŷu [68]rŷw o′ erwŷ a [69]uŷd ŷnŷ cantrew pedeŷr ŷrǒ [70][keureŷthŷaul] [71]kyuar ŷm pob tŷdŷn unarbŷmthec ŷm pob randŷr pedeŷr [[72]erǒ [73][b] athrugeint] ŷm pob gauael un [74][erw] arbŷmthec adeugeŷnt a deucant ŷnŷ trew pedeŷr [75][erǒ] arugein a mŷl [76]o erwŷ′ ŷm pob [77]maŷnaul [78][[c] uŷth] [79]a petwarugeŷnt a deucant a deudeg mŷl′ [80]o erwŷ′ ŷnŷ deudeg [81]maŷnaul. Ynŷ duŷ drew a berthŷn [82]arŷ llŷs ŷ dŷlŷ bot deudeg

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[a] [83]ŷeuŷeu [84]ieu [b] [85]ardec arugeint [c] [85]teyr

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[1] ǒrth *D.B.C.J.K.* [2] *D.B.C.* [3] *D.B.C.J.K.* [4] or *D.* ′′nid amgen no *J.* [5] *B.C.K.* [6] yr *D.* [7] *C.* [8] or *D.* [9]′yr *D.* [10] *B.C.K.* [11] or *D.* [12] *B.C.K.* [13] yr *D.* [14] pedeir *D.J.K.* [15] *C.* [16] y *D.C.* [17] *D.B.C.J.K.* [18] *not in B.K.* [19] y *D.B.C.J.K.* [20] *D.B.C.J.* [21] *not in B.K.* [22] *D.C.* [23] *not in B.K.* [24] *B.C.J.* [25] *B.C.* [26] *B.C.J.* [27] *not in B.* [28] *D.C.* [29] *not in C.D.* [30]′idaǒ *D.B.C.J.K.* [31] *D.B.C.J.K.* [32] *K.* [33] *B.C.J.K.* [34]′e tŷr *B.C.J.K.* [35]′a hynny yǒ *K.* [36] y *D.B.C.K.* [37] yn *D.* ′ŷu e hŷt. *B.C.J.K.* [38] *not in B.C.D.J.K.* [39] y *D.* [40]′yny *J.* [41] *J.* [42] maenaǒr. *D.J.K.* [43] *not in B.C.D.J.K.* [44] maenaǒr *D.J.K.* [45]′ene *B.C.J.K.* [46] *D.C.J.K.* [47]′*not in B.* [48] o honunt *D.C.J.* [49]′*not in C.D.J.K.* [50] *not in J.* [51] *D.B.* [52] llall *C.D.J.K.* [53] *not in C.D.J.K.*

barley corn: three lengths of a barley corn in an inch; three inches in the palm breadth; three palm breadths in the foot; four feet in the short yoke; and eight in the [a] field yoke;[f] and twelve in the lateral yoke; and sixteen in the long yoke: and a rod, equal in length to that [24]long yoke,[f] in the hand of the driver, with the middle spike of that long yoke in the other hand of the driver, [31]and as far as he can reach with that rod, stretching out his arm, are the two skirts of the erw, that is to say, the breadth of a legal erw;[f] and thirty of that is the length of the erw.

7. Four such erws are to be in every tyddyn.

8. Four tyddyns in every [a] 'randir.'
9. Four randirs in every [b] 'gavael.'
10. Four gavaels in every trev.
11. Four trevs in every maenol.
12. And twelve maenols and two trevs in every cymwd. The two trevs are for the use of the king; one of them to be maer-trev land for him; and the other to be the king's waste and summer pasture; and as much as we have said above is to be in the other cymwd; that is in number five score trevs; and that is the cantrev rightly: ten times ten is to be in every hundred; and numeration goes no further than ten.

13. This is the number of erws in the cantrev: four legal erws [71]of tillage[f] in every tyddyn; sixteen in every randir; [b]sixty-four in every gavael; two hundred and fifty-six in the trev; one thousand and twenty-four in every maenol; twelve thousand two hundred and eighty-[c]eight in the twelve maenols. In the two trevs which pertain to the court there are to be five hundred and twelve erws: the whole of that, when summed up, is twelve

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[a/f 83]yokes; [84]yoke; [b/f 85]thirty [c 85]three

[54/f]a *K. not in D.J.* [55/f]a hynny *D.* [56/f]*not in B.C.D.J.K.* [57/f]*not in J.K.* [58] *D.B.* [59/f]*not in D.* [60] *not in K.* [61/f]*not in D.* [62/f]ene *B.C.D.J.K.* [63] *not in J.K.* [64] *K.* [65] *D.* [66]hynny *D.* [67] *not in K.* [68/f]o eiryf *J.K.* [69]dele bot *D.* [70] *B.D.* keureỳth *C.* [71] *not in B.C.D.J.K.* [72] *C.J.K.* [73] *D.B.C.J.K.* [74] *C.J.* [75] *D.B.C.J.K.* [76/f]*not in D.K.* [77]maenaȣr *D.J.K.* [78] *C.* [79/f]deudeg mil adeu cant ac uỳth [eru *B.K.*] apetwar ugeỳnt *B.J.K.* [80/f]*not in B.D.J.* [81]maenaȣr. *D.J.K.* [82]yr *D.* [83] *E.* [84] *K.* [85] *E.*

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[a] A shareland. [b] A holding.

ŷrŵ a pŷmcant sew ŷu hŷnnŷ gwedŷ [1][y] del [2]oll ŷ gŷt [3]o erwŷ ŷnŷ kŷmhud′ [4]ŵŷth cant a deudeg mŷl′ [5][o erŵyd] a chŷmeŷnt a hŷnnŷ [6]oll ŷnŷ kŷmhut arall sew ŷu [7]hŷnnŷ o [8]eŷrŷw [9][o] erwŷ ŷnŷ cantrew chwecant a pŷm mŷl [10]arugeint [11][o erŵi] nŷt mŵŷ nŷt lleŷ.

XIV. [12]Or deudec [13]maŷnaul adŷlŷ uot ŷnŷ kŷmut pedeŷr [14][onadunt] [15]a uŷd′ [16]o ueŷbŷon eŷllŷon ŷ borthŷ kun a meŷrch a chŷlch a dooureth ac un [17][e] kŷghellorŷaeth ac un [18]arall [19]e] uaŷrony [20][aeth] [21]ar [22]lleŷll ŷn ueŷbŷon uchelwŷr rŷdŷon.

XV. Ac or [a]ŵŷth [23]hŷnnŷ [24]ŷ dŷlŷ ŷ′ brenhŷn gwestua pob bluŷdŷn sew ŷu hŷnnŷ punt [25][pob blŵydyn] o pob un onadunt a [26]honno arennŷr trŷugeŷnt ar pob trew [27]or pedeŷr [28][tref] a uŷd ŷnŷ [29]uaŷnaul ac [30]ŷ uellŷ o [31]petwareran buŷgŷlŷd ŷ rennŷr ŷnŷ el ar pob erŵ or tŷdŷn ŷ ran a honno a elwŷr ŷ punt tug ar gostecwr adŷlŷ ŷ chŷmell [32]pob bluŷdŷn′ a chŷmeŷnt a hŷnnŷ [33][oll] or kŷmut arall ac [34]y uellŷ ŷ bŷd kŷulaun [35]ŷ cantrew.

XVIII. [36][O DŶLŶET E MEŶREDŶON AR KŶGHELLORŶON EW HŶN AC OC EW GWASSANAETH.]

I. [37]Meŷrŷdŷon a chŷghellorŷon a dŷlŷant [38]kŷureŷthŷau eu′ gŵlat, a gwneuthur [39]ŷ [40]dadleu ac [41][ŵynt] a dŷlŷant hanner o pob peth ŷn erbŷn ŷ brenhŷn [42]eŷthŷr [43]o′ trŷpheth [[44]sef yu′ [45]rai [44]henne [45]o] gwerth tŷr a gwerth lleŷdŷr a gwerth keleŷn.

II. Kŷghellaur a dŷlŷ rannŵ [46]y rŷgthau ar brenhŷn [47]a dewŷs ŷr brenhŷn.′

III. [48]Maer [49][a dele rannu] ŷ rŷgthaŵ ar kŷghellaur′ [[50]ar keghellaur [51]dewŷs′ [52]y ringyll.]

IV. [53]Y maer [54]ar kŷghellaur a dŷlŷant [55]bot deu was [56]ganthunt [57]ŷ wneuthur eu negesseu a deu ereŷll ŷr brenhŷn.

V. Ac [58][ŵynt] a dŷlŷant dŵŷn kŷlch ar eu petwerŷd ar ueŷbŷon eŷllŷon ŷ brenhŷn dŵŷweŷth ynŷ wluŷdŷn.

VI. A hanner ebedŷu [58][y] meŷbŷon eŷllŷon a hanner [59]amobŷr eu merchet a dŷlŷant.

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[a] [60]chŵech

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[1] *D.C.* [2] *not in K.* [3]′yny kymŵt o erŵyd *D.* [4]′deudeg mŷl ac vŷth cant *B.K.* – adeucant *J.* [5] *D.* [6] *not in J.* [7] *not in K.* [8] rif *J. not in D.* [9] *K.* [10] a III. ugeint *K.* [11] *D.* [12]′′′ *not in J.* [13] maenaŵr *D.K.* [14] *D.B.C.K.* [15]′adyly bot *D.* uyd *K. not in B.C.* [16] yn *D.B.C.K.* [17] *B.* yn *D.C.* o *K.* [18] *C.* [19] *B.C.* o *K.* [20] *K.* [21] y *D.* a *K.* [22] chwech ereill *D.B.C.K.* [23] *not in C.* [24]′ir *K.* [25] *D.* [26] hynny *K.* [27] o *B.K.* [28] *B.K.* [29] vaenaŵr *D.K.* [30] *not in D.K.* [31] bedeir ran *D.* [32]′ *not in B.* [33] *B.* [34] *not in D.K.* [35] *not in K.* [36] *C.* [37] Meiri *D.K.* [38]′keweŷrŷau

thousand and eight hundred erws in the cymwd; and the same number in the other cymwd: that is, the number of erws in the cantrev is twenty-five thousand and six hundred, neither more nor less.

14. Of the twelve maenols, which are to be in the cymwd, four are assigned to aillts to support dogs and horses, and for progress and [a] 'dovraeth;' and one for canghellor-ship; and one other for maer-ship; and the rest for free uchelwrs.

15. And from those [a] eight the king is to have a gwestva every year; that is, a pound yearly from each of them: three-score pence are charged on each trev of the four that are in a maenol, and so subdivided into quarters in succession, until each erw of the tyddyn be assessed: and that is called the tunc pound; and the silentiary is to collect it annually: and a similar payment in full from the other cymwd: and thus the cantrev is complete.

XVIII. OF THE DUTIES OF THE MAERS AND THE CANGHELLORS, AND THEIR SERVICE.

1. Maers and canghellors are to regulate their district, and to form the courts: and they are to have half of every thing received by the king, three things excepted: that is, the worth of land; the worth of a thief; and the worth of a dead body.

2. The canghellor is to share between the king and himself, and the king to choose.

3. The maer is to share between the canghellor and himself, [50]and the canghellor to choose[/] [52]his ringyll.[/]

4. The maer and the canghellor are to have two servants with them to execute their commands; and two others for the king.

5. And they are to make a progress, in parties of four, among the king's aillts, twice in the year.

6. And they are to have half of the ebediw of the aillts, and half of the amobyr of their daughters.

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[a] [60]six

ŷ *B.C.K.* kywreinyaŏ *D.* [39] *not in K.* [40] dadleueu *D.* [41] *K.* [42]/dyeithyr *D.* [43] *not in K.* [44]/*B.C.K.* [45] *K.* [46] *not in K.* [47]/ar brenhin dewissaŏ. *D.B.C.K.* [48]/*not in D.* [49] *B.C.* [50]/*B.C.K.* [51] dewŷssaw *C.* [52] *K.* [53] *not in D.K.* [54] a *D.K.* [55] *not in D.* [56] udunt *K.* [57] en *B.* [58] *D.B.C.K.* [59] amobyreu *K.* [60] *D.*

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[a] Quarters.

vii. Maer a chŷghellaur a dŷlŷant keweŷrŷau meŷbŷon eŷllŷon [1][y brenhin] [2]ar eu [a]tŷr kŷurŷw′ pan uo [3]marŏ un onadunt ac a dŷlŷant cadu dŷfeŷth [4][y] brenhŷn a thŷgu drostau ban uo reŷt ac o dewnŷdŷa [5]ew [6][y tir diffeith hŏnnŏ] ŏŷnt a dŷlŷant eu suŷd [7]arnaŏ.

viii. Nŷ dŷlŷ na maer na chŷchellaur bot ŷn benkenedŷl namŷn [8][un] o uchelwŷr [9]eu gwlat.

ix. Nŷ dŷlŷir pen [10]kenedlaeth o uamŏŷs.

xix. [11][o swŷd pen kenedŷl aŷ vreŷnt aŷ dŷlŷet ew hŷnn.]

i. Pen kenedŷl a dŷlŷ pedeŷr arugeŷnt [12][y] gan pob gŏr a [13]uŷnho cares ŷdau canŷs hŷtheu ehun adal ŷ hamobŷr.

ii. [14]Ac [15][ef] a dŷlŷ pedeŷr arugeŷn [16]ŷ gan pob mab a gŷmero [17][ef] ŷ kenedŷl.′

iii. Ac [18][ef] a dŷlŷ ŷmŷrru [19]ŷ gŷt aŷ gar [20][ae gares] ŷmpob reŷt [21][or] adel arnaŏ.

iv. Nŷt oes gobŷr murŷedŷc ŷ uab uchelwr ŷn dadleu namŷn [22]herwŷd ŷ′ [23]mŷnho [24]ŷr argluŷd′ ŷ rodŷ [25]ŷdau.

v. Ŷ′ [26]uaŷnaul ŷ taler tung o honeŷ nŷ dŷlŷ ŷr argluŷd naŷ mel naŷ pŷscaut canys [b]med a [27]delŷr o honeŷ [28]ac ŷgŷt′ ar [b]med pedeŷr arugeint [29][o arŷant] o bop [30]maŷnaul a [31]delŷr a hunnŏ aelwŷr arŷant ŷ gŏŷnnos ac mal ŷ rennŷr ŷ [32]punt tung ŷ rennŷr [33]hunnŏ.

vi. Nŷ dŷlŷir gossot arŷ [34]maŷnoleu rŷd na maer na chŷghellaur na chŷlch na doowreth [35][na mackŏŷeit] na dŷm [36]namŷn adŷwedassam nŷ uchot [37]eŷthŷr [38][y] kŷlch [39][[c]maŏr] [40]yr teulu [41]y gaŷaw.

vii. Nŷ dŷlŷ ŷ brenhŷn [42]duŷn [[43]y [44]wlat yn] lluŷd [45]or wlat [46]allan′ namŷn ŏn weŷth pob bluŷdŷn ac nŷ dŷlŷ bot ŷn hunnŏ′′ namŷn pŷtheunos a mŷs. Ŷnŷ wlat ehun rŷd [47]ŷu ŷdau [48]lluŷd pan [49][i] uŷnho.

viii. [50]Paub adŷlŷ gwneuthur gweŷth kestŷll [51]pan uŷnho ŷ brenhŷn′ eŷthŷr gwŷr ŷ uaertrew.′′

[a′ 52]herŏ kyfreith [b 53]mel [c 54]maer

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[1] *D.B.C.K.* [2] ac *K.* [3] *not in K.* [4] *D.B.C.K.* [5] y brenhin *K.* – ef *D.B.C.* [6] *K.* [7] o hanau. *B.* [8] *D.B.C.K.* [9] y *D.B.C.K.* [10] kenedyl *K.* [11] *C.* [12] *D.B.C.* [13] gymero *K.* [14′] *not in D.* [15] *C.K.* [16] *not in K.* [17] *B.C.K.* [18] *D.B.C.K.* [19] *not in D.K.* [20] *D.* [21] *B.* [22′] er hŷnn a *C.B.* – un – *D.* – hŏnn – *K.* [23] vŷnher *B.* uarner *K.* [24′] e raclaw *C.* *not in B.D.K.* [25′] *not in B.* [26] uaenaŏr *D.K.* [27] dylyir *D.B.C.K.* [28′] a chitar *K.* [29] *C.* [30] maenaŏr *D.K.* [31] dylyir *D.B.C.K.* [32] bŏyt *K.*

7. The maer and canghellor are to regulate the king's aillts upon their [a] register land,[a] when any one of them shall die; and they are to keep the king's waste; and to swear for him when it is necessary; and if the king dispose of that waste, they are to have their service thereon.

8. Neither a maer nor a canghellor is to be a chief of a kindred; but an uchelwr of the country.

9. The chief-ship of a kindred is not to be by maternity.

XIX. OF THE SERVICE OF A CHIEF OF A KINDRED, AND HIS PRIVILEGE AND HIS DUE, THIS IS.

1. A chief of a kindred is to have twenty-four pence from every man who shall will a kinswoman to him; for she herself shall pay her amobyr.

2. And he is to have twenty-four pence from every youth that he shall admit to his kindred.

3. And he is to act in concert with his kinsman [20]and kinswoman[a] in every circumstance.

4. There is no fixed reward to an uchelwr in courts; only what the lord may will to give him.

5. From the maenol out of which tunc is paid, the lord is not to have the honey nor the fish, because it furnishes [b]mead; and, along with the [b]mead, every maenol pays twenty-four of silver; and that is called the supper money: and this is to be shared in the same manner as the tunc pound is shared.

6. Neither maer nor canghellor is to be imposed upon a free maenol, nor progress, nor dovraeth, [35]nor youths,[a] nor anything besides what we have said above; except the [c]great progress of the household in the winter.

7. The king is not to lead hosts out of the country, except once every year; and then, not to continue more than six weeks. In his own country he is free to have hosts when he will.

8. All are to work on the castles, whenever the king may will it, except the men of the maer-trev.

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[a][52]legal circuit, [b][53]honey, [c][54]maer's

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[33] honno. *D.* [34] maenolŷd *B.C.K.* maenoreu *D.* [35] *D.B.C.K.* [36] *not in C.* [37] dyeithyr *D.* [38] *D.K.* [39] *D.B.C.K.* [40] y *D.C.K.* [41] bop *D.B.C.K.* [42] ŷu *B.* [43] *D.C.K.* [44] *D.B.C.K.* [45]o honeŷ *B.C.K.* e hun *B.C.* [46]*not in D.* [47] vyd *D.B.C.K.* [48] llwŷdŷaw *C. not in B.* [49] *K.* [50]*not in D.* [51]e brenhŷn pan uenho *B.C.* ir – *K.* [52] *D.B.C.K.* [53] *D.* [54] *E.*

IX. Nŷ dŷlŷ meŷbŷon eŷllŷon ŷ brenhŷn ŷ porthŷ na porthŷ ŷ teulu [1]a chanŷ dŷlŷant [2]uŷnteu porthŷ′ nŷ dŷlŷant ŵŷnteu [3]nac eu′ mel [4]nac eu′ pŷsgaut namŷn [5][y rodi] ŷ lŷs ŷ brenhŷn ac ew a dŷlŷ [6]o mŷn′ gwneuthur coredeu ar eu dŷuret a llad [7][eu] bŷdaueu.

X. Ŵn [8]or meŷbŷon eŷllŷon adŷlŷ bot ŷn uaer [9][e]bŷsweŷl.

XI. Ŵŷnt a dŷlŷant [10]roŷ pŷnueŷrch [11]ŷr brenhŷn [12]ŷr lluŷdeu ac a dŷlŷant anrŷdedu [13]ŷr argluŷdes′ un weŷth′′ bop bluŷdŷn [14]ar wuŷt a [15]dŷaut′ ac [16][wŷnt] adŷlŷant porthŷ ŷ kŵn ar kŷnŷdŷon ar hebogŷdŷon ar macuŷueŷt pob [17]un onadunt un weŷth bop bluŷdŷn.

XII. Ac [18]o byd alldudŷon gwlat arall [19][yghyuoeth] [20]ŷr brenhŷn′ [21]aŷ ŷn wŷr ŷdau aŷ ŷn arhos gwŷnt aŷ am betheu ereŷll ew a dŷlŷ [22]os mŷn′ eu gossot ŷn doureth [23][wŷnt] ar [24]ŷ meŷbŷon eŷllŷon [25]herwŷd eu gallu.′

XIII. Ar′′ alltudŷon hŷnnŷ [26]a dŷlŷant′ [27][kemeŷnt ac] [28]a dangossoent oda [29]ŷr mab eŷllt pan deloŷnt ŷr tŷ′ [30][a deleant] ŷ gafael [31]oll pan [32]elhoŷnt o hanaŵ.′′ Ac [33]o chŷll [34][dim] ŷ dalu udunt [35]eŷthŷr trŷ pheth a dŷlŷant ŷ gadŵ ganthunt [36]ehun [37]nos a dŷd′ sew [38]ŷu hŷnnŷ′ [39]eu llodreu [40]ac eu′ cledŷueu ac eu menŷc ac nŷ dŷlŷant eŷghŷau namŷn ŷ nos gŷntaw [41]o chahant bara ac un enllŷn.

XX. [42][AM WEŶTH TEŶ E BRENŶN.]

I. Meŷbŷon eŷllŷon ŷ brenhŷn a dŷlŷant gwneuthur seŷth teŷ ŷr brenhŷn [43]sew [44]ŷu ŷ reŷn hŷnnŷ′ [45]ŷ neuad [46]ar [a] buŷt tŷ′ [47]a chegŷn [47]a hundŷ [47]a march tŷ [[48]a [49][b] chynorty] [47]a tŷ bŷchan.

II. Y brenhŷn adŷlŷ o pob bŷleŷndrew [50]gŵr a bŵŷall ŷ wneuthur lluesteu [51][idaŵ] ŷnŷ lluŷd.

III. [52]Maer [53][e] bŷsweŷl nŷ dŷlŷ′ [54]dalŷ dadleu namŷn ar wŷr ŷ uaerdrew namŷn [55]erbŷnnŷau da ŷ brenhŷn ŷ gan ŷ [56]meŷrŷdŷon ar′ kyghellorŷon ac ew a dŷlŷ rodŷ pedeŷr arugeŷnt ŷr gostecwr pan estŷnher [57]maŷroŷ [58][nŷaeth] ŷdau.

[a′59]beudy [b 59]chynghorti

[1′]ac ŵrth hynny *D.* [2]e *B.* ev *C.K.* [3′]eu *B.C.K.* nae *D.* [4′]nae *D.* [5]*D.B.C.K.* [6]os *B.* ′*not in D.* [7]*D.B.C.K.* [8]o *C.* [9]*B.* [10]rodi *D.B.C.K.* [11′′]*not in K.* [12]ene *B.C.* [13′]e vrenhŷnes *C.* [14]i dŵyn i *K.* ′*not in C.* [15]llynn *D.B.K.* [16]*C.K.* [17]reŷ *C.* [18]or *D.* [19]*D.B.C.* [20]y *D.B.C.* ′yny kyuoeth *K.* [21]ac *D.* [22]o *C.K.* ′*not in D.* [23]*C.K.* [24]*not in K.* [25′]os mynn. *D* ′′Herwŷd reŷ er *B.C.K.* [26′]*not in B.* [27]*B.* [28′′]dangos ŷr map eŷllt avo o da kanthvnt ac a delŷant pan eloŷnt or tŷ kaffael kŷmeŷnt ac a dangossont pan delhoent ŷdaw. *C.* [29′]pan delhont yr ty *D.*–

9. The aillts of the king are not to support him, nor to support his household; and since they are not to support him, they are not to retain their honey, nor their fish, but are to send them to the king's court; and he may, if he will, make wears upon their waters, and take their hives.

10. One of the aillts is to be the king's land maer.

11. They are to furnish pack-horses to the king, for the hosts; and they are to present the queen, once every year, with meat and drink; and they are to support the dogs, the huntsmen, the falconers, and the youths, all of them, once every year.

12. And if there be alltuds from another country in the king's realm, either as his men, or waiting a wind, or for other matters; if he will, he is to place them on dovraeth upon his aillts according to their abilities.

13. And those alltuds are to show their property to the aillt, when they enter the house; and they are to have it entire, when they leave it. And if any thing be lost, it is to be made good to them, except three things which they are to keep in their own custody, night and day: these are, their trowsers, their swords, and their gloves: and they are to remain only the first night, if they obtain bread and one enllyn.

XX. OF WORK ON THE KING'S BUILDINGS.

1. The aillts of the king are to erect seven buildings for the king: these are, the hall, and the [a] buttery, and kitchen, and dormitory, and stable, and [b] dog-house, and little-house.

2. The king is to have a hatchet-man from every villain-trev, to form encampments, in his hosts.

3. The land maer is not to hold courts, except upon the men of the maer-trev; but to receive the property of the king from the maers and canghellors: and he is to give twenty-four pence to the silentiary when a maer-ship is given to him.

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[a] [59] cow-house, [b] [59] council-house,

ŷ tŷ e mab eŷllt *B.* [30] *B.* [31] *not in B.* [32] delhont *D.* [33] or *D. not in C.* [34] *D.B.C.* [35] dyeithyr *D.* [36] *not in D.* [37] dŷd a nos *B.* [38] rei ynt *D.* [39] i *K.* [40] ai *K.* [41] or *D.* [42] *C.* [43] *not in D.* [44] ŷnt *B.C.* [45] ŏy *K.* [45] *not in B.C.D.K.* [46] a *B.D.K. not in C.* [47] *not in C.* [48] *D.B.K.* [49] *D.B.C.* [50] git *K.* [51] *D.B.C.* [52] Nŷ dele maer e bŷsweŷl *B.* [53] *C.* [54] *not in D.K.* [55] erbŷnnŷeŷt *B.* derbŷn *K.* [56] meiri *D.B.C.* [57] –*K.* [57] y sŏyd *D.* [58] *B.C.K.* [59] *K.*

iv. Gwassanaẏthwŷr ŷ maer ar kŷghellaur a dẏlŷant hebrug ŷ da [1][hŷt] [2]ar ŷ′ maer [3][e] bŷsweẏl.

v. [4]Ŷ maer′ bŷsweẏl a dẏlŷ kŷweẏryau [5][e] llŷs [6]ŷ brenhŷn′ [7]oẏ meũn ac a berthŷno ateẏ [8]mal eredẏc a heu ac [9]arheẏl ŷscrẏbŷl ŷ brenhŷn aẏ hauodẏd a petheu ereẏll auo reẏt ac ew adẏlŷ cospẏ gwŷr ŷ uaertrew am [10]eu haghŷureẏthŷeu [11]ac [12]eu′ dẏruẏ [11]ac eu′ camlurũ [11]ac eu′ [13]hebedẏũ [14]ew aẏ′ dẏlŷ′′ ac [15]amobŷr eu merchet [16]ŷ wreẏc aẏ′ dẏlŷ.′′

vi. [17]Y porthaur a dẏlŷ kŷmell [18]amobyr [19]ac [20]ebedẏũ [21]ŷ reẏn hŷnnẏ′ a phedeẏr ceẏnnẏauc [22]ŷdau [23][ynteu] o bop un [24]onadunt [25][hue.] .

vii. [26]Y maer′ bŷsweẏl a dẏlŷ [a]pedeyr arugein′ [27]ŷ gan ŷ porthaur pan estẏnher [28]ŷ suẏd ŷdau.

viii. Ac ew a dẏlŷ tyghu dros dŷr [29]burth ŷ llŷs [b]aẏ hauot tŷr′ [30]o bŷd reẏt [31][ac] [32]eu hamdẏfẏn [33]ac [34]ũẏ′ ac a berthyno [35]arnadunt.

ix. Gwŷr ŷ uaertrew a dẏlŷ [36][ant] gwneuthur odẏn ac ŷscubaur [37]ŷr brenhŷn [38]ac eu′ dẏwallu pan uo reẏt. Ũẏnt a dẏlŷant talu tũng eu tŷr ŷn llau [39]ŷ maer′ bŷsweẏl [40]ac a dẏlŷant [41]ŷ borthŷ′ duẏ weẏth ŷnẏ wlũẏdẏn. [42][Ac] ũẏnt′′ a dẏlŷant dẏrnu a chrassu a [43]medẏ a llẏwnu a llad gweẏr′ a cheẏssẏau gwellt a chẏnnut [44][en e fvmer en] ŷ gnẏuer gweẏth ŷ del ŷ brenhŷn ŷr llŷs ac [45]uẏnt a dẏlŷant anrẏdedu ŷ [c]brenhŷn pan [46]del ŷr′ llŷs herwŷd eu gallu [47]aẏ ŷn deueẏt′ [48]aẏ ŷn ũẏn [48]aẏ ŷn uẏnneu aẏ ar [49]gaus aẏ ar [50]emenẏn aẏ ar [51]laeth.

x. O [52]dẏrŷd [53]mab uchelwr ŷ uab ar [54]uab eẏllt argluẏd ar ueẏthrẏn′ [55]gan [56]ŷ gannẏat′ neu gan ŷ [57]dẏodew [58]undẏd abluẏdyn o hanaũ′ [59][e map hvnnv] hunnũ a dẏlŷ [59][kaffael] ran mab o tŷr ŷ mab eẏllt ac oẏ [60]da gwedẏ hŷnnẏ.′

[a′61]pedeẏr keẏnnẏauc
[b′62]ac a uo ar y tir
[c 63]vrenhines

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[1] *B.* [2] att *D.* ′ar *B.C.K.* [3] *B.C.K.* [4]′Maer e *D.B.C.K.* [5] *B.* [6]′*not in B.* [7] o *D.K.* [8] ŷ am *B.C.* [9] arheẏlẏaw *C.* [10] i *K.* [11]′ai *K.* [12]′′ef a dyly eu dirũy ac eu camlwrw ac eu hebediũ *D.C.* [13] hebediũieu *K.* [14]′a *K.* [15] amobyreu *K.* [16]′a *K.* ′′*not in D.* [17] Ar *D.* [18] amobreu *D.* yr – hynny *K.* [19] ai *K.* [20] ebediweu *D.K.* [21]′*not in K.* [22] a geiff *D.* [23] *D.B.* [24] or rei hynny. *D.* [25] *B.K.* [26]′Maer e *B.C.D.* [27] *not in K.* [28] *not in C.K.* [29] bort *K.* [30] or *D.* [31] *D.B.C.* [32] ai *K.* [33]′*not in K.* [34] ũynt *D.B.C.* [35] udunt. *D.* arnunt. *K.* [36] *B.C.D.* [37] y *D.* [38]′ai *K.*

4. The servants of the maer and of the canghellor are to bring the property to the land maer.

5. The land maer is to regulate the king's palace, and what may pertain to it; such as ploughing, sowing, tending the king's cattle, his summer pastures, and other things which may be necessary; and, he is to punish the men of the maer-trev for their illegal acts; and he is to have their dirwy and their camlwrw and their ebediw; and the amobyr of their daughters belongs to his wife.

6. The porter is to exact the amobyr and the ebediw of those persons; and he is to have four pence from each of them.

7. The land maer is to have [a] twenty-four pence from the porter, when he is invested with his office.

8. And he is to swear for the purveyance land of the court, and [b] its summer pasture,' if it be necessary to defend them, and the things which may pertain to them.

9. The men of the maer-trev are to make a kiln and a barn for the king; and to supply them, when it may be necessary. They are to pay the tunc of their land into the hand of the land maer; and they are to support him twice in the year. They are to thresh, to kiln-dry, to reap, to harrow, and to mow hay, and to provide straw, and fuel for the fire, as often as the king visits the court; and when the king comes to the court, they are to present the [c] king, according to their ability, either with sheep, or lambs, or kids, or cheese, or butter, or milk.

10. If an uchelwr place his son to be reared with the aillt of a lord, by the permission, or by the sufferance, of the lord, for a year and a day; that son is to have a son's share of the aillt's land, and ultimately of his property.

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[a] [61] four

[b'] [62] what may be on the land,

[c] [63] queen,

[39'] maer e *B.C.K.* [40''] ac hŏy *K.* [41'] borthŷ hvnnv *C.* [42] *B.C.D.* [43'] llyfni, a llad gŏeir, a medi *D.* [44] *C.* [45] ŏy *K.* [46'] vo yny *D.B.C.K.* [47] *not in D.* '– *K.* [48] ac *D.* [49] emenyn *D.B.C.K.* [50] gaŏs *D.B.* laeth *C.K.* [51] kaws. *C.K.* [52] dyry *D.B.K.* [53] *not in C.* [54'] uaeth ar *B.K.* ueŷthrŷn – *C.* – att *D.* vab eillt *D.B.C.K.* argluŷd *B.C.K.* [55'] gan genhat yr arglŏyd *D.* [56] *not in K.* [57] odef *D.B.K.* [58'] o honaŏ un dyd a blŏydyn *D.B.C.* [59] *C.* [60'] *not in K.* [61] *B.* [62] *K.* [63] *D.*

xxi. [1][tvnc maenavl rŷd.]

1. O pob [2]maẏnaul rŷd [3]ẏ brenhŷn a dẏlẏ′ keruŷn ued nau dŷrnuet [4]ẏnẏ hŷt ẏn amrẏscoẏ6 ac onẏ chefŷr [5]ẏ med [6][a dóy o] braugaut [7]ac onẏ chefŷr [8]ẏ bragaut pedeŷr o górẏw.

11. [9]Nẏ [10]dẏlẏ bot′ erǒ dẏfodedẏc ẏn tŷr kẏurẏw.′′

xxii. [11][am torr tervŷn ew hŷnn.]

1. Puẏbẏnnac a dorro teruŷn ẏ rug duẏdrew [12]oẏ eredẏc ẏ brenhŷn a dẏlẏ yr [13][ǒyth] ẏchen aẏ hardo ar gwŷd ar heŷrn a gwerth ẏ troet deheu ẏr amaeth a gwerth ẏ llaǒ assǒ ẏr geẏlwat a phedeŷr ceẏnnẏauc [14]ẏr neb pẏeẏfo′ ẏ tŷr a chẏweŷrẏaǒ ẏ [15]teruŷn [16]ual [17][i bu] kẏnt.

xxiii. [18][am eredẏc tŷr en agkẏvarch.]

1. Puẏbẏnnac a ardo tŷr ẏn aghẏuarch talet pedeŷr ceẏnnẏauc [19]ẏr nep pẏeẏfo′ ẏ tŷr a cheẏnnẏauc [20]am pob kǒys [21][or] a [22]arder [b] [23]ar aghẏuarch ẏr brenhŷn.′

xxiv. [24][am emtervẏnv ew hŷnn.]

1. O deruŷd ẏmderuẏnu [25]ẏ rug deu [26]ur [27]gẏmreẏnt am tŷr [28][a daẏar] [29]ar neẏll [30]reẏ ẏn teruẏnu hŷt racu ar [31]lleẏll hŷt ẏma a tẏgu o bop [32]reẏ [33]ẏna ẏ [34]mae ẏaun ẏr gẏureẏth rannu′ deuhanner.

xxv. [35][am dwŷn maen tervŷn honnedẏc.]

1. Puẏbẏnnac adẏco maen teruŷn [36][a uo honneẏt] [37]ẏ rug duẏdrew talet [c] un ugein ardec′ ẏ berchen [38][naǒc] ẏ tŷr a camlurǒ ẏr [39]brenhŷn ac [40]ẏ uellẏ am ford a gatwo [41]ẏ teruŷn gan [d] emẏl ẏ′ ford.

xxvi. [42][hŷnn ew messvr gwestva e brenŷn e gaẏaf o vaenavl rŷd.]

1. Messur gwestua [43]ẏ brenhŷn ẏn amseṛ gaẏaw [44]o [45]uaẏnaul rŷd [46]sew ẏu [47]hŷnnẏ pun march [48]or blaut goreu adẏuo arẏ tŷr

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[a 49] duŷn ẏ
[b/50] achamlǒrǒ yr arglǒyd.
[c/51] chǒeugeint
[d/52] ennill [53]y naill

---

[1] *C.* [2] maenaǒr *D.* [3]′y dyly y brenhin *D.* [4] yn *K.* [5] o *B.* [6] *B.C.D.K.* [7] *not in B.K.* [8] o *B.C.K.* [9]′′ *not in B.* [10]′byd *D.* [11] *C.* [12] o *D.K.* [13] *D.C.* [14]′ẏ berchen *B.* – berchennaǒc *D.C.K.* [15] tir *K.* [16] yngystal a *D.* [17] *K.* [18] *C.* [19]′i perchen *K.* [20] o *D.* [21] *D.* [22] ardo *K.* [23] ac *B.C.* [24] *C.* [25] *not in K.* [26] wyr *D.B.C.* [27] *not in K.* [28] *C.* [29] ac *D.B.C.* [30] *not in B.K.* [31] llall *D.B.C.K.* [32] pleit *D.B.C.K.* [33] llyna

XXI. THE TUNC OF A FREE MAENOL.

1. From every free maenol, the king is to have a vat of mead, nine hand-breaths in length diagonally; if mead be not obtained, two of[a] bragot; and, if bragot be not obtained, four of ale.

2. There is not to be an extinguished erw in register land.

XXII. OF MEER BREACH THIS IS.

1. Whoever shall destroy a meer between two trevs, by ploughing it; the king is to have the [13]eight oxen that ploughed it, and the plough and the irons, and the worth of the ploughman's right foot, and the worth of the driver's left hand; and four-pence to the owner of the land: and the meer to be restored to its former state.

XXIII. OF PLOUGHING LAND SURREPTITIOUSLY.

1. Whoever shall plough land surreptitiously, let him pay four-pence to the owner of the land, and a penny for every furrow that is ploughed; [b]and surreption-fine to the king.[b]

XXIV. OF DEFINING OF MEERS THIS IS.

1. If a meer is to be defined between two men of equal rank, in respect to land and soil, and one party set out the meer there, and the other here; and each party swear thereto: then it is right for the law to share.

XXV. OF REMOVING A PUBLIC MEER STONE.

1. Whoever shall remove a public meer stone between two trevs, let him pay [c]eleven score pence to the owner of the land, and a camlwrw to the king; and so for a road, which may preserve a meer with [d]the side of the[d] road.

XXVI. THIS IS THE MEASURE OF THE KING'S GWESTVA FROM A FREE MAENOL.

1. The measure of the king's gwestva in winter, from a free maenol: that is to say, a horse-load of the best flour that shall

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[a][b][49] take the
[c][51] six
[b][50] and a camlwrw to the lord.
[d][52] gaining [53]either

D.B. [34]trydyd lle y rann [e *C.*] kyfreith yn *D.B.C.K.* [35] *C.* [36] *B.* honnedic *D.C.K.* [37] *not in K.* [38] *D.B.* [39]arglóyd *K.* [40] *not in D.K.* [41] *not in B.C.D.K.* [42] *C.* Kyfreith góestuar brenin *K.* [43] *not in D.K.* [44] or *K.* [45] vaenaór *D.K.* [46] *not in B.C.D.K.* [47] hen *B.C. not in D.K.* [48] o *K.* [49] *E.* [50] *D.K.* [51] *D.B.C.K.* [52] *D.C.* [53] *K.*

[1]abuuch [2][gic] [3]neu ŷch′ [4][kŷc en kev] a [5]dogŷn keruŷn [5]o ued nau nŷrnuet [6]ýnŷ hŷt [7]ŷn amrŷscoŷŵ ar gŷmeŷnt [8]arall ýnŷ llet; a seŷth dreua o geŷrch un ruŷm ŷn ebran a huch teŷrbluŷd ac enhorob hallt [8]a llet trŷ uŷs ýnŷ thewet a llestŷr emenŷn trŷ dŷrnued [9]ýnŷ hŷt [10]hep [11]ŷ uoel′ athrŷ [12]ýnŷ let′ ac onŷ ellŷr cafael hŷnnŷ punt [13]amdaneŷ a honno [14]ŷu ŷ′ punt tung a pedeŷr [15][keiniawg] arugeŷn [16]ŷ wassanaŷthwŷr′ ŷ brenhŷn.′′ [17][Ac] onŷ ellŷr [18]cafael [19]hŷnnŷ [20][yn ued] duŷ [21]o uragaut [22]onŷ [23]ellŷr [24][kaffael] [25]ŷ bragaut′ pedeŷr [26]o gŵrŷw. A hŷnnŷ [27]adau o bop [28]maŷnaul rŷd [29]ŷr brenhŷn.

II. Sew ual ŷ rennŷr ŷ punt [30]honno chweugeŷnt ŷr bara a trŷ ugeŷnt ŷr [31]llŷn a trŷ ugeŷnt ŷr [32]enllŷn.

XXVII. [33][OR MAENOLŶD KAETH E DELEŶR KŶMEŶNT A HŶNN.]

I. Or [34]maŷnolŷd caeth ŷ dŷlŷr deu daŵn [35]buŷt pob bluŷdŷn.

II. Ŷ gaŷaw huch deŷrblŵŷd allestŷr emenŷn trŷ dŷrnued [36][o] hŷt [37]a thrŷ [38][o] llet a dogŷn kerŵŷn o [39][a uragaut] [40]ŷ bo′ nau dŷrnŵed [41]ene [42]hŷt] [43]ŷn amrŷscoŷŵ a dreua o [44][b geirch] un rŵŷm ŷn ebran a chwethorth [44][arhugeint] o[45][r] uara goreu atŷuo arŷ tŷr; [46]o bŷd gwenŷth [47][ar y] dŷr chwech onadunt ŷn beŷllŷeŷt onŷ bŷd gwenŷth [48]tŷr chwech [49][o nadunt] ŷn rŷnnŷon [50]pedeŷr [51]onadunt [52]parthar neuad a duŷ [53]parth ar′ ŷstauell′′ ac ŷn gŷulet ac o [54][pen] elŷn hŷt arŷdurn ac ŷn gŷndewet ac na [55]plŷceŷ ŷr eu dalŷ [56][o] [57]erbŷn [58]ŷ [59]deu emŷl adŷn a geneuho tan [60]ŷnŷ neuad [61]ŷ nos′ honno′′ neu geŷnnŷauc ŷ[62][r] [63]dŷn [64]aŷ kŷnneuho drosdau.

III. Messur daun buŷt ŷr haw [65][yŵ] mollt teŷrbluŷd a mannat emenŷn cŷŵlet ar dŷsgŷl letaw [66]a uo′ ŷnŷ trew achŷndewet ac ŷ bo [67]deu uoeldŷrnuet ŷndau a chwethorth arugein [68]or rŷŵ uara [69]a [70]dŷwedassam nŷ′ uchot [71][c a chŷnnullau] a uo o [72]ludŷn

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[a] [73]wrac [b] [73]hŷd [c] [74]keulau llaeth

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[1] ac eŷdŷon *B.* [2] *C.B.* [3] *not in B.* [4] *C.* [5] *not in K.* [6] yn *K.* [7] i *K.* [8] *not in D.K.* [9] *not in K.* [10] *not in K.* [11] *not in B.* [12] o *D.* 'let heb avel *K.* [13] amdanaŵ *D.K.* [14] aelwŷr *B.C.* '– *D.K.* [15] *K.* [16] yn gŵasaneth *K.* ''ŷr swŷdwŷr. *C.* [17] *D.C.* [18] cael *K.* [19] y med *D.B.C.* [20] *K.* [21] yn *K.* [22] neu *D.* [23] cheffŷr *B.* [24] *C.* cael *K.* [25] *not in K.* [26] or *D.* [27] *not in K.* [28] maenaŵr *D.K.* [29] adaŵ ir *K.* [30] *not in C.* [31] enllŷn *C.K.* [32] llŷn. *C.K.* [33] *C.* [34] maenoreu *D.K.* [35] *not in D.* [36] *D.* [37] *not in B.C.* [38] *D.* [39] *B.C.* [40] *not in B.* [41] *B.K.* [42] *B.* yndi *D.C.* [43] *not in K.* [44] *D.B.C.K.* [45] *D.B.C.* [46] or *D.* [47] *D.* [48] *not in*

grow on the land; [4]the carcase of[f] a cow or an ox; a full vat of mead, nine hand-breadths in its length diagonally, and as much [8]again in breadth; and seven thraves of oats, of one band, for provender; a three year old swine; a salted flitch of three finger-breadths in thickness; and a vessel of butter, three hand-breadths in depth, not heaped, and three in breadth; and if these cannot be obtained, a pound is to be paid in lieu of them; and that is the tunc pound; and twenty-four pence to the king's servants. If that quantity of mead cannot be obtained, two of bragot; if bragot be not obtained, then four of ale. And that shall come to the king from every free maenol.

2. The manner in which that pound shall be shared is, six score pence for bread; three score for liquor; and three score for enllyn.

XXVII. FROM BOND MAENOLS THE AMOUNT DUE IS AS FOLLOWS.

1. From the bond maenols two [a] 'dawnbwyds' are due yearly.

2. The winter: a three year old swine; a vessel of butter, three hand-breadths in depth, and three in breadth; a full vat of [a] bragot, nine hand-breadths in length diagonally; a thrave of [b] oats, of one band, for provender; [44]twenty-six loaves of the best bread that shall grow on the land; if it be wheat land, six of them of fine flour; if it be not wheat land, six of them of groats; four of them for the hall, and two for the chamber; they are to be as broad as from the elbow to the wrist, and so thick as not to bend in holding them by the edges; and a man to kindle a fire in the hall that night, or a penny to the person who shall kindle it for him.

3. The measure of the summer dawnbwyd is, a three year old wether; a dish of butter as broad as the broadest dish in the trev, and two hand-breadths in thickness; twenty-six loaves of such bread as we have mentioned before; [c]and to collect[f] what there

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[a 73]malt, [b 73]corn, [c/74]to curdle the milk

D. [49] *D.B.C.* [50///]dwy onadvnt parth ar estavell a pedeyr parth ar newad *C.* [51] *not in K.* [52]yr *D.K.* [53/]ir *K.* [54] *B.C.* [55]plyccoent *B.C.D.K.* [56] *K.* [57]her0yd *D.K.* [58]eu *D.B.C.K.* [59] *not in B.K.* [60///]y nos honno yny neuad *D.* [61/] *not in K.* [62] *B.C.D.K.* [63]nep *B.* [64]a *C.* [65] *D.B.C.K.* [66/] *not in C.D.* [67]d0y *D.C.K.* [68]o *B.K.* [69]re *C.* [70/]dywespuyt *B.K.* [71] *B.C.K.* [///]a *D.* [72]aniueil *K.* [73] *E.* [74] *A.E.*

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[a] Literally 'a victual-render.'

[1]blŷth [2][e perchennogŷon] [3]ynŷ drew′ ŷ gŷt [4]ac eu′ godro unweŷth ynŷ dŷd [5]ac na odroher [6]namŷn ŷr′ un weŷth [7]honno′′ [8]y′′′ cossŷn a [9]wneler [10]or llaeth hunnó′ heb urac [11][ac] heb ebran hep [a]dŷn ŷ gŷnneu tan.

IV. Maer a chŷghellaur a dŷlŷant kŷlch [12][[b]vn weith] ynŷ [13]bluŷdŷn′ [14][ar veibyon eillon y brenhin] a deuwas [15]gan bop un [16][o nadunt] [17]ac ŷr′ kŷghellaur [18]dewŷs ŷ tŷ [19]ac nŷ dŷlŷant kŷlch ŷr haw.′

XXVIII. [20][AM VEŶCHŶOGŶ GWREŶC O LLŶGRŶR E TRAETHA HŶNN.]

I. Reŷ ŷ sŷd [21]ar [22]pedrus am ueŷchŷogŷ gwreŷc [23]o llŷgrŷr′ [24]pa beth a dŷlŷir amdanaó aŷ [25]uŷnepwerth aŷ [26]ynteu galanas. [27][E] kŷureŷth a dŷweŷt [28]panŷu galanas a [29]dŷlŷŷr amdanau [30]a llŷna ŷu ŷr achaus′ [31]ŷn ŷ trimŷs kŷntaw ŷ bŷd gwŷn ew ac [32]ŷna ŷ bŷd′ traŷan [33]galanas [34]arnau;′ [35]ŷn ŷr′ [36]eŷl trimŷs′ ŷ bŷd rud [37]ew ac [38][yna] [39]ŷ bŷd′ deuparth galanas arnau [40]ac ynŷ trŷmŷs dŷwethaw ŷ bŷd cŷulaun [41]ew [42]oŷ aŷlodeu ac [43]o eneit′ ac [44][yna] ŷ bŷd [45]galanas kubŷl′ [46]arnaó.

II. Reŷ adŷweŷt nat ŷaunach talu galanas gur [[47]ymdanaó [48]ef] [49]no galanas′ gwreŷc canŷ wŷs beth ŷu [50]ew aŷ gur aŷ gwreŷc [51]ŷ gŷureŷth a dŷweŷt [52]bot ŷn′ [53]ŷaunaw [54]barnu ŷn ol ŷ peth [55][penhaf] a bot galanas gur arnau′ [56]a hŷnnŷ′ [57][hŷt] ynŷ uedŷdŷer; [58]allŷna ŷr achaus′ pob dŷn aholer [59]ŷ alanas′ a dŷlŷir ŷ [60]enwŷ erbŷn′ ŷ henó [61]na gur uo na gwreŷc ac na ellŷr enwŷ nep [62]erbŷn′ ŷ henó ynŷ uedŷdŷer′′ ac urth hŷnnŷ ŷ mae [63]dŷr ŷ uot [64]ynteu′ [65]ar [66]ureŷnt [c]gur [67]ynŷ uedŷdŷer.

III. [68][Ac] o hŷnnŷ′ [69][allan] ynŷ [70]uo seŷthmluŷd ŷ [71]dŷlŷ ŷ tat′ tŷghu a thalu drostau [72]eŷthŷr na [73]dŷlŷ talu na dŷruŷ na chamluró ŷr brenhŷn drostau kanŷ dŷlŷ [74]ŷ brenhŷn [75][d]na dŷruŷ na chamlóró′ am annodeu′′ [76]nac am weŷthret [77]dŷn ynóŷt′ ac

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[a][78]dŷm [b][79]dóŷweŷth [c][80]y beichogi [d/81]dim

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[1] *not in B.* [2] *B.C.* [3′]e tref oll *B.C. not in K.* [4′]ai *K.* [5′′]*not in C.* [6′]ont *K.* [7]yny dyd *K.* [8]a *B.* ar *C.K.* [9′]gaer ar hynny *K.* [10′]o henne o laeth *B.C.* o holl brytllaetheu y dref un weith yny dyd gyt ar bara *D.* [11] *D.* [12] *C.D.* [′]pob bluyden un weyth *B.* [13] *not in K.* [14] *D.B.K.* [15]i *K.* [16] *B.C.* [17′]ar *K.* [18′]bieu dewis. *K.* [19′]*not in C.* [20] *C.* Beichigi góraic. *K.* [21] *not in K.* [22] petruster *J.* [23] or *D.* [′]*not in J.K.* [24] *not in D.J.K.* [25] uỳnepwarth *B.C.* [26] *not in B.C.D.J.K.* [27] *B.C.D.* [28]y mae *D.* [29]delir *D.* [30′]a *J.* sef achaós yó *D.B.* – hynny *J.K.* [31] *not in B.* [32] *not in K.* [′]y telir *J.* [33′]y galanas *J.* [34] ymdanaó *D.* *not in K.* [35′]ar *B.* yny *J.K.* [36′]trimis perued *J.K.* [37] *not in B.J.K.* [38] *D.* [39′]*not in K.* [40] *not in J.* [41] enteu *B.* *not in J.K.* [42] o *B.C.D.J.K.*

may be of milch animals possessed by all within the trev, and to milk them once in the day, and only that once; the cheese made from that milk; without malt; without provender; without [a] a person′ to kindle a fire.

4. The maer and canghellor are to have a progress [b] once in the year, [14]upon the king's aillts,′ each attended by two servants; and the canghellor to choose his house: and they are not to have a progress in the summer.

XXVIII. OF THE FŒTUS OF A WOMAN, IF INJURED, THIS TREATS.

1. Some are doubtful with respect to the fœtus of a woman, if injured, as to what is due for it; whether gwyneb-werth or galanas. The law says, that galanas is due for it; and for this cause: during the first three months, it is white, and then the third of a galanas is to be on it; during the second three months, it is ruddy, and then two parts of a galanas are to be on it; and, during the last three months, it is perfect in its members and life, and then a full galanas is to be on it.

2. Some say, that it is not more right to pay the galanas of a man than that of a woman for it, since it is not known what it is, whether male, or female; the law says, that it is most right to decide from the higher subject, and that the galanas of a man is to be on it; and that until it be baptized; and this is the cause: every person, whose galanas is required, is to be named, whether male or female; and no one can be called by name until baptized; and therefore it is conclusive that it should have the privilege of a [c] male, until baptized.

3. From that time onward, until he be seven years of age, his father is to swear and pay for him; except the payment of dirwy, or camlwrw, for him, to the king; because the king is not to have any dirwy, or camlwrw,′ for an error [76]nor for the act of an

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[a′78]any thing [b 79]twice [c 80]fœtus, [d′81]thing,

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[43] *not in B.C.J.K.* ′y byd eneit yndaỏ *D.* [44] *D.J.* [45]′gỏbyl alanas *J.* [46]ymdanaỏ. *D.* [47] *D.B.C.J.K.* [48] *B.C.* [49]′noc ŷt un *B.C.* noc vn *D.J.K.* [50] *not in C.D.J.K.* [51] *not in D.J.K.* [52]′y mae *D.* panyỏ *K.* [53] iaỏnach *D.J.K.* yỏ *D.* [54]′bot *K.* galanas gỏr arnaỏ kanys iaỏnaf [yỏ *J.*] barnu yn ol y peth pennaf *J.K.* [55] *D.B.C.* [56]′*not in K.* [57] *C.* [58]′kanys *J.K.* [59]′*not in B.* [60]′holi herỏyd *J.K.* [61]′ac ny wybydir *J.* –na– *K.* [62]′′yny vedydyer erbyn y enỏ *D.* [63]′*not in J.K.* [64] ef *D.* [65] vrth *C.* [66] uaint *K.* [67]′*not in J.K.* [68] *C.* [69] *B.C.D.* [70] *not in J.* [71]′dylyant *J.K.* [72] dyeithyr *D.J.K.* [73] dylyant *J.K.* [74] *not in C.* [75]′′am anodeu dim *J.K.* [76]′*not in B.* [77]′ynuyt dim *J.* [78] *B.* [79] *E.K.* [80] *D.B.C.J.* weichogi *K.* [81] *D.B.J.K.*

nat oes buŷll ganthau ŷnteu: ew adŷlŷ [1]hagen dŷeŷssŷwau′ ŷ colledŷc or eŷdau.

IV. O ben ŷ seŷth [2]blŷned allan ew [3]ehun [4]a dŷlŷ′ [a]tŷghu dros [5]ŷ weŷthret′ aŷ dat bŷeu talu canŷs ŷna [6]ŷda [7]a dan lau [8]ŷ berŷglaur′ ac ŷ [9]cŷmer [b]gwedeu arnau.

V. Or pan anher [10][y] mab ŷnŷ uo pedeŷr [11]bluŷd ardec′ ŷ dŷlŷ uot urth noe ŷ tat aŷ dat ŷn argluŷd arnaó ac nŷ dŷlŷ cosp arnau namŷn [12]ón ŷ dat ac nŷ dŷlŷ [13]medu un geŷnnŷauc [14][oe da] [15]ŷn hŷnnŷ o amser [16]namŷn′ [17]a uedho ŷ tat ac nŷ [18]dŷlŷir marudŷ [[19]vot [20]arnau] [21]keuoet maru′ [[22]en [23]henne o amser] namŷn bot [24]ŷn eŷdau ŷ tat [25]ŷ da [26][oll] [27]a uo ŷnŷ [c]warchadu′ [28][canes] ŷ tat′′ ŷn hŷnnŷ o amser a dŷlŷ ateb drostau [[29]am [30]pob peth.]

VI. [31]O [32]bŷd maró ŷ tat [33][yn] ŷ wluŷdŷn gŷntaw ŷ ganer ŷ mab [34]ew ehun a a ŷ mreŷnt [35]ŷ dat.′

VII. Nŷ dŷlŷir talu ebedŷu mab [36]nŷ uo pedeŷr bluŷd ardec [37]aŷ dat ŷn uŷó gwedŷ [38]ŷd [39]eleŷ′ ŷ mreŷnt ŷ dat ew aŷ tal.

VIII. Ŷm pen ŷ [40]petwaret [41]ardec [42]wluŷdŷn′ ŷ dŷlŷ ŷ′′ tat duŷn ŷ uab [43]ar ŷr argluŷd aŷ orchŷmŷn ŷdau ac ŷna ŷ [44]dŷlŷ ŷnteu′ gurhau [45]ŷdau [46][ef] abot urth ureŷnt [47]ŷ argluŷd ac [48][ef] ehun [49]bŷeu [50]ateb drostau [51]o bop [52]haul [53][or] a [54]ouŷnner ŷdaó [55]ac [56][ef] ehun [57]bŷeu medu ŷ da′ ac nŷ dŷlŷ [58]ŷ tat ŷ uaŷdu [59][o hynny allan] móŷ noc estraun ac os maed gan guŷnau or mab [60]racdau ew [61]a uŷd dŷruŷauc ac′ a wna ŷaun [62]ŷdau oŷ [63]sarhaet.

IX. [64]O bŷd maru [65][y] mab o [66][e]bedeŷrbluŷd [67]ardec allan ac na bo edŷuet ŷdau ŷ argluŷd [68]bŷeuuŷd ŷ da [69]ŷn gubŷl ac a dŷlŷ bot ŷn lle mab ŷdau a marudŷ uŷd ŷ tŷ. [70][Ereill adyweit na byd maródy o vn, namyn o dyn a vo maró o agheu deissyuyt heb etiued idaó, ac heb gaffel kymynnu yr eidaó.] Ac or oet

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[a] [70]talu [b] [71]góed Duó [c] [72]ardelv

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[1]′dieissiwaó hagen *D.* [2] ulóydyn *K.* [3]′a delŷ e hón *C.* [4]′bŷeu *B.J.K.* [5]′taó *J.K.* [6] ir a *K.* [7] *not in D.J.K.* [8] *not in K.* ′er effeŷrŷat *B.C.* [9] byd *J.K.* [10] *D.B.* [11]′ardec o ulóydeu *K.* [12] cosp *J.* [13] *not in B.* [14] *D.B.K.* [15]′*not in J.* [16] ont *K.* [17]′*not in D.* [18] dele *B.C.J.K.* [19] *J.* [20] *B.C.J.K.* [21]′yn *J.* gyhyt *J.K.* [22] *B.* a *J.K.* [23] *B.J.K.* [24] *not in C.* [25]′′oll y da ef kanys *J.* [26] *B.D.K.* [27]′*not in B.D.K.* [28] *B.D.K.* [29] *B.C.D.K.* o *J.* [30] *B.C.D.J.K.* [31] Or *D.* [32] deruŷd *B.* [33] *D.C.* [34] *not in B.J.* [35]′*not in D.* [36] yny *D.B.C.J.K.* [37]′′ac yna ymae iaón yr *D.* [38] r *K.* ′ef *J.* [39] el enteu *B.C.K.* [40] pedeir blóyd *J.* [41]′bluŷden ar dec *B.C.* [42] *not in J.K.* [43] att *J.K.* [44]′mae iaón idaó *J.* [45] er

idiot,[f] and he is not endowed with reason: he must, however, indemnify the sufferer for his property.

4. At the end of seven years, he himself is to [a] swear for his acts, and his father is to pay; for then he shall come under the hand of his confessor, and shall take [b] duties upon himself.

5. From the time when a boy is born, until he shall be fourteen years of age, he is to be at his father's platter, and his father lord over him, and he is to receive no punishment but that of his father; and he is not to possess one penny of his property during that time, only in common with his father; and no [a] 'marw-dy' accrues by his dying within that period; for his father owns all his property which may be in his [c] custody; since his father during that time is to be responsible for him for every thing.

6. If the father die in the first year after the boy is born, he succeeds to the privilege of his father.

7. No ebediw is to be paid for a boy under fourteen years of age, his father being alive: after he succeeds to the privilege of his father, he shall pay it.

8. At the end of the fourteen years, the father is to bring his son to the lord, and commend him to his charge; and then the youth is to become his man, and to be on the privilege of his lord: and he is himself to answer to every claim that may be made on him; and is to possess his own property: thenceforward his father is not to correct him, more than a stranger; and, if he should correct him, upon complaint made by the son against him, he is subject to dirwy, and is to do him right for the saraad.

9. If the son die after fourteen years of age, and leave no heir; his lord is to possess all his property, and to be in the place of a son to him, and his house becomes a marw-dy. [70] Others say, that there is no marw-dy, but that of a person who dies of sudden death, without an heir, and without being able to bequeath the

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[a] [70] pay [b] [71] duty to God [c] [72] arddelw;

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argluŷd *B.K.* oe – *D.* y – *J.* [46] *C.* [47] yr *K.* [48] *D.B.C.K.* yna *J.* [49] a dyly *D.J.K.* [50] bot *J.K.* [51] am *J.K.* [52] peth *K.* [53] *D.J.* [54] holer *J.K.* [55] *not in J.K.* [56] *D.B.C.* [57] adyly *D.* [58] *not in J.* [59] *D.B.* [60] *not in J.K.* [61] *not in J.K.* [62] yr mab *D.B. not in C.* [63] sarhaet ac a vyd dirŏyus. *J.K.* [64] Or *D.J.* [65] *K.* [66] *D.B.J.K.* [67] *not in J.* [68] a deily *J.* a dyly *K.* [69] o *J.* [70] *D.* [71] *D.B.C.J.K.* [72] *C.*

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[a] Literally 'a dead-house': by which is understood the goods of a person dying without heirs, or intestate; which goods became the property of the lord.

hunnó allan ỏ bỏd un ureỏnt a bonhedỏc canhuỏnaul canỏt oes ureỏnt ỏdaó [1]namỏn ỏ uonhed, ac nat [2]esgỏn ỏnteu [3]ỏ′ mreỏnt ỏ tat ỏ nỏ uo maru ỏ dat: ac na bỏd marchauc nep ỏnỏ [a]esgỏnno.

XXIX. [4][GWERTH BONHEDỎC KANHWỎNAVL EW HỎN.]

I. [5]Gwerth bonhedỏc canhuỏnaul ỏu teỏrbuó a trỏugeỏnmóu [6]o warthec.′

II. Ỏsarhaet [7]ỏu teỏrbuó a trỏ ugeỏnt [7]o arỏant.

III. Os gur arteulu uỏd [7]ỏnteu [8]ỏ werth ỏu′ pedeỏrbuó a petwar ugeỏn móu.′′

IV. Ỏ sarhaet [9]ỏu pedeỏr buó [b]a pedwar′ ugeỏn [10][o] arỏant.′′′

XXX. [11][AM KỎVREỎTH MERCH AỎ DỎLỎET EW HỎNN.]

I. Merch wedỏ bedỏdỏer ỏnỏ [12]uo seỏthmlóỏd nỏ dỏlỏ mỏnet ỏn llló.

II. Or pan anher [13][hitheu] ỏnỏ uo deudeg mluỏd [14]ỏ dỏlỏ uot′ urth noe ỏ tat.

III. [15]Oỏ deudec mluỏd′ allan [16]ỏ dau′ broneu a chedor arneỏ ac ỏ [17]blodeuha ac [18]ỏna ỏ bỏd oet [19][idi] ỏ rodỏ ỏ ór: ac o hỏnnỏ allan kenỏ [20]chafo [21][hi] ór [22][hi] [23]ỏ dỏlỏ medu [24][ar] ỏr eỏdỏ ac nỏ [25]dỏlỏ bot′ urth noe ỏ tat [26][o henne allan] [27]onỏt [c]ew [28][ehun] aỏ′ mỏn: ac nỏ dỏlỏ [29]ỏ tat talu [30]amobỏr dros ỏ uerch o nỏt [31][ef] ehun a uỏd [32]rodỏat arneỏ [d]canỏs pob [32]rodỏat [33][a vo] [34]ar wreỏc a dỏlỏ talu ỏ hamobỏr [e]neu ỏnteu a gỏmero kỏmhendaut ỏ gan ỏ wreỏc a roder ỏ ur.′

IV. [35]O deruỏd [36][i ór] duỏn gwreỏc [37][en] lathlut o dỏ ỏ that [38]hỏt ỏn′ tỏ arall ac [39]ỏno kỏsgu genthỏ gur ỏ tỏ hunnó [40]a dỏlỏ talu′ [41]ỏr amobỏr onỏ chỏmer [42]uach [43]ỏ gan ỏ gur aỏ duc [44]ỏn llathlut [45]arỏ dalu.′

[a 46]estynno. [b′ 46]ac [c 47]hi

[d′ 48]os ef a vyd rodyat arnei kymeret veicheu y gan y neb ae kymero.

[e′ 49]o ny chymer veicheu [50]ar y dalu′ [51]y gan y′ neb y roder idaó.

[1′] *not in K.* [2] aa *J.* [3] ar *D.* [4] *C.* [5′′′] *not in J.* [6′] *not in B.D.K.* [7] *not in K.* [8′] *not in C.* ′′pedeirbu a phedwar ugeinmu vyd y werth. *D.B.* [9] uyd *K.* [10] *B.C.* [11] *C.* [12] *not in K.* [13] *D.C.* [14′] ny dyly vynet y *J.* [15′] O hynny *J.* [16′] y dyly dyuot *D.* [17] dyly blodeuaó *D.* [18] *not in K.* [19] *D.B.C.J.* [20] roder *K.* [21] *D.* y rodi y *J.* hi i *K.* [22] *D.J.K.* [23] a *B.C.D.J.K.* [24] *J.* [25′] byd *J.* [26] *B.* wedy hynny *J.*

property.[f] From that age onward, he is of the same privilege with an innate boneddig; for he has no privilege, excepting his descent, as he ascends not to the privilege of his father until his father's death: and no one is a [a] 'marchog' until he shall [a] ascend.

XXIX. OF THE WORTH OF AN INNATE BONEDDIG THIS IS.

1. The worth of an innate boneddig is three score and three kine.

2. His saraad is three kine, and three score of silver.

3. If he have a family, his worth is four score and four kine.

4. His saraad is four kine, [b] and four[f] score of silver.

XXX. OF THE LAW OF A DAUGHTER, AND HER RIGHTS, THIS IS.

1. From the time a girl is baptized, until she shall attain the age of seven years, she is not to be put to her oath.

2. From the time of her birth, until she be twelve years of age, she is to be at her father's platter.

3. From her twelfth year onward, mammæ et crines et menses apparebunt; and then she is become of age to be given to a husband: and, from that time forward, if she have not had a husband, she is to possess her own property, and is not to remain at her father's platter, unless [c] he shall will it: and the father is not to pay amobyr for his daughter, [d] unless he himself gave her away; because every giver of a woman is to pay her amobyr; [e] or else receive satisfaction from the woman that is given to a man.[f]

4. If a man take away a woman clandestinely from her father's house to another house, and there sleep with her; the owner of that house is to pay the amobyr; unless he take surety from the man, who brought her away clandestinely, for paying it.

[a 46] deliver. [f 46] and a [c 47] she

[d f 48] if he shall be the giver of her, let him take sureties from the person who shall take her.

[e f 49] unless he take sureties for the payment from the person to whom she shall be given.

[27f] onis *K.* [28] *D.B.J.* [29] *not in D.* [30] *not in K.* [31] *C.* [32] rodyaȣdyr *D.* [33] *D.* [34] *not in B.* [35ff] *not in J.* [36] *K.* [37] *B.* [38f] i *K.* [39] yna *D.K.* [40f] ai tal *K.* [41] y *D.B.C.K.* [42] ueỳchỳeu *B.K.* mach *D.* arnaȣ *D.B.K.* [43] *not in K.* [44] i *K. not in D.* [45f] *not in B.D.K.* [46] *K.* [47] *D. not in J.* [48] *J.K.* [49] *D.B.C.* [50f] arnav *C.* [51f] or *B.*

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[a] A horseman.

v. Ynỳ deudec mluỳd ỳ dỳlỳ gwreỳc blodeuau [1][yny] [2]megỳs ỳ [3]dỳwedassam nỳ′ uchot′′ ac oỳ deudec mluỳd hỳt ỳ[4][m] pedeỳr [5][blȯyd] ardec ỳ dỳlỳ uot heb ueỳchỳogỳ ac o [6][e] [7]bedeỳr [8][blȯyd] ardec′ [9]hỳt ỳn′ deugeỳnt [10][mlȯyd] ỳ dỳlỳ ỳmduỳn ac o hỳnnỳ allan nỳt a galanas arneỳ [11]ac nỳt a′ llu [12]arneỳ [13][pryt] na bo plant ỳdỳ canỳs dỳheu [14][yȯ] na bỳd [15]uỳth.

XXXI. [16][AM WADV MAP AỲ KỲMRỲT EW HỲN.]

I. Puỳbỳnnac a uỳnno [17]gwadu mab ỳn gỳureỳthỳaul nỳt [18]reỳt ỳdau′ ỳ wadu ỳnỳ dỳcher [19]ỳdau [20]ỳn gỳureỳthỳaul′ gesseuỳn′′ canỳt reỳt ỳ nep atep [21]ỳn anolo kanỳs anolo ỳu pob peth nỳ uo kỳureỳthỳaul.

II. [22]Pa wreỳc bỳnnac a uỳnno duỳn mab ỳn gỳureỳthỳaul ual hỳn ỳ [23]mae [24][ỳavn] ỳdỳ′ ỳ duỳn [25][y] dỳuot hỳ [26]ar mab [27]hỳt ỳr egluỳs ỳ bo [27]ỳ guỳdua ỳndỳ [28]a dỳuot hỳt [29][ar] ỳr allaur′ a dodỳ ỳ llau deheu [30][ỳdỳ] ar ỳr allaur [31][ac] ar creỳrỳeu ar llau assu [31][idi] ar ben ỳ mab [32]ac [33]ỳ uellỳ tỳghu ỳ Duȯ ỳnỳ blaen ac ỳr allaur honno [34]ac ỳr′ creỳrỳeu [35]da ỳ sỳd arneỳ ac ỳ uedỳt ỳ mab [36]nas [37]rỳ [38]creus′ tat ỳ callon [39]mam ỳ mab [40]hun [41]ỳman′ namỳn ỳ gur [42][hȯnn] [43]ar gur′ [44]erbỳn ỳ henȯ′ [45]ỳm kallon ỳ.′ [46]Ual [47]hỳnnỳ′ ỳ [48]dỳlỳir duỳn mab ỳ Gỳmro.

III. [49]Ac [50]ỳ′′ ual hỳn ỳ dỳlỳir duỳn mab ỳ alltud dỳuot [51][hỳt] ỳr egluỳs ỳ cỳmero [[52]ef [53]e] [54]duuỳr suỳn′ [55]aỳ [56]uara eferen′ [57][yndi] ac ỳna ỳ [58]duỳn ỳdau [59][ynteu] megỳs′ ỳ [60]dỳwetpuỳt uchot. [61][Ac] ỳna ỳ [62]mae [63]ỳaun′ ỳr tat gwneuthur un o deupeth aỳ kỳmrỳt [64]ỳ mab′ ỳn gỳureỳthỳaul aỳ [65][ynteu] [66]ỳ wadu [67]ỳn gỳureỳthỳaul.′

IV. Os ỳ wadu [68]a uỳn′ [69][ỳdav] [70]ỳaun ỳu ỳdau′ dỳuot [71]hỳt ỳr egluỳs [72]rỳ [73]dỳwedassam nỳ′ uchot a′[74][c yna] dodỳ [75]ỳ lau deheu [76][idaȯ] ar ỳr allaur′ [77][ac] ar creỳrỳeu auo arneỳ ar llau assȯ ar ben ỳ mab [78]ac [79]ỳ uellỳ tỳgu′ ỳ Duȯ [80]ỳnỳ blaen′ ac ỳr allaur honno [81]ac ỳr′ creỳrỳeu da ỳsyd arneỳ ac ỳr Gur aỳ [82]gwahanȯs ew o creedỳgaeth [83]tat a mam′ [84]nas [85][re] [86]creus

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[1] *D.* [2] mal *C.* [3]′dywetpȯyt *D.* [4] *B.C.* [5] *D.B.C.J.K.* [6] *D.B.K.* [7]′dyna *J.* [8] *D.B.C.K.* [9]′yny vo *D.* [10] *D.B.C.J.K.* [11]′na *D.* [12] *not in B.D.* [13] *J.K.* [14] *D.B.* [15] idi. *D.B.C.K.* yna. *J.* [16] *C.* Kyfreith am ȯadu map bellach. *K.* [17] diwat *D.* [18]′eỳdau *B.* [19]′′yngyntaf idaȯ *J.* [20]′*not in B.* [21] y *D.* [22] Py *D.* [23]′dyly *D.K.* [24] *C.J.* [25] *J.* [26] a *K.* [27] *not in J.* [28]′*not in B.J.K.* [29] *C.* [30] *C.J.* [31] *J.* [32] *not in J.* [33] *not in D.K.* [34]′ar *D.* [35] *not in C.* [36] na *D.J.K.* ′chreaȯd *D.* [37] *not in B.C.* [38] greaȯd *J.K.* [39]′*not in J.K.* [40] hȯnnȯ *D.* [41] *not in B.D.C.* [42] *D.K.* hȯnnȯ *J.* [43]′*not in K.* [44]′*not in B.D.J.K.* [45]′enỳ challon hỳ *C.* [46]′ac e *B.* uellỳ *B.D.K.* ′′*not in J.* [47] hỳn *C.* [48] mae ỳavn *C.*

5. In her twelfth year a woman ought to menstruate, as we have said above, and from her twelfth unto her fourteenth year, she ought to continue without pregnancy; from her fourteenth year unto her fortieth year she ought to bear children; and, from that time forward, she is not liable to galanas; and she is not to be put to her oath that she shall not have any more children; for it is certain that she never will.

XXXI. OF DENYING AND RECEIVING A SON THIS IS.

1. Whoever may will to deny a son lawfully, is not required so to do, unless he be first lawfully affiliated to him; since it is not necessary to answer a nullity: for every thing is a nullity that is not lawful.

2. Whatsoever woman may will lawfully to affiliate a child, thus it is right for her to do: to come with the child to the church wherein her burying place is, and approach the altar, and place her right hand upon the altar and the relics, and her left hand upon the head of the child, and so swear, to God first, and by that altar, and by the sacred relics thereon, and by the baptism of the child, that no father has formed in the womb of its mother this present child, but such and such a man, naming him, in her womb. In this manner is a child to be affiliated to a Cymro.

3. And thus is a child to be affiliated to an alltud: to come to the church in which he shall take the holy water and the sacramental bread, and there affiliate it to him, like as it has been said above. And then it is right for the father to do one of two things; either to receive the child lawfully, or else to deny him lawfully.

4. If he will to deny him, it is right for him to come to the church we have already mentioned, and there place his right hand upon the altar and the relics thereon, and his left hand upon the head of the boy, and so swear, to God first, and by that altar, and by the sacred relics upon it, and by the Being who formed him by the agency of father and mother, that he never procreated

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49 *not in C.* 50 *not in D.K.* 51 *D.B.C.* 52 *B.C.* 53 *B.C.D.J.K.* 54 vara offeren *D.* 55 a *J.* 56 dǒfyr sǒyn *D.* 57 *D.B.J.K.* 58 mae dylyet idi dǒyn y mab ual *J.K.* 59 *D.B.* 60 dẏwespuẏt *B.* dywedassam ni *J.* 61 *J.K.* 62 dyly *K.* 63 *not in D.* 64 *not in K.* 65 *D.* 66 *not in J.* 67 *not in J.* 68 *not in K.* 69 *C.* 70 ual hynn y gǒedir *J.K.* 71 *not in D.K.* 72 a *B.J. not in K.* 73 dywetpǒyd *J.* 74 *J.K.* 75 ar yr allaǒr y laǒ deheu *K.* 76 *J.K.* 77 *K.* 78 athyngu uelly *J.* 79 *not in D.K.* 80 yngyntaf *D.* 81 ar *B.* 82 gǒahanaǒd *D.J.K.* 83 mam athat *K.* 84 na *D.J.K.* 85 *B.J.K.* 86 chreaǒd *D.J.K.*

[1]ew ŷ mab hunnó ŷg kallon [2][y] góreic [3][honno] erŷoet ac nat oes [4][un] dauŷn [5]oŷ waet [6]ew ŷndau onŷt [7][adaó] o Adaw.

v. O deruŷd ŷdau [8]ŷnteu ceŷssŷau oet [a]amŷ lór [9]nŷs dŷlŷ [b]namŷn hŷt trannoeth.′

vi. O deruŷd ŷdŷ hŷtheu [10]ceŷssŷau oet [11]ŷ′ geŷssŷau creŷrŷeu [12]nŷ dŷlŷ [13]hŷ oet [14]namŷn trŷdŷeu canŷ dŷlŷ [15]hŷ geŷssŷau [16]creŷrŷeu namŷn ŷnŷ kŷmut hunnó.

vii. O deruŷd ŷ tat gwadu mab o genedŷl gwedŷ dŷcher ŷdau nŷ [17]eŷll hunnó [18]gafael tat [19]uŷth [20][o gŷfreith] wedŷ hŷnnŷ.′ [21]Sew [22][pa] [23]achaus [24]ŷu ŷ uam aŷ duc [24]ew ŷn gŷureŷthŷaul [25]ŷr tat aŷ [26]gwadus [27]ynteu [28]yn gyfreitha6l] ac urth hŷnnŷ nŷ [29]eŷll [30]hŷtheu ŷ duŷn ew ŷ tat arall′ eŷlweŷth [31]uŷth [32]ŷ tat [33]rŷ gwadus′ [34][ynteu] ŷn gŷwreŷthŷaul nŷ bŷd karrdŷchwel ŷnteu [35]ar hunnó [36]vŷth′ draŷgeuŷn canŷt atwna [37]ŷ gŷureŷth a wnel.

viii. [38]Ŷ mab hunnó [39]weŷthŷon urth genedŷl ŷ uam [40]ŷda ŷ ureŷnt [41]ac [42]o llad ew dŷn [43]kenedŷl ŷ uam [44]aŷ tal [45]ŷ′ deuparth [46]ŷr alanas [47][ar traean] arnau ŷnteu [48]ŷn llourud [49]ac [50]o lledŷr ŷnteu [51]óŷnt a dŷlŷant′ deuparth [52]ŷ alanas [53]ew. A hunnó [54]aelwŷr [55]ŷn′ un [56]o [57][trŷ] dŷgŷn goll cenedel.

ix. [58]Arall ŷu [59]beŷ darfeŷ ŷ [60]ur′ llad [61]gur [62]arall a [63]meŷchŷeu o [64]genedŷl [65]ŷ′ llowrud′′ ar [66]ŷr alanas a chŷn [67]talu [68][or kenedel] ŷr alanas [69][y] duŷn [70]oŷ uam [71]ŷ llowrud′ [72][ef] ŷ tat arall [73]ŷ gŷureŷth a dŷweŷt panyó ŷ genedŷl a [74]ueŷchŷus ar ŷr alanas [75][a] bŷeu ŷ talu o deu achaus o wneuthur [76]hŷ gŷwlauan′ [77]hŷt tra uu [78]ew ar [79]eu breŷnt [80]huŷ ac o′ dŷlŷu talu or nep a [81]ueŷchŷus.

x. Trŷdŷt ŷu o rodŷ Cymraes ŷ alltud [82]a bot mab ŷdŷ or alltud′ a llad [83]o hunnó dŷn′ deuparth ŷr alanas adau ar genedŷl ŷ uam [84]ŷ traŷan arŷ llowrud [85]a hŷnnŷ′ urth nat oes kenedŷl

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[a/86]hyt trannoeth [b 87]oet′ [88]kaffel vn oet.

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[1] *not in C.J.* [2] *J.K.* [3] *K.* [4] *J.* [5] o *C.* [6] *not in B.D.J.K.* [7] *J.* [8] ef *J. not in B.* [9] nŷ *B.D.* [10]′*not in J.* [11] 6rth *D.* [12] nyè *J.* [13] *not in B.D.J.K.* [14] onit *K.* [15] eu *J. not in B.D.C.K.* [16] *not in J.* [17] all *K.* [18] gael *K.* [19]′guedŷ henne uŷth *B.* [20] *D.* [21] *not in J.K.* [22] *C.* [23] *not in K.* [24] *not in J.K.* [25] ar *D.* [26] góadaód *D.J.K.* [27] *J.* [28] *J.K.* [29] all *K.* [30]′ynteu gael tad *K.* – gaffel – yr *J.* [31] *not in C.J.K.* [32] ar *J.* [33]′ae góadaód *D.J.K.* [34] *D.C.K.* [35]′vyth ar hónnó *D.B.* [36] *not in J.K.* [37] *not in B.C.D.J.K.* [38] Ar *J.* [39] góedy hynny *J.* [40] e bŷd *B.C.J.K.* [41] *not in J.K.* [42] or *D.J.* [43]′*not in J.K.* [44] a *B.C.D.* [45] *not in B.C.* [46] ŷ *B.* [47] *D.B.C.* adaó ar genedyl y uam – *J.K.* [48] y

that child in the womb of that woman, and that there is not one drop of his blood in him, except from Adam.

5. If he seek for time [a]for his oath,[/] he is not to have, [b]except until the morrow.[/]

6. If the woman seek time to fetch relics, she is to be allowed only three days; for she is not to seek relics except in that cymwd.

7. If a father deny a child to be of his kindred, after he has been affiliated to him; such child can never after, by law, obtain a father. The cause is, that his mother has lawfully affiliated him to a father, who also has lawfully denied him; and, therefore, she can never affiliate him a second time to another father; and he cannot revert to the father who has already denied him lawfully: for, the law will not do again what it has done.

8. That boy shall then rank, as to his privilege, with the kindred of his mother: and, if he kill a person, the kindred of his mother must pay two parts of the galanas, and the third be on himself, as a homicide; and, if he be killed, his mother's kindred are to have two parts of his galanas. And that is called one of the three severe losses of a kindred.

9. Another is, if a man kill another man, with sureties from the kindred of the murderer for the galanas, and before the kindred shall have paid the galanas, the mother of the murderer affiliates him to a different father; the law says, that the kindred that gave surety for the payment of the galanas are bound to pay it, for two causes: his committing the crime whilst he remained on their privilege; and because they are bound to pay who have given surety.

10. The third is, if a Welsh female be given to an alltud, and she should have a son by the alltud, and that son kill a person; two parts of the galanas fall upon the kindred of his mother;

[a/86] until the morrow, [b 87] time[/] [88] any time.

D.B.C.J. ehun y *K.* [49] *not in C.D.K.* [50] or *D.J.* [51] wŷntew *C.* [/]kenedyl y vam a dyly *D.B.J.K.* y *D.* [52] oe *D.* [53] *not in B.D.J.K.* [54/]yû *D.B.J.K.* [55] *not in C.* [56] or *J.* [57] *B.C.D.J.K.* [58] Ar eil *D.* [59/]or *J.* o *K.* [60] dyn *D.* [61] *not in B.D.* [62] ûr arall *D.K.* [63] meichaû *D.J.K.* [64/]r *J.K.* [65//] *not in C.* [66] *not in J.* [67] dyuod oet *J.K.* [68] *B.* [69] *J.K.* [70] o *C.D.* [71/] *not in J.K.* [72] *D.* [73] *not in J.K.* [74] veichaûd *D.J.K.* [75] *K.* [76/]yr alanas *J.* [77] *not in B.D.J.K.* [78] *not in J.K.* [79] i *K.* [80/]a *J.* [81] veichaûd. *D.J.K.* [82/] *not in C.* [83/]dyn o hûnnû *D.B.* [84] ar *B.C.D.J.K.* [85/] *not in K.* [86] *J.K.* [87] *B.C.J.K.* [88] *D.*

[1][yr] tat [2]aẏ talo. A hunnŏ a elwẏr [3]ẏn warthec dẏuach [4]urth uot ẏn′ [5]dẏr [6]dẏueẏchẏau arẏ gwarthec [7]hẏnnẏ kanẏs ar warthec′ ẏ telẏt pob tal gẏnt.

XI. Ẏ deuuab [8]rẏ dẏwedassam nẏ uchot un [9]ureẏnt ac un [10]sarhaet [11]ac un [12]werth′ ẏnt a bonhedẏc canhuẏnaul [13][os Kymraes vyd eu mam os alltudes vyd eu mam alltudyon vydant ŏynteu.]

XII. Mab doolew [14]auẏd a mab dẏodew. Sew ẏu mab [15]doolew mab a dẏwet gwreẏc ar [16]ẏ thauaut leuerẏd [17]ẏ uot ẏn uab ẏ ur′ [18]ac nas dẏco ẏr dẏgẏn [19][hŏnnŏ aelwir mab dolef a] hunnŏ a ellẏr ẏ wadu pan uẏnher.

XIII. Mab dẏodew ẏu mab a dẏco gwreẏc [20]ẏ ur ẏn gẏureẏthẏaul′ a [21][e] dẏodew [22]or gur hep ẏ wadu′ un dẏd a bluẏdẏn nẏ [23]eẏll ẏ wadu o hẏnnẏ allan [24]ẏnẏr ẏg′ bẏth. [25]Ac o deruẏd ẏ hunnŏ gwneuthur kẏwlaŏan [26][kyn pen yvlŏydyn wedy dycker] nẏ ellẏr ẏ wadu [26][ef] ẏnẏr ẏg canẏ waduẏt [27]ar yr eẏng [28][yny diŏycker y gyflauan] urth ẏ uot ẏn uab dẏodew.

XIV. [29]Ket boet′ [a]breẏnt ẏ′ tat ẏ uab [30][o] alltudes [31]aẏ wadu o honau alldut uẏd ẏ mab [32][o hynny allan.]

XV. [33]Ket boet alltud a uẏnno gwadu′ mab Cẏmraes [34]aẏ wadu′ bonhedẏc canhuẏnaul [35]uẏd [36]ẏ mab′ [37][o hynny allan] kanẏs urth ureẏnt ẏ uam ẏ bẏd [[38]pob mab gŏedy′ [39]e [38]gŏatter] [40]o hẏnnẏ allan.′

XVI. Tat a [41]eẏll gwadu [42]ẏ uab [43][diodef] trannoeth wedẏ [44]ẏ dẏwẏco ẏ gẏwlauan drostau os mẏn [45][hyt ympenn y vlŏydyn wedy dycker idaŏ.]

XVII. O deruẏd ẏ tat rodẏ da ẏr meẏthrẏn [46][y] mab ny dyly ẏ wadu [47]o hẏnnẏ allan′ [[48]kanys [49]y [48]trydyd kymeryat′ [50]arnaŏ [48]yŏ [51]ar uab′ [52]rodẏ da er e ueythrẏn.]

XVIII. [53]O deruẏd maru [54]ẏ tat [55][y] penkenedẏl a [56]eẏll ẏ wadu arẏ seẏthuet [57]oẏ genedẏl ual′ ẏ gwadeẏ ẏ tat [58][bei byŏ]

[a′59]y [60]brenhin a vo

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1 *D.* 2 idaŏ ae *J.* –a *K.* 3 *not in K.* 4′kanys *J.K.* 5 wŷr *B.* 6 meichaŏ *D.J.* 7′*not in J.K.* 8 a *D.J.K.* 9 werth *C.J.K.* 10 vreẏnt *C.J.K.* werth *D.B.* 11′*not in C.J.K.* 12 sarhaet *D.B.* 13 *D.* 14 *not in J.K.* 15 deol *K.* 16 *not in J.K.* 17′*not in J.K.* 18 *a chasm here in C.* 19 *D.* 20′*not in B.J.K.* yngyfreithaŏl y wr *D.* 21 *D.B.K.* 22′*not in J.K.* 23 ellŷr *B.* all *K.* 24′*not in B.D.J.K.* 25 *not in J.K.* 26 *D.* 27 en *B.J.K.* 28 *D.* 29′Keffoet *D.* Ket bo *K.* *this section follows the*

and one third on the murderer; and that because there is no kindred of the father to pay it. And that is called cattle surety; because cattle are given as sureties: for with cattle every payment was formerly made.

11. The two sons, whom we have spoken of above, have the same privilege, the same saraad, and are of the same worth, as an innate boneddig, [18]if their mother be a Welshwoman; if their mother be an alltud, they are also alltuds.′

12. There is a son by declaration, and a son by sufferance. A son by declaration is a son whom the mother affirms, orally, to be the offspring of a man, but without bringing it to the test: [19]such is called a son by declaration,′ and may be denied at any time.

13. A son by sufferance is a son whom a woman lawfully affiliates to a man, and is suffered by the man to remain a year and a day undenied; from thenceforward, he cannot, [24]in a strait,′ ever deny him. And if that son commit a crime, [26]before the end of the year, after he is affiliated,′ he cannot be denied in the strait, since he was not denied openly, [28]until the crime shall be redressed,′ as being a son by sufferance.

14. Though [a]there might be privilege belonging to′ the father of the son of a female alltud; yet, by his being denied by the father, that son is an alltud thenceforward.

15. Though it might be that an alltud should will to deny the son of a Welshwoman; upon denial the son becomes an innate boneddig thenceforward: for every son, after being denied, ranks according to the privilege of his mother.

16. A father may deny his son [43]by sufferance,′ on the morrow after he has made amends for his crime, if so minded, [45]until the end of the year after he is affiliated to him.′

17. If a father give property for rearing a son, he is not to deny him thenceforward: for, one of the three acknowledgments of a child is giving property for his rearing.

18. If the father die, the chief of the kindred may deny him, with six of his kindred, in the same manner as the father might

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[a′59]the [60]king may be

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two next in D. [30] *D.* [31] a *J.* [32] *J.K.* [33′]Os alltut awatta *D.B.J.K.* [34′]*not in B.D.J.K.* [35] yǒ *J.* [36′]hǒnnǒ *J.K.* [37] *J.K.* [38′] *D.B.J.K.* [39] *B.* [40′]*not in B.D.* [41] dichaǒn *D.J.* all *K.* [42] *not in D.* [43] *D.* [44] *not in B.D.J.K.* [45] *D.* [46] *J.* [47′]wedy hynny *J.* [48′] *D.B.J.K.* [49] *D.* [50] *J.* [51′] *B.K.* [52] *B.* [53′′] *not in J.* [54] *not in D.* [55] *D.B.K.* [56] all *K.* [57′]yn vn funut ac *B.* – wed – *D.K.* [58] *D.B.K.* [59] *J.K.* [60] *D.B.J.K.*

ac ynŷr un egluŷs a seŷth [1]wyr [2][ganthaŭ] o oreugwŷr ŷ genedŷl [3]gan eu′ llŭ [4]ŭynteu bot ŷn lan ŷ lŭ ew.

xix. Onŷ bŷd penkenedŷl [a]un gur arugeŷnt′ o oreugwŷr ŷ genedŷl [5]oŷ wadu.′

xx. [6][Herŭyd] [7]kŷureŷth gwŷr Powŷs dec [8][wyr] a deugeŷnt [9]ŷ wadu′ mab o genedŷl.′′

xxi. Nŷ [10]eŷll [11][y] nep [12][or] [13]a dŷgŭŷdho tŷr [14]ŷ mab ŷnŷ laŭ ŷ wadu [15][yr y yrru o honaŭ ac] nŷ [16]eŷll braut gwadŭ ŷ gŷlŷd [17][rac i ŭadu yr i erŭ o honaŭ:] [18]ac [19]onŷ bŷd braut′ nŷ [20]eŷll [21][e] keuŷnderŭ [22]y wadu er i′ [b] erŭ: [22]ac ni dyly nep or′ [23]y [22]digŭydo [23]y [22]tir yni laŭ i ŭadu rac i ŭadu′ [c] er i erŭ o honaŭ:] [24]ac onŷ bŷd keuenderŭ nŷ eŷll [25][ŷ] kŷuŷrderŭ [26][e wadu] [27]rac ŷ wadu′ ŷr [d] ŷr [e] eŷdau′ onadunt:′′ ac nŷ dŷlŷ nep [28][y wadu] or a dŷlŷo trew ŷ tat ew gwedŷ [29]ŷ gwater [30]nŷ dŷlŷant ŷ wadu.′′′

xxii. O deruŷd bot reŷ o genedŷl mab ŷnŷ wadu ac ereŷl ŷnŷ gŷmrŷt [31]ŷaunaw ŷu credu ŷr nep ŷ sŷd ŷnŷ gŷmrŷt gan eu llŭ nat ŷr gobŷr nat ŷr gwerth ŷ maent ŷnŷ gŷmrŷt′ canŷs gnotaw ŷu gwadu mab ŷr trew ŷ tat.

xxiii. Pob braut a [32]eŷll gwadu ŷ chwaer onŷt ŷn unlle [33]sew ŷu [34]hŷnnŷ′ [35]pan ranher′ da [36]ŷ mam [37]neu ŷ tat [38][a hi] [39]o [40]cheŷs y gwadu [41]hŷtheu ŷr ŷ ran or da′ [42][rac rannu da y mam ae that a hi] nŷ ellŷr.

xxiv. Ac [43]ŷ uellŷ pob alltud a [44]eŷll gwadu ŷ uraut neu ŷ chwaer [45][os mynn] onŷt rac kŷuran da [46]ac uŷnt eu tat neu eu mam′ neu rac [47]dŷwuŷn [48]eu kŷwlauan.

xxv. Val hŷn ŷ dŷlŷir kymrŷt mab ŷg kenedŷl: ŷ tat ehun a [49]eŷll [50]ŷ gymryt′ gwedŷ as dico ŷ uam [51]ŷdau [[52]en keureŷthŷaul′ [53]gysseuin] onŷ bŷd [54]ŷ tat [55]ŷ penkenedŷl ar ŷ seŷthuet [56]a

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[a′ 57]degwyr adeugeint [b 58]yrr o honaŭ
[c 58]o honaŭ ar y yrr [d′ 59]i erŭ [e 60]erw

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[1] *not in K.* [2] *D.B.K.* [3′]ai *K.* [4] *not in K.* [5′]ae gŭatta. *D.B.K.* [6] *D.B.K.* [7] *not in B.K.* [8] *D.B.K.* [9′]a watta *D.B.K.* [10] digaŭn *J.* all *K.* [11] *D.* [12] *J.K.* [13] y *D.B.J.K.* [14] *not in B.* [15] *J.* [16] all *K.* [17] *K.* [18] *not in K.* [19′] *not in J.* [20] all *K.* [21] *B.* [22′] *J.K.* wadu yr vn onadunt *D.* [23] *J.* [24′′] *not in D.* [′′′–] *J.* [25] *B.* [26] *B.K.* [27′] *not in K.* [28] *D.B.K.* [29′′′] henne. *B.* [30′′′] *not in D.K.* [31′] gan eu llŭ nat yr gŭerth nac yr gobyr y maent yny gymryt *D.* – gobŷr nat – guerth – *B.K.* – nac – *J.* iaŭn [haf *B.J.K.*] yŭ credu y rei yssyd yny gymryt *D.B.J.K.*

deny him, if living, and in the same church, having seven of the best men of his kindred to swear that his oath is pure.

19. If there be not a chief of the kindred, [a] twenty-one[/] of the best men of his kindred are to deny him.

20. According to the law of the men of Powys, fifty men are to deny a son to be of the kindred.

21. No one, into whose hand the land of the son would fall, can deny him, [15]to oust him therefrom: and[/] a brother cannot deny another, [17]lest he deny him for his erw of it:[/] and, if there be no brother, a first cousin cannot [22]deny another, for [b]his erw:[/] and no one to whom his land would fall is to deny him, lest he deny him [c]for his erw of it:[/] and, if there be no first cousins, a second cousin cannot deny another, lest he deny him for [d]the [e]property:[/] and no one is to deny another, who might succeed to the property in consequence of such denial.

22. If there be some of the kindred of a son denying him, and others receiving him, it is most right to believe those receiving him, if they swear, that it is not for reward nor for worth, that they receive him: because it is most common to deny a son for his patrimony.

23. Every brother may deny a sister, except in one case; that is, when the property of the mother, or of the father, is to be shared; if, on account of her share of the property, he attempt to deny her, to prevent sharing the property of the mother and father with her, it cannot be done.

24. In like manner, every alltud may deny his brother, or his sister, if he will; except on account of sharing in the property of their father, or of their mother, or making amends for [48]their crime.

25. Thus a son is to be received as of kin: the father himself may receive him, after he is lawfully affiliated to him by his mother: if the father be not alive, the chief of the kindred, with

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[a/57] fifty men [b/58] driving him from it:
[c/58] to drive him from it: [d/59] his erw: [e 60] erw:

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32 digaȣn *J.* all *K.* 33/*not in J.* 34 henne *B.* 35/rac rannu *J.K.* 36 eu *J.* 37 a *J.K.* 38 *J.K.* 39 or *D.* /*not in J.* 40 keissir *D.B.K.* 41 hi *D.* 42 *K.* 43 *not in D.J.K.* 44 all *K.* 45 *J.K.* 46/eu tat neu eumam ac ȣynt *D.* – mam – tat – *B.* – y tad – *K.* – mam ae tat – *J.* 47 divȣynaȣ *J.K.* 48 *not in K.* 49 dichaȣn *J.* all *K.* 50/gymryt y mab *J.K.* 51 *not in D.J.K.* 52/*B.D.J.K.* 53 *J.* 54 *not in B.D.J.K.* 55 idaȣ *D. not in B.J.K.* 56/*not in D.* 57 *D.* 58 *J.* 59 *K.* 60 *B.*

[1]eỳll ỳ gỳmrỳt′ [2][a henne] [3]o oreugwỳr ỳ [4]genedỳl′ [[5]a [6]sef ual y kymerir] [7]ỳ pen kenedỳl bỳeu kỳmrỳt′ duỳlau ỳ mab [8]ỳ rung ỳ duỳlau ỳnteu a [9]roỳ cussan ỳdaŏ canỳs [10]cussan ỳu aruỳd kerennỳd′ ac wedỳ hỳnnỳ [11]roỳ [12][y] llau deheu′ ỳ[12][r] mab ỳn llau ỳr hỳnaw or gwỳr [13]ereỳll a [14]roỳ o hunnŏ cussan [15]ỳdau ac [16]ỳ uellỳ o [17]lau ỳ [17]laŏ hỳt [18][ar] ỳ [19]gur dỳwethaw. Onỳ bỳd penkenedỳl "ŏn gur arugeỳnt′ o oreugwỳr ỳ genedỳl a[20][c odyna] kỳmrỳt ỳ mab or [21][[b] gŏr] auo ỳn lle [22]ỳr argluỳd erbỳn ỳ lau [23][e] deheu [24]aỳ [25]roỳ ỳn llau ỳr hỳnaw or gwỳr′ [26][hynny a rodi o [27]hŏnnŏ gussan idaŏ ae gymryt o [27]hŏnnŏ [28]yn y laŏ [29]e deheu] [30]a roỳ or hỳnaw′ ỳn llaŏ ỳr eỳl [31][gŏr] [32]hynaw [33][a rodi [34]o hŏnnŏ [35]gussan heuyt′ idaŏ] ac [36]ỳ uellỳ′ o lau ỳ lau hỳt [37][ar] ỳ [38]gur dywethaw.

xxvi. Herwỳd gwỳr Powỳs [39][o ny byd na that na phen kenedyl] dec [39][wyr] a deugeỳnt aỳ kỳmer [39][ac ae gŏatta.]

[Ac y velly y tervynant cyvreithiau y ŏlad.]

BOOK THE THIRD.

[LLYVYR PRAŏV.

RHAGLITH.]

[[40]Hewel [41]da vap Kadell tewỳssavc Kemrỳ a [42]devỳnnvs attav chwegwỳr o pob kantref eg Kemrỳ [43]oll hỳt e Tỳ Gwỳn [44]ar Daf′ en Dỳvet a hennỳ or gwỳr doethaf en ekevoeth e pedwar onadvnt en lleegỳon ar dev en escolheỳgỳon. [45]Sef achavs e dwcpwỳt er escolheỳgỳon′ raç dodỳ or lleegỳon pethev a [46]veỳ en erbỳn er escrethvr glan. [47]Ac e′ sef amser e doethant eno pethevnos a mỳs [48]or Garawỳs [49]ac esef achavs e doethant eno e Garawỳs′ vrth na delỳ nep na dewedwỳt kam naỳ gwnevthvr en er amser [50]gleỳndỳt hvnnv.

[a′ 51]degwyr a deugeint [b 52]gwỳr

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[1] digaŏn *J.* all *K.* [2] *B.* [3]′*not in J.K.* [4] genedyl ae kymer *D.* [5] *J.* [6] *D.B.J.K.* [7]′kymryt or penkenedyl *D.B.J.K.* [8] *not in K.* [9] rodi *D.B.J.K.* [10]′arŏyd kerennyd yŏ cussan *D.B.J.K.* [11] rodi *D.B.* ′y *J.* rodi or pen kenedyl *J.K.* [12] *D.* [13] *not in J.K.* [14] rodi *D.B.J.K.* [15] ir map *J.K.* [16] *not in D.J.K.* [17] hynaf *K.* [18] *B.D.* att *J.* [19] *not in J.K.* [20] *D.* [21] *D.B.J.K.* [22] *not in D.J.* [23] *B.* [24]′*not in K.*

six, may receive him, and those of the best men of his kindred; and, thus he is to be received: the chief of the kindred is to take the hands of the child between his own hands, and give him a kiss; for a kiss is a sign of affinity; and then to place the right hand of the child in the hand of the oldest of the other men, who is also to give him a kiss; and so from hand to hand unto the last man. If there be no chief of the kindred [a] twenty-one [a] of the best men of the kindred; and the [b] man who shall be in the place of the lord, is to take the boy by his right hand, and put it into the hand of the oldest of those men, who is to give him a kiss; and that man is to take the child in his right hand, and give him into the hand of the next in seniority, who is also to give him a kiss; and so from hand to hand unto the last man.

26. According to the men of Powys, [33] if there be neither father nor chief of the kindred,' fifty men are to receive, and deny a child.

[And so terminate the laws of the country.]

BOOK THE THIRD.

[PROOF BOOK.

PREFACE.]

Howel the good, son of Cadell, prince of Cymru, summoned to him six men from every cantrev in all Cymru, to the White House on the Tav, in Dyved, and those of the wisest men in his dominion; four of them laics, and two clerks. The cause for bringing the clerks was, lest the laics should introduce what might be contrary to the holy scripture. And the time of their assembling there was the six weeks of Lent; and the cause for their coming there in Lent was, that no one ought to speak or to do wrong at that time of purity.

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[a] [51] fifty men [b] [52] men

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[25] rodi *D.B.J.* [26] *D.B.J.* [27] honaŏ *J.* [28] erbŷn *B.J.* [29] *B.* [30] ae rodi *D.B.J.K.* [31] *D.B.J.K.* [32] nessaf idaŏ *J.K.* [33] *D.B.K.* [34] *not in K.* [35] heuyt gussan *K.* [36] *not in D.K.* ' – *J.* [37] *D.B.K.* [38] *not in K.* [39] *D.B.J.K.* [40] *C.D.K.* [41] *not in C.D.* [42] dyuynnaŏd *D.K.* [43] *not in D.* [44] *not in C.D.* [45] *not in D.* [46] uo *K.* [47] *not in D.* [48] *not in C.D.* [49] *not in D.* [50] *not in K.* [51] *D.* [52] *E.*

Ac ena [a]ededrỳchassant e kỳvreỳthỳev [1]ar hon a veỳ re trom [2]y chosp′ o nadvnt ỳ [3]hescavỳnhav ar hon a veỳ re [4]eskavỳn onadvnt′ ỳ hachwanegv: peth or kỳvreỳthỳev a adassant val edoeỳdỳnt peth arall a [5]vỳnnassant ỳ emendav′ ereỳll [6]a dỳleassant en kvbỳl′ [7]ac ereỳll o newỳd a ossodassant.′

Ac ena e dodassant [8]Hewel [9]da a hennỳ o doethỳon [10]ev hemendỳth ar nep a kam arvereỳ or kỳvreỳthỳev hennỳ ac′ ar er arglwỳd [11]aỳ semvteỳ [12]ỳr vn [13]onadvnt namỳn kan dvvndep kỳnnvlleỳtva kỳmeỳnt [14]ac awu eno.′ [15]Er eỳl [16]emendỳth a dodassant ar er arglwỳd [17]aỳ rodeỳ ac′ ar [18]e dỳn′ [19]aỳ kỳmereỳ [20]arnaȣ teỳlỳgdavt egneỳdỳaeth ar nỳ gwỳpeỳ teỳr kolovỳn kỳvreỳth a gwerth gwỳllt a dof ac aperthỳn [21]attadvnt.

[22]Agȣedy gȣneuthur o [23]honunt y kyfreitheu ual y tebygynt [24]eu bot yn deilȣg, [25]yd aeth′ Howel [26]da ac escob Mynyȣ, ac escob Assaf, ac escob Bangor ac [27]y am hynny yny vu ar y drydyd ardec o athraȣon adoethon ereill o leygyon ac [28]yd aethant hyt yn Ruuein y gymryt aȣdurdaȣt [29]pab Ruuein y gyfreitheu′ Howel. Ac yna y [b]darllewyt kyfreitheu Howel [30]rac bronn pab Ruuein, ac y bu uodlaȣn y pab udunt [31]ac y rodes y aȣdurdaȣt udunt;′ ac y doeth Howel [32]ae gedymdeithon′ adref. Ac yr hynny [33]hyt hediȣ [34]yd ydys yn daly o gyfreitheu Hoȣel [35]da.

KYFREITH AM YNGNEIDIAETHEU YNAT.′′

Pwỳ bỳnnac avỳnho [36]kỳmrỳt egneỳdỳaeth [37]arnaȣ val [38]hỳn emae [39]ỳavn ỳdaȣ′ gwỳbot e llỳvỳr hvn val e bo teỳlvng ỳdaȣ kỳmrỳt egneỳdỳaeth a phan gwelo ỳ athro ỳ vot en teỳlvng [40]ellỳget [41]ar er egnat llỳs ef′ [42]ar egnat llỳs pỳev ỳ provỳ ac os gwỳl en teỳlvng entev pỳev ỳ [43]ellvng ef [44]ar er arglwỳd ar arglwỳd pỳev estynnv [45]ỳdav entev egneỳdỳaeth′ ac en varnedỳc e [46]vravt a varnho [47]entev o hennỳ allan: ac entev [48]pỳev rodỳ pedeỳr arvgeint ỳr egnat llỳs enỳ obỳr. O dervỳd ỳdav entev barnv kam [48]vravt o hennỳ allan nỳ delỳ [49]entev ỳ tavavt onỳs

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[a] [50]i dechreusant [b] [50]doeth llyfyr

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[1] yr *D.* [2]′*not in C.* [3] lleihau *D.K.* [4]′vechan *D.K.* [5]′emendanassant *D.K.* [6]′o gȣbyl a dileassant *D.* [7]′*not in D.K.* [8]eu *D.* hemelltith Howel *D.K.* [9]*not in C.D.* [10]′*not in D.K.* [11] a *D.K.* [12]*not in D.* [13] or kyfreitheu hynny *D.K.* [14]*not in K.* ′a honno. *D.* [15] Ar *D.K.* [16] emelltith *D.K.* [17]′*not in K.* [18]′yngnat *K.* [19] a *D.K.* [20]*not in C.K.* [21] attunt. *D.* arnadunt. *K.* [22]′′*not in C.* [23] nadunt *K.* [24]*not in K.*

And then they [a] examined the laws: such of them as might be too severe in punishment, to mitigate; and such as might be too lenient, to render more rigorous: some of the laws they suffered to remain unaltered; others they willed to amend; others they abrogated entirely; and they enacted some new laws.

And then Howel the good and those wise men denounced their malediction upon such as should pervert those laws; and upon the lord who should change any one of them, except with the consent of an assembly as large as that which met there. Another malediction they denounced upon the lord who should confer, and upon the person who should undertake judicial authority, without knowing the three columns of law; and the worth of wild and tame animals, and whatever pertains to them.

And after they had constituted the laws as they considered to be fitting, Howel the good, and the bishop of Menevia, the bishop of Asaph, and the bishop of Bangor, together with others, making thirteen in number, of teachers and of other wise men, of the laity, went to Rome to obtain the authority of the pope of Rome for the laws of Howel. And there [b] were read the laws of Howel in the presence of the pope of Rome, and the pope was satisfied with them, and gave them his authority; and Howel with his companions, returned home. And from that time until the present day, the laws of Howel the good are in force.

THE LAW OF THE FUNCTIONS OF A JUDGE.

Whosoever may will to undertake judiciary functions, it is right for him to understand this book, so that it may be fitting for him to accept judicial functions; and when his teacher shall find him to be competent, let him commend him to the judge of the court; and the judge of the court is to prove him, and if he find him competent is to recommend him to the lord; and the lord is to invest him with judicial functions; and thenceforth his decisions are to be of authority: and he is to pay twenty-four pence to the judge of the court as his fee. If, from thenceforth, he should

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[a] [50] began [b] [50] the book came of

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[25] ar *K.* [26] *not in D.* [27] *not in K.* [28] ir *K.* [29] y pab i gyfreith *K.* [30] ger *K.* [31] *not in K.* [32] ar gŏyr hynny gitac ef *K.* [33] *not in D.* [34] ir *K.* [35] *not in D.* [36] *not in K.* [37] *not in C.K.* [38] *not in K.* [39] *not in D.* — *K.* [40] gollyget *D.K.* [41] ef ar yr ygnat llys *D.K.* [42] yr *K.* [43] ollŏg *D.K.* [44] att *D.* [45] ygneityaeth idaŏ *D.K.* [46] varn *D.K.* [47] *not in D.* [48] *not in K.* [49] *not in D.K.* [50] *K.*

prŷn ŷr ŷ werth kŷvreŷth. O dervŷd em wŷstlav [1]ac entev ae vot′ [2]entev ar [3]er ŷavn ef a delŷ [4]wŷnepwarth ŷ gan e nep a emwŷstlo ac ef a chamlvrv ŷr arglwŷd. Nŷ delŷ egnat kŷmrŷt gwŷstŷl [5]onŷs mŷn ehvn gwedŷ del oe vravt le′ [6]ac nŷ delŷ [7]kŷmrŷt ŷ gan leŷc onŷt kan adav bravt avo gwell [8]ŷ gan [9]egnat arall′ nor [10]hon a [11]varnvs ef.[12]

[13]Ar llevŷr hvn a [14]gŷnvllvs Ẏorwerth vap Madavc o lŷvŷr [a]Kŷvnerth vap′ Morgenev [15]ac o′ lŷvŷr Gweŷr vap Rvuavn [16]ac o′ lŷvŷr Goronwŷ vap Morŷdŷc [17]a hen lyfr y Ty Gwyn:′ ac ŷgŷt a hennŷ or llŷvrev gorev [18]a kavas [19]hevŷt′ eg Gwŷned a Phowŷs a Dehevparth. Ar llŷvŷr hvn a elwŷr [20]e llŷvŷr prav sef ew hennŷ teŷr kolovŷn kŷvreŷth a gwerth gŏŷllt adof ac a berthŷn ar hŷnnŷ.

I. [21]O NAU AFFEŶTH GALANAS E TRAŶTHA HŶN.]

I. [22]Nau afeŷth galanas.

II. Kŷntaw ŷu onadunt′ mŷnegŷ ŷ dŷn aladher [23]ŷr [24]dŷn aŷ lladho′ ahunnŏ a elwŷr ŷn tauaut rud.

III. Ẏr eŷl ŷu rodŷ kŷghor [25][er den a ladho e llall] oŷ lad.

IV. [26]Ẏ trŷdŷd ŷŏ kŷssŷnnŷau [b]aŷ lad.′

Am bop un or trŷ [27]affeŷth hŷnnŷ′ [28]o gwedŷr′ llu canhur′′ [29]aŷ gwata; os [30]ŷ adew a wna talet′ nauugeŷnt′′ [31]o [32]arŷant.]

V. Petwerŷd ŷu bot ŷn edrŷchŷat.

VI. Pŷmhet ŷu kŷweŷthas ar [33]llowrud.

VII. Chwechet ŷu mŷnet [c]ŷr drew′ ŷ bo ŷ dŷn a ladher ŷndŷ [34]ŷ gŷt ar [35]llowrud.

[36]Ẏ wadu′ pob un o[37][r trŷ] hŷnnŷ llŏ deu canwŷr [38][a deleŷr] neu deunau ugeŷnt [[39]o [40]arŷant] [41]ot adeuŷr.′

[a/42]kyfreith [b/43]ac ef ae ganmaul. [c/43]i dy

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[1]′ar yngnat ac *K.* [2]ef *D.* [3]*not in K.* [4]wynebwerth *D.K.* [5]′gŏedy del oe vraŏtle o nys mynn *D.* – ir el – *K.* [6]kan *K.* [7]– y *D.* – gŏystyl *K.* [8]′*not in K.* [9]*not in D.* [10]vraŏt *D.* varn *K.* [11]varnaŏd *D.K.* [12]– i gan yngnat. *K.* [13]Y *D.* [14]gynnullaŏd *D.K.* [15]′a *D.* [16]′a *D.K.* [17]′*H. not in C.D.K.* [18]′*not in D.* [19]*not in K.* [20]*not in D.K.* [21]Kyfreith affeith galanas. *K. not in D.* [22]′Kyntaf yŏ *D.B.K.* o nadunt

pronounce an unjust sentence, he is not entitled to his tongue, unless he redeem it for its worth in law. Should a party enter into a mutual pledge with him, and he be found in the right, he is to have gwynebwarth from the person who shall have so mutually pledged with him; and a camlwrw to the lord. A judge is not to receive a pledge after quitting his judgment seat, unless he himself will it: and he is not to receive one from a laic, unless promising a more correct decision by another judge, than that pronounced by him.

And this book Iorwerth, son of Madog, collected from the book of [a] Cyvnerth, son[/] of Morgenau, and from the book of Gwair, son of Ruvon, and from the book of Goronwy, son of Moreiddig, [17] and the old book of the White House:[/] and, in addition to those, from the best books that he found likewise in Gwynedd, and Powys, and South Wales. And this book is called the Proof book; that is, of the three columns of law; the worth of wild and tame animals; and what pertains thereto.

I. OF THE NINE ACCESSARIES OF GALANAS THIS TREATS.

1. The nine accessaries of galanas.

2. The first is, to point out the person to be murdered, to the person who is to murder him: and that person is called a bloody-tongue.

3. The second is, to counsel the murderer to kill the other.

4. The third is, to consent [b] to the murder.[/]

For each of those three accessaries, if denied, the oaths of one hundred men are to deny it: if he confess it, let him pay nine score of silver.

5. The fourth is, to be a spy.

6. The fifth is, association with the murderer.

7. The sixth is, to go to [c] the trev,[/] wherein the person is who is to be killed, with the murderer.

To deny each of those three, the oaths of two hundred men are required: or twice nine score of silver, if acknowledged.

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[a] [42] law, [b/] [43] with him and praise him. [c/] [43] a house,

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D.K. naṽ affeith galanas. Sef yṽ hynny *D.B.C.K.* [23] *not in K.* [24] nep *B.* [25] *B.* [26] *not in B.C.D.K.* [27] punc *B.* [/] hynny or affeitheu *D.K.* [28] or *D.* [/] *not in B.* [//] llṽ kanṽr o gṽedir *K.* [29] [/] neu *B.* [30] *not in K.* [//] a gwneỽr taler nav vgeỽnt am pob vn onadvnt. *C.* [31] *B.* [32] *B.K.* [33] den a ladho ỷ llall. *B.* [34] *not in K.* [35] nep ae lladho. *B.* [36] [/] Am *B.* [37] *C.B.D.K.* [38] *C.* [39] *B.C.* [40] *B.C.D.K.* [41] [/] *not in B.K.* [42] *D.* [43] *B.*

viii. Seẏthuet ẏu [a] bot ẏn′ porthorduẏ.

ix. Ũẏthuet ẏu dalẏ ẏ dẏn [1][aladher] ẏnẏ del ẏ [2]llowrud ẏu lad.′

x. Nauũet ẏu gwelet [3]ẏ lad [4]ẏnẏ uẏd′ ac nas dẏfero.′′

Am pob un or trẏ hẏnẏ [5]o gwedẏr′ llũ trẏchanwẏr [6][a dav] [7]oẏ wadu′ neu trẏnau ugeẏn [8][o] arẏant [9]ot adeũẏr.′

xi. [b] [10]Reẏ adẏweẏt dẏlẏu or genedẏl ẏ da [11]hunnũ ar gwat [12]ẏ gẏt ac ew; sew achaus ẏu [13][hennẏ] urth uot ẏn achaus ẏr affeẏthẏoed hẏnnẏ ẏ lad eu car [14]ũẏ dẏlẏu onadunt huẏnteu hẏnnẏ oda ac ẏ wadu gwaet a gwelẏ allad eu car dẏlẏu onadunt [15][ũẏnteu] ẏ reẏth [16]rẏ dẏwedassam nẏ uchot: [17]ẏ gẏureẏth eẏsẏoes adẏweẏt na dẏlẏ nep [18]ẏ gwat [19]ar da [20][heuẏt] ac nas dẏlẏant [21]huẏnteu [22]ẏ gwat hunnũ [22]ar da kanẏ dẏlẏ [23]ẏ genedẏl namẏn sarhaet [24]eu car aẏ alanas; ac nat oes ẏn hẏnnẏ na [25]dẏrchaw na gossot na gwaet na gwelẏ na choll eneẏt [26]ar lle nẏ bo hẏnnẏ [27]nẏt oes na sarhaet na galanas ac [28]urth hẏnnẏ nẏ dẏlẏ ẏ genedẏl′ dẏm [29][or affeithoed uchot.] Cam ẏu gwneuthur ẏr affeẏthẏoed uchot ac urth hẏnnẏ ẏr argluẏd a dẏlẏ camlurũ [30]amdanadunt herwyd [31]meẏnt ẏr [32]affeẏth ũn yn undẏblẏc arall ẏn deudẏblẏc arall ẏn trẏ dẏblẏc canẏ bu ẏmlad ẏno [33][a] peẏ ẏmlad a ueẏ ẏno dẏruẏ [34]ẏr argluẏd a uẏdeẏ.′ Sew [35]oed ẏ′

[a′ 36]canorthuẏau e den a ladho e llall a honno a elwẏr

[b′′′ 36]Reẏ a deweẏt panẏu er kenedel e dau er arẏant a dẏwedassam nẏ uchot e keureẏth a dẏweẏt panẏu er argluẏd ẏd ant ac o guedẏr hẏt na deleẏr namen guat a sef achaus na deleẏr urth nat ẏaun e guat ar tal: a chet adeuer henne nẏ dele e kenedel dẏm canẏt oes llourudẏaeth en henne; euo hagen a dele canẏs cam ẏu guneẏthur er affeẏthẏoed uchot enteu a dele kamluru am pob un onadunt huẏ herwẏd meẏnt er affeẏth un en trẏ deblẏc arall en deu deblẏc arall en un deblẏc. Nẏ deleẏr dẏruẏ am affeẏth galanas namen camluru.

xii. Dẏruẏ emlad a deleẏr sef ẏu emlad dẏrchaf a gossot a guaet a guelẏ e trẏ peth ẏ sẏd emlad ac urth henne e mae ẏaun dẏrue amdanadunt huẏ. Sef ẏu messur ẏ dyruẏ deudeg

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1 *D.B.K.* 2′nep ae lladho. *B.* 3′lad e dẏn *C.B.* 4′*not in D.K.* ′′– *B.* 5 or *D.* ′*not in B.* 6 *C.* 7′ai gũatta *K. not in B.C.* 8 *B.C.* 9′*not in B.* 10 Ereill *K.* 11 hvn *C.D.K.* 12 *not in K.* 13 *C.* 14 *not in C.* 15 *D.K.* 16 a *D.K.* 17 *not in D.* 18 *not in C.D.K.* 19 a *C.D.K.* 20 *D*

8. The seventh is, to [a] be aiding.

9. The eighth is, to hold the person to be killed, until the murderer come to kill him.

10. The ninth is, to see the person murdered in his presence, without rescuing him.

For each of those three, if denied, the oaths of three hundred men are required: or thrice nine score of silver, if acknowledged.

11. [b] Some say, that the kindred are to have that money, together with the denial; because those accessaries being the cause of the murder of their relation, they are to have that money; and to deny blood and wound and killing of their relation, they are to have the raith which we have mentioned above: the law, however, says, that no one is to have both the denial and the money; and that they are not to have that denial and the money; since the kindred are only to have the saraad and galanas of their relation; and that in such instance there is neither assault, nor battery, nor blood, nor wound, nor loss of life; and where such do not occur, there is neither saraad nor galanas; and therefore the kindred are to have nothing from the accessaries aforesaid. It is wrong to commit those accessaries aforesaid, and therefore the lord is to have a camlwrw for them, according to the degree of the accessaries; one singly, another two-fold, another three-

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[a] [36]assist the person who shall kill the other, and that is called

[b] [36]Some say, that the silver we mentioned above goes to the kindred: the law says, that it goes to the lord; and, if denied, that nothing but the denial is required; because it is not right to require denial and payment: and though it should be acknowledged, the kindred are to have nothing, for there is no murder in that; he however is to have it, for it is wrong to commit those accessaries; he is to have a camlwrw for each of them according to the degree of the accessary, one three-fold, another two-fold, another singly. A dirwy is not due for being accessary to galanas, only a camlwrw.

12. A dirwy is due for fighting: fighting is assault and battery, and blood, and wound, the three things that constitute fighting; and therefore it is right to pay dirwy for them. The amount of

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[21] *a chasm here in C.* [22] nar *D.K.* [23] *not in D.K.* [24] i *K.* [25] drychaf *D.K.* [26] a *K.* [27] nat *K.* [28] na dlyant *K.* [29] *K.* [30] ymdanadunt *D.* amdanunt *K.* [31] *not in K.* [32] affeithoed *D.* [33] *D.* [34] uydei yno ir arglŏyd. *K.* [35] yŏ *D.K.* [36] *B.*

messur [1y 2dirŵy] 3teŷr puntʼ neu 4deudec muŵʼ messur camluru teŷr buŵ neu nauvgeŷnt arŷant.

xii. Pŵýbýnnac auo llowrud galanas cubŷl a 5dýguŷd arnaŵ. 6Ac ual hŷn ŷ rennŷr galanas 7[y] traŷan arŷ llowrud 8ac ar ŷʼ tat 9ar uam 10ŷ gŷt ac ew 11o bŷdan bŷu ;ʼ ac o hŷnny ŷ deuparth arnau ew ar traŷan arŷ tat ar uam ; 12[ac] or traŷan 13adaŵ arŷ 14[vam ar] 15tat duŷ geŷnnŷauc 16[a daŵ] arŷ tat ac un arŷ uam.

O deruŷd bot plant ŷr llowrud abot oet arnadunt ŷdŷlŷoent talu kŷmeŷnt a dŷlŷ ew ŷ dalu adeu onadunt huŷ ; a duŷgeŷnnŷauc ar ŷ braut ac un arŷ chwaer. Or deuparth a 17a arŷ genedŷl ŷ traŷan 18ar genedŷl 19mam ŷ llowrudʼ ar deuparth 20ar genedŷl ŷ tat ac 21ŷ uellŷ ŷ cerda ŷr alanas o uamuŷs ŷ uamŵŷs hŷt ŷ seŷthuet 22[ach neur seithuet] uamŵŷs canŷs plant ŷ uam 23gŷntaw a uŷd brodŷr a plant ŷr henŵam a uŷd keuŷndŷru a phlant ŷr orhenuam a uŷd kŷuŷrdŷru 24[a] plant ŷ petwaret uam a uŷd kewneŷnt 24[a] plant ŷ bŷmhet uam auŷd gorcheŷneŷnt 24[a] plant ŷ chwechet uam a uŷd gorchau 24[a] plant ŷ seŷthuet uam a uŷd neŷeŷnt ueŷbŷon gorchau ac nŷt 25a 26galanasʼ bellach 27[no]

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muv neu teŷr punt: messur kamluru ŷu teyr buu neu nau ugeŷnt.

xiii. Teŷr keŷnnŷauc dŷruŷ e sŷd dŷruŷ ledrat a dŷruŷ treŷs a diruŷ emlad ac amyn henne camluru ŷu pob agkeureŷth arall a wnel dŷn ac e ol pob camluru aet er hyn rŷdŷwedassam nŷ uchot.

xiv. Pŵýbýnnac e dotter llourudŷaeth er alanas arnau bŷt e kenedel ene ol ar argluŷd en kentaf ene dŷd anŷanaul e llader edŷn neu e klŷwo enteu ŷ lad ef a gaffo oe anreŷth neu or hon e kenedŷl ŷ uot en dŷlŷs er argluŷd ac onŷ cheŷff henne galanas kubŷl ene ol enteu.

xv. Sef ŷu messur galanas o keureŷth e sarhaet teŷr gueŷth herwŷd ŷ ureŷnt e den aladher. Ereŷll a deweŷt panŷu e den auo teŷr buu a thrŷ ugeŷnt arŷant e sarhaet, panŷu teŷr buu a thrŷ ugeŷnmuu ŷu e werth ac e uellŷ herwŷd mal e derchauo breŷnt pob den.

xvi. Galanas ual hŷn e rennŷr: e traŷan gesseuŷn ar e llourud

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1 *D.* 2 *D.K.* 3ʼdeudegmu *D.K.* 4ʼdeirpunt *D.K.* 5 daŵ *D.* 6 *not in D.K.* 7 *D.* 8ʼae *D.* ar *K.* 9 ae *D.* 10 *not in D.K.* 11 or *D.* ʼ*not in K.* 12 *D.* 13 *not in D.* 14 *D.* 15 tat ar vam *K.* 16 *D.K.* 17 daŵ *D.*

fold, since no fighting took place there; and, if there had been fighting, there would have been a dirwy to the lord. The amount of a dirwy is three pounds, or twelve kine: the amount of a camlwrw is three kine, or nine score of silver.

12. Whoever is a murderer, the full galanas falls upon him. And thus the galanas is to be shared: one third upon the murderer, and upon his father and mother, if they be living; and of that, two parts upon himself, and the third upon his father and mother; and of the third which falls upon the parents, two pence upon the father, and one upon the mother.

If the murderer have children, and they be of age liable to pay, he is to pay as much as two of them; two pence upon the brother, and one on the sister. Of the two parts that fall upon his kindred, the third upon the kindred of the murderer's mother, and the two parts upon the kindred of his father: and so the galanas proceeds from maternity to maternity unto the seventh descent, or the seventh maternity: for the children of the first mother are brothers; and the children of the grandmother are first cousins; and the children of the great-grandmother,. are second cousins; and the children of the mother in the fourth degree, are third cousins; and the children of the mother in the

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the dirwy is, twelve kine, or three pounds: the amount of a camlwrw is, three kine, or nine score pence.

13. There are three dirwy pennies: the dirwy of theft; the dirwy of violence; and the dirwy of fighting: and, except those, every other unlawful act a man shall do is a camlwrw; and for every camlwrw let what we have said above be done.

14. Whosoever shall have murder charged upon him for galanas, let the kindred pursue him; and first the lord, on the day on which his man is killed, or he shall hear of his being killed: what he can get of his spoil, or of that of the kindred, is to be without question to the lord; if he get no spoil, then full galanas ensues.

15. The amount of galanas, by law, is the saraad thrice, according to his privilege, of the man that shall be killed. Others say, that when a man's saraad shall be three kine, and three score of silver, his worth is three score and three kine: and so according as privilege may exalt every man.

16. Galanas is to be thus imposed: the first third on the

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[18] adal *D.* [19] *f*y vam *D.* [20] *not in D.* [21] *not in D.K.* [22] *K.* [23] *not in K.* [24] *K.* [25] *f not in D.* [26] *not in K.* [27] *D.*

hŷnnŷ. Kenŷ 6ŷper namŷn duŷ neu teŷr [1][o nadunt] burŷer ŷr alanas arnadunt [2]ac ar [3]nŷ el arnadunt [4]huŷ′ ranner arŷ gwelŷeu [5]ŷd hanuo ŷ tat o nadunt [6]huŷ a dodŷ duŷran arŷ kŷph.

XIII. O neŷ uab gorchau allan ŷd a ceŷnnŷauc baladŷr [7]ac ŷ′ sew ŷd a [8]honno [9]ŷ′ gŷmhorth [10]ŷ llowrud. [11]A sew mal ŷ kŷmhellŷr honno cŷmrŷt or llowrud gwas ŷr argluŷd [12]ŷ gŷt ac ew a chreŷr [13]ganthau [14]ac ŷnŷ [15][lle y] kŷuarfo [16]ac [17]ew′ dŷn or seŷthuet [18]dŷn allan cŷmeret [19][y] lu na henŷ6 [19][ef] or pedeŷr kenedŷl [20]ŷd henŷ6 [21]ew [22]onadunt ac onŷs dŷrŷ talhet ceŷnnŷauc baladŷr ac o [23]dŷrŷ ŷ lu peŷtŷer ac ew.

XIV. Nŷ tal gwreŷc cŷnnŷauc baladŷr [24]canŷt oes paladŷr [25]ŷdŷ namŷn ŷ chogeŷl ac nŷs tal ŷscolheŷgŷon: ac nŷ thal gwreŷc galanas [26]o rŷd′ ŷ llu na [27]bŷd meŷbŷon ŷdŷ; [28]ac nŷs

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ar uam ar tat ar brodŷr ar chuŷorŷd egŷt ac ef canŷs henne o deneon a kemereŷ e gŷt ac ef traŷan ŷr alanas beŷ talet udunt talent vŷnteu ŷ gŷt ac euo e uellŷ. Ac ŷ sef ŷ rannant huŷnteu en trŷ thraean traean ar e uam ar tat ar traean ar e brodŷr ar chuŷorŷd ar traean ar e llourud o bŷd maru e llourud talent henne o deneon traean er alanas en kubŷl. O traean e brodŷr ar chuŷorŷd due keŷnnŷauc ar ŷ braut ac un ar e chuaer; or traean a dau ar ŷ tat ac ar ŷ uam duŷ keŷnnŷauc ar ŷ tat ac un ar ŷ uam. Ket buŷnt maru er hŷn a dŷwedassam nŷ uchot o deneon oll e llourud ehun a tal henne: os reŷ a uŷd maru ac ereŷll en uŷu emgŷuartalent huŷ ŷ talu e traean hunnv urth na dŷuuŷnŷr dŷm or traean hunnv na thaler er kenedel ae dele ac er argluŷd.

XVII. O deruŷd na bo ŷr llourud dŷm a talho, ŷaun ŷu rodŷ ŷdau keŷnnŷauc palader eg kŷmorth ac e sef e telŷr ŷdau or seŷthued dŷn allan ac e sef ŷu e seŷthdŷn henne braut a keuenderu a keuerderu a keŷuŷn a gorcheŷuen a gorchau a neŷ

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[1] *D.K.* [2′]a *K.* [3] nyt *D.* [4] *not in D.* [5] ir *K.* [6] *not in D.K.* [7′] *not in D.K.* [8′]yn *D.* [9] yn *K.* [10] yr *D.K.* [11] *not in D.K.* [12] *not in K.* [13] ganthunt *D.K.* [14] *not in K.* [15] *D.* [16′]a hŷy *K.* [17] 6ynt *D.* [18] ach

fifth degree, are fourth cousins; and the children of the mother in the sixth degree, are fifth cousins; and the children of the mother in the seventh degree, are sixth cousins; and galanas goes no further than that. Though only two or three of the degrees should be ascertained, let the galanas be cast upon them; and that which falls not upon them, is to be shared upon the families from whom the father is descended, rating two shares upon the stock.

13. Upon the kindred after the sixth cousin, the spear penny is to be assessed; and that goes to assist the murderer. The manner it is exacted is, the murderer is to take a servant of the lord, carrying with him a relic; and wherever he shall meet with a person beyond the seventh degree of kindred, let such person take his oath, that he is not descended from any of the four kindreds from which the other is descended; and unless he take that oath, let him pay a spear penny; and if he take the oath, he is to be exempted.

14. A woman does not pay a spear penny, for she has not a spear, but her distaff only; neither do clerks pay it: and a woman does not pay galanas, if she make oath that she shall have no

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murderer, and the mother, and the father, and the brothers, and the sisters, with him; for those persons would receive with him a third of the galanas if paid to them, therefore let them so pay with him. They shall thus share it in three thirds: a third on the mother and father; and a third on the brothers and sisters; and a third on the murderer: if the murderer be dead, let those persons pay the third of the galanas in full. Of the third of the brothers and sisters; two pence on the brother, and one on the sister; of the third which falls on the father and the mother; two pence on the father, and one on the mother. If all those persons we have mentioned above be dead; the murderer himself shall pay it: if some be dead, and others alive, let them proportionally pay that third; so that none of that third fall short of what ought to be paid to the kindred whose due it is, and to the lord.

17. If the murderer have nothing wherewith to pay, it is right to give him a spear penny to assist him; and that shall be paid to him from the seventh man onwards: those seven men are, brother, first cousin, second cousin, third cousin, fourth cousin,

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K. [19] *D.K.* [20] ir *K.* [21] y llofrud *D.K.* [22] o honunt *D.* [23] ryd *D.K.* [24] kans nit *K.* [25] *not in D.* [26] or dyry *D.* [27] bo *D.K.* [28] *not in K.*

tal ỳscolheỳgỳon heuỳt' ac nỳs tal [1]mab nỳ uo' pedeỳr bluỳd ardec.

xv. [2][Kyfreith am alanassoed.]

Ual [3]hỳn ỳ [a]cỳmellỳr galanas ỳ traỳan cỳntaw ỳr argluỳd ỳr kỳmhell [4]ar eỳl [4]traỳan ỳr tat [5]ar uam ac eu plant ac o hỳnnỳ duỳ ran ỳr tat [b]ac un ỳr' uam [[6]ac or adel yr tat ar vam' [7]dõy [8]geinhaõc yr tat ac vn yr vam] ac or hỳn a drỳc ỳr plant o [9]beỳ blant ỳr [10][[e]gõr alas] duỳ ran [11][[d]udunt. [12]Ar deu parth aa yrgenedyl a rennir yn teir rann ac o hynny traean y genedyl y vam ar deu parth y genedyl y tat. Ac uelly y' [13]renir ac i' [14]kymerir galanas o draean y traean ac uelly y [15]kymerir y [16]traeaneu ym pob un or trioed [17]y rug yr arglõyd ar genedyl.] Ỳ mab hỳnaw bỳeu mỳnegỳ edỳuet ỳ dat aỳ welỳ a bot [17]ỳ gỳt agwassanaỳthwỳr ỳr argluỳd [18]ỳn [e]kỳmrỳt ỳr alanas.

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uab gorchau a chanỳ ellỳr rỳuau kerennỳd o henne allan talent ỳdau keỳnnỳauc palader. Ac e sef mal e kennull enteu keỳnnỳauc palader ar e deneon a gaffo oe kenedel ny vỳppo dvỳn e kerennỳd ac vỳnt kemrỳt kreỳr e creto ỳdau a duen hunnv ac ene kỳuarfo un or deneon henne ac ef kemeret e lw na hanuo oe kenedel neu talet ỳdau keỳnnỳauc palader ac onỳs tal bỳt guassanaethwỳr er argluỳd ỳ gỳt ac ef en duen guỳstỳl oe lau neu uach. Ar keỳnnỳauc honno nỳs tal gureỳc na hen na ỳeuanc canỳt oes paladỳr ỳ wreỳc namen e chogeỳl ac urth henne nỳ thelỳr hỳtheu o kogeỳl: ar escolheỳgỳon heuỳt nỳs tal.

xviii. O deruỳd na bo nac or keỳnnỳauc palader nac oe da ehun ỳ tal en kubỳl ganthau kenỳ bo namen un keỳnnỳauc en eỳssỳeu ae lad ef oe elỳnỳon am honno nỳ dỳgonsant un agkeureỳth canỳ ellỳr kubỳl o agkubỳl. A chet lladher enteu nỳ dỳwỳgỳr nar da rỳdỳwedassam nỳ uchot nac enteu ehun oỳ

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[a] [19]kymerir [b'] [19]ar [c] [20]llowrud
[d] [21]arnunt. [e] [22]kymhell

[1'] meibyon ny bont *D.* – hyt i *K.* [2] *K.* [3] *not in D.* [4] *not in K.* [5] ac ir *K.* [6'] *D.* [7] *D.K.* [8] a daõ *K.* [9] byd *D.K.* [10] *D.* [11] *D.K.* [12'] *D.K.*

children; neither do clerks pay it: and it is not paid by a boy under fourteen years of age.

15. The law of galanas.

Thus the galanas fine is to be [a]exacted: the first third to the lord for exacting it; and the second third to the father and mother and their children; out of that, two shares to the father, [b]and one to[/] the mother: [6]and of that which shall come to the father and the mother, two pence to the father, and one to the mother:[/] and of what remains for the children, if there be children of the [c]murdered man,[/] two shares [d]to them. [11]And the two parts which go to the kindred are to be divided into three shares; and of that one third to the kindred of the mother, and the two parts to the kindred of the father. And so galanas is shared, and received, from third to third: and so the thirds are received, in every one of the triads, between the lord and the kindred.[/] The eldest son is to point out the offspring of his father, and his family; and attend the servants of the lord in [e]collecting the galanas.

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fifth cousin, and a kinsman the son of a fifth cousin; and since relationship can be no further counted, let them, beyond that, pay to him a spear penny. And the manner he shall collect a spear penny from the men he may find of his kindred, when he may not know how to trace his relationship to them is, to take a relic he may credit, and when he shall meet with one of those men, let him take his oath that he does not originate from his kindred, or pay him a spear penny; and unless he pay, let the servants of the lord be with him, to take a pledge from his hand, or a surety. And that penny shall not be paid by a female, whether old or young; for a female has no spear, only her distaff; and therefore it is not paid by a distaff: and clerks likewise do not pay it.

18. If he shall not be able, either by spear penny, or with his own goods, to pay in full; though only one penny be wanting, and he be killed by his enemies on account of that penny, they commit no illegal act: for part is not the whole. And if killed; neither the goods mentioned above, nor himself, shall be com-

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[a]19 taken: [b/]19 and [c/]20 murderer,
[d]21 on [e]22 exacting

13/ *K.* 14 *D.K.* 15 renir *K.* 16 traean *K.* 17 *not in K.* 18 i *K.* 19 *D.K.* 20 *E.K.* 21 *E.* 22 *D.K.*

xvi. Oet [1][yr] galanas ŷu pŷtheunos urth bop argluŷdŷaeth ŷ bo ŷ cenedloed ŷndunt urth eu gwŷssŷau ŷ gŷt ŷ [2]gŷmhennŏ ŷ tal ar gŷhŷt arall urth [a]gŷmhell ŷ tal [3]ac ŷ eu′ dŏŷn ŷgŷt oŷ dalu. [4][Aphob argloŷd adŷlŷ traean kymhell ynŷ argloŷdiaeth ehun.] Ŷn trŷoet [5]ŷ mae ŷaun talu galanas ac ŷn trŷ traŷan′ [6]deuoet ŷ genedŷl ŷ tat ac un ŷ genedŷl ŷ uam; canŷs deu draŷan a uŷd ar genedŷl ŷ tat [7][urth hynnŷ ŷ dŷlŷant ŏynteu deuoed.] Ŷnŷr oet cŷntaw [8]a uo ŷ genedŷl ŷ tat ŷ talu′ ŏn [9]oc eu′ traŷaneu ŷ dŷlŷant [10][ŏynteu] llŏ canhur o oreugwŷr ŷ genedŷl [11]arall ar uot ŷn uadeuedŷc eu car; [12]ac ŷn ŷr eŷloet ŷ talhoent [13][yr ail] traŷan ŷ dŷlŷant [14][ŏynteu] llŏ canhur ereŷll [15]or genedŷl arall′ ar uot ŷn uadeuedŷc eu car [16][a hynnŷ o oreugŏyr ŷ genedŷl]; [17]ac ŷnŷ trŷdŷt oet ŷ dŷlŷ′ cenedŷl ŷ uam talu [18]eu traŷan [19]ac ŷna ŷ dŷlŷant ŏŷnteu [20]ŷ gan ŷ genedŷl arall llŏ canhur′ ar uot ŷn uadeuedŷc eu car′′ a [21]chŷmot tragŷwŷdaul [22]a dŷlŷ [23]bot ŷ rŷgthunt′ [24][en] ŷ dŷd hunnŏ a thŷllued tragŷwŷdaul [25]ŷ rŷgthunt.

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genedel ac urth henne e geŷlu e keureŷth er hen rŷdewedassam nŷ uchot oer guŷmp galanas.

xix. Nŷ deleŷr llad nep am ŷ gŷlŷd namen llourud nac am ran or alanas nac am peth arall canŷs o dŷlŷssa e kenedel e llourud nŷt oes un haul arnadunt huŷ ac nŷ deleant heuŷt talu onŷt argluŷd ae kemell ac urth henne e mae traean kemell er argluŷd ar guraged ar escolheŷgŷon ae tal onŷ wadant na bo plant bŷth udunt ac e sef e talant tros eu plant a llŷna e deneon a tal galanas ac nŷs kemer.

xx. Ar deu parth a dŷguŷd ar e kenedel a hunnv a rennŷr en trŷ thraean ac o henne e deu parth ar kenedel ŷ tat ar traean ar kenedel y uam ac e uellŷ kemerent er hŷnafguŷr or kenedloed a dottent ar uamuŷs traean ac ar taduŷs deuparth: or hun a drŷcco ene guelŷ hep uŷnet ar e kenedloed aet duŷ keŷnnŷauc ar e braut ac un ar e chuaer, ac ŷ uellŷ e kerda galanas o traean e traean hŷt en neŷ uab gorchau a llŷna e lle e tal e tat er alanas ac nŷs

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[a 25]gynnullaŏ

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[1] *D.* [2] gywreinyaŏ *D.* [3]′ae *D.* ac ŏrth i *K.* [4] *D.K.* [5]′ac yn drithraean y mae [iaŏn *D.*] talu galanas *D.K.* [6] deu *K.* [7] *D.* [8]′y talho kenedyl y tat *D.K.* [9]′oi *K.* [10] *D.K.* [11] *not in K.* [12]′′ *not in D.* [13] *K.* [14]′ *not*

16. The period for galanas is a fortnight, after being summoned, for each lordship wherein they live, to apportion the payment; and twice that time for [a]exacting the payment, and to assemble them to pay it. [4]And every lord is to have the exacting third in his own lordship.' At three periods, and in three thirds, the galanas is to be paid; two periods for the kindred of the father, and one for the kindred of the mother; because two thirds fall upon the kindred of the father; [9]and therefore they are to have two periods.' At the first period for the kindred of the father to pay one of their thirds, they are to have the oaths of one hundred of the best men of the other kindred, that their relation is forgiven; and at the second period, on their paying their second third, they are also to have the oaths of another hundred men of the other kindred, that their relation is forgiven; [15]and those of the best men of the tribe;' and at the third period, the kindred of the mother are to pay their third; and then they are to have the oaths of a hundred men of the other kindred, that their relation is forgiven: and everlasting concord is to be established on that day, and perpetual amnesty between them.

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pensated to his kindred: on which account the law styles what we have mentioned above, the sad fall of galanas.

19. No one is to be killed on account of another but a murderer; neither for a share of galanas, nor any thing else; for if the kindred disown the murderer, there is no claim upon them, nor are they, unless the lord exact it, to pay; and, therefore, the exacting third is for the lord; and females and clerks shall pay it, unless they deny that they shall ever have children, for they shall pay for their children: and those are the persons who pay galanas but do not receive it.

20. And two parts fall on the kindred, and that shall be shared into three thirds; and of that, two parts on the kindred of the father, and the third on the kindred of the mother: and let the elders of the kindreds so take it, and impose a third on maternity, and two parts on paternity: of that which shall remain on the family, and not upon the kindreds, let two pence be imposed on the brother, and one upon the sister; and so galanas proceeds

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[a] [25]collecting

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in K. [15] *K.* [16]'yny dyd i dlyo *K.* [17]galanas *K.* [18] *not in K.* [19]'llo kanor or genedyl arall *K.* [20]chyuot *D.* [21] *C. resumes.* [22]'rydynt i uot *K.* [23] *C.* [24] *not in K.* [25] *D.* gynnull *K.*

xvii. Llŏ trŷchanŏr adau o [a] genedŷl ŷ wadu llowrudŷaeth gwaet agwelŷ allad dŷn ac urth hŷnnŷ ŷ mae ŷaun [1][rodŷ] llŏ trŷchannŏr oŷ [b] uadeu ŷnteu ac ŷn [2][y] dŷlluet [3]ŷ rug ŷ cenedloet [4][y reith] [5]rŷ dŷwedassam nŷ [6]uchow.

xviii. [7]Ŷ wadu′ llad [8][dŷn] o fŷrnŷgruŷd llŏ chwechanŏr [8][adav] [9]oŷ wadu′ canŷs deudŷblŷc [10]ŷu ŷ alanas aŷ benŷt [11][ac] [12]urth hŷnnŷ ŷ bŷd deudŷblŷc ŷ wat.′

xix. Pan ladher dŷn [13][kŷntaf] ŷ serheŷr [[14]yn [15]kessevŷn] ar sarhaet honno nŷ [16]dŷrcheŷw; ac urth hŷnnŷ ŷ mae ŷaun talu ŷ sarhaet honno ŷn gŷnt nor alanas ac os gwreŷgŷauc uŷd [17]ŷ gur′ [18]roer traŷan ŷ sarhaet [19]ŷdŷ ar deuparth [20][ranher] ŷr brodŷr′ ar ceuŷndŷru ar cŷuŷrdŷru [21]ac [22]o′ bŷd bŷu ŷ dat cŷmeŷnt [23]ŷdau ac ŷ deu uroder ac [24]o bŷd bŷŏ ŷ uam kŷmeŷnt [25]ŷdŷ ac ŷ duŷ chwŷored [26]a hunnŏ ŷu ŷ dull goreu canŷs

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tal e mab a llŷna er achaus canŷ ellŷr duen kerennŷd e mab ar e llourud ket galler duŷn kerennŷd ŷ tat ac ef. Ac o deruŷd er llourud talu e ran nŷ deleŷr ŷ lad kenŷ thalo e kenedel eu ran ac ŷ uellŷ nŷ deleŷr kŷmell ar e kenedel kenŷs talho.

xxi. O deruŷd bot argluŷd a chenedel en kŷmell galanas ar kenedel arall en galu am oet o keureŷth e keureŷth a dŷweŷt deleu oet petheunos urth pob argluŷdŷaeth e bo e genedel endŷ urth kŷnnullau e kenedloed ŷ gŷt ŷ rodŷ attep ac ŷ keweŷrŷau er alanas.

xxii. Nŷ lledŷr nep hep e sarhau gesseuŷn ar sarhaet honno nŷ dŷrcheuŷr ŷdau hagen o bŷd gureŷgŷauc ŷ gur roder er wreŷc traean sarhaet ŷ gur ar duŷ ran dotter em plŷth er alanas a guedŷ henne ranner er alanas en teŷr ran ar trederan aet er argluŷd en traean kemell ar deuparth ranner eŷlweŷth en trŷ thraean ac un or traeaneu henne erreenŷ nŷt amgen er tat ar uam ar brodŷr ar chuŷorŷd o bydant. E guraged ar escoleŷgŷon nŷ deleant ran or alanas eu plant hagen o byd ae dele. E deu parth

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[a] [27]gyfreith [b] [28]ŏadu

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[1] *C.D.K.* [2] *K.* [3] *not in K.* [4] *D.* [5] a *D.K.* [6] wuchot. *C.D.K.* [7]′*not in K.* [8] *C.D.K.* [9]′*not in C.D.K.* [10] vyd *K.* ′vyd y wat adeudyblyc vyd y alanas ae benyt ac ŏrth hynny. *D.* [11] *C.* [12]′deudyblic uyd i ŏat ŏrth hynny. *K.* [13] *C.K.* [14] *D.* [15] *C.D.K.* [16] drycheif *D.K.* [17]′*not in C.*

17. The oaths of three hundred men [a]of a kindred[/] are required to deny murder, blood, and wound, and the killing of a person; and therefore it is right to give the oaths of three hundred men to [b]release him; and for amnesty between the kindreds, the raith we have mentioned above.

18. To deny the killing of a person with savage violence, the oaths of six hundred men are required; for the galanas and its penance being double, so the denial also is to be double.

19. When a person is killed, saraad is done to him in the first instance, and that saraad does not augment; and, therefore, it is right to pay that saraad before the galanas; and if the man have a wife, let the third of the saraad be given to her, and the two parts be shared among the brothers, the cousins, and the second cousins; and if his father be alive, he is to have as much as two of the brothers; and if his mother be alive, she is to have as much

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from third to third to the kinsman the son of a fifth cousin: and there the father pays the galanas, and the son does not; because the relationship of the son to the murderer cannot be fixed, although the relationship of the father to him can. And if the murderer pay his share, he is not to be killed, although the kindred may not have paid their share: and so the kindred are not to be compelled, although he may not have paid.

21. Should a lord and a kindred exact galanas, and the other kindred ask for time in law; the law says they are to have a fortnight's time for each lordship the kindred may be in; to collect the kindreds together to answer, and adjust the galanas.

22. No one is killed without being first subjected to saraad; and that saraad is not to be augmented to him: if he be married, let a third of the man's saraad he given to the wife; and let the two shares be placed with the galanas, and after that, let the galanas be shared into three shares, and let the third share go to the lord as exacting third; and let the two parts be again shared into three thirds, and one of those thirds to the parents, that is the father and mother, and brothers and sisters, if there be any.

[a/27]by law [b 28]deny

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[18] roder *C.D.K.* [19] ŷr wreic *D.K.* [/] – *C.* [20] *D.* [21/]o *K.* [22] or *D.* [23] *not in K.* [24] or *D.* [25] *not in K.* [26/]kanys hynny o dynyon adyłyeynt talu ygyt ac efo pei sarhaei ef neb arall, ahŏnnŏ yŏ y dull goreu. *D.* – adyly talu gyt ac ef – ynteu dyn –. *K.* [27] *D.C.K.* [28] *K.*

cỳmeỳnt a hỳnnỳ o dỳnỳon a dỳlỳ talu sarhaet ỳ gỳt ac ew beỳ sarhaeỳ ew dỳn arall.′ Ereỳll a dỳweỳt gwedỳ ỳ del ỳ traỳan ỳr wreỳc dỳlỳu cỳmỳscu [1]ỳ deuparth [2]ar alanas aỳ rannó ỳr genedỳl.

xx. Ỳr argluỳd adyly trayan [3][er] cỳmell ỳ sarhaedeu mal traỳan ỳ [4]galanasseu.

xxi. Nỳ dỳlỳ [5]ỳr ỳscolheỳgỳon [6]nar gwraged ran o[7][r] alanas canỳt ỳnt dỳalwỳr uỳnt [8]adỳlỳant [9][hagen] [10]y talu dros [11]ỳ plant neu óỳnteu [12]a [13]watoent′ na bo plant udunt [14]uỳth.

xxii. [15]Reỳ or ỳneỳt [16]aat ỳ dalu [17]ỳ gỳt ar llowrud ỳ [18]uam [19]aỳ [20]dat aỳ urodỳr [21]aỳ chwỳorỳd′ [22]ac eu′ etỳuet canỳs hỳnnỳ odỳnỳon a [23]geỳf traỳan ỳ alanas ew [[24]pei lledit′ [25]ac] urth hỳnnỳ ỳ talant [26][wỳntev] [27]traỳan galanas ỳ′ gỳt ac ew;′′ ac o hỳnnỳ ỳ dau arỳ llourud deucỳmeỳnt ac ar ỳ tat ar tat adỳlỳ talu deucỳmeỳnt [28]ac ar′ [a]uab ỳdau ac ar [29]ỳ uam ỳ dau kỳmeỳnt

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etwa ranner en trỳ thraean ar traean or deuparth hunnu aet ar kenedel e uam a guedỳ henne hỳnafguỳr e kenedloed aent a thraeanhent huỳ traỳan e uamuỳs a deuparth y taduỳs ac or hỳn a trỳcco en eu plỳth huỳ emgỳuartalent ehuneỳn ual e guelhoent bod en ỳaun am ỳ ran a trỳcco en eu plỳth a henne hỳt e seỳthuet dỳn.

xxiii. Val hỳn e rennỳr galanas guasgarauc.

O darfeỳ bod bonhedỳc canhuỳnaul o Powỳs eg Guỳned neu o Vỳned em Powỳs a dỳguỳdau galanas arnau ac na bo ene wlat e kenedel welỳauc ỳ gỳt ac ef a bot karant amỳl eỳssỳoes ỳdau ỳaun ỳu ỳdau talu galanas ac eu duen huenteu ỳ gỳt ac ef a honno nỳ rennỳr na herwỳd mamuỳs na herwỳd taduỳs namen herwỳd eỳrỳf er hen a uo ỳdau ef ene wlat o kenedel. Sef ual ỳ rennỳr henne eỳssỳoes en traeaneu traean arnau ef en kỳntaf ae plant o bỳd ae tat ae uam o bỳdant ar deuparth a rennỳr ar e kenedel ac ỳ sef e rennỳr kemeỳnt ar e braut ac ar e deu keuenderu a chỳmeỳnt ar e chuaer ac ar e deu keuỳrderu ac e

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[a] [30]uam

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[1] *not in K.* [2] yr *K.* [3] *K.* [4] galanassoed. *K.* [5] *not in K.* [6] na *K.* [7] *C.* [8] hagen adylyant *D.* [9] *C.* [10] *not in K.* [11] ev *C.D.K.* [12]′ai gỏatto *K.* [13] wattwỳnt *C.* [14] *not in D.* [15] Ereỳll *C.* [16] aadant *C.*

as two sisters: and that is the best form; for they are the several persons who are to pay saraad with him, if he were to do saraad to another. Others say, that after one third is given to the wife, the other two parts are to be mixed with the galanas, and shared among the kindred.

20. The lord is to have the exacting third of the saraads, as of the galanases.

21. Neither clerks nor women are to have a share of the galanas, since they are not avengers: however, they are to pay for their children; or make an oath that they shall never have any.

22. Some of the judges suffer the mother, father, brothers, sisters, and their offspring, to pay, with the murderer; for those persons would obtain one third of his galanas, if he were killed; so they likewise are to pay one third of galanas with him; and of that the murderer is to pay twice as much as the father; and the father is to pay twice as much as the [a] son; and the mother is to

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The women and the clerks are not to have a share of the galanas; their children, however, if they have any, are to share. Let the two parts again be shared into three thirds, and let a third of that two parts go to the kindred of the mother; and after that let the elders of the kindreds share in thirds the third of the maternity, and the two parts of the paternity; and that which remains among them let them apportion it as they may see right among themselves until the seventh man.

23. Thus dispersed galanas shall be shared.

Should an innate boneddig of Powys be in Gwynedd, or one from Gwynedd be in Powys, and become subject to galanas, and his family kindred should not be in the country with him, although many relatives should; it is right for him to pay galanas, and to bring these along with him: and that shall not be shared according to maternity nor paternity, but according to the number of his kindred that may be in the country. That shall be shared in thirds; a third first on himself, and his children if he have any, and his father and mother if such there be; and the two parts shall be shared on the kindred; as much on the brother as

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[a] [30] mother;

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[17] *not in K.* [18] tat *C.D.K.* [19] ar *K.* [20] vam *C.D.K.* [21] *not in C.* [22] ai *K.* [23] gaffei *D.K.* [24] *D.K.* [25] *C.* [26] *C.D.K.* [27] y traean *K.* [27] ygyt ac ef y traean *D.* [28] a *C.D.* ar *K.* [29] *not in D.* [30] *K.*

ac ar uab ỳdỳ ac ar ỳ braut [1][edav] cỳmeỳnt ac ar [2]ỳ duỳ chwỳored [3][idaũ ;] ac or hỳn a [4]el arỳ llowrud ỳ tal ỳnteu cỳmeỳnt a deuuab ỳdaũ. A hỳnnỳ ỳu cỳureỳth Hỳwel.

xxiii. [5]Nỳ tal gwreỳc anuab galanas ac nỳs tal wedỳ nat ỳmdỳco.′

xxiv. Galanas brenhỳn Aberfrau [6]ỳu ỳ sarhaet teỳrgweỳth.

xxv. Galanas gwreỳc ỳ brenhỳn aỳ uab aỳ [7]edlỳg aỳ [8]neỳ aỳ [9]benteulu traỳan galanas ỳ brenhỳn [10]ac eu′ sarhaet traỳan sarhaet ỳ brenhỳn.

xxvi. Galanas merch ỳ brenhỳn hanner galanas ỳ braut [11][yũ] aỳ sarhaet [12]ỳ uellỳ kỳnn [13]noỳ gura.

xxvii. Galanas [14][y] dỳsteỳn [15]a phencenedỳl′ [16]a chỳghellaur [[17]a [18]penkenỳd] naũ muũ a nau ugeỳn muũ [19]gan eu′ hardỳrchauel

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uellỳ e rennỳr hỳt ar e seythuet den ac nyt a keỳnnỳauc palader or kỳurỳu hun.

xxiv. Val hỳn e traethun nỳ or sarhaedeu.

En gỳntaf o sarhaet brenhỳn Aberfrau. Sef er edrỳchus e keureỳth pa beth e sỳd sarhaet ac ỳdau ef ac ỳ paub ac e sef re weles e keureỳth nat sarhaet e nep namen un o trỳ peth en enwedỳc guneỳthur guaratwỳd ỳdau am e wreỳc neu lad e gennat neu torrỳ e naud sef mal e dỳwegỳr ỳdau am e wreỳc . . . . . klaur eur ỳdau kỳulet ae vỳnep a chỳn tewet ac ewỳn amaeth ỳ rỳffo amaeth nau mlỳned a llathen eur kehỳt ac ef ehun a chỳn urasset ae vỳs bỳchan a chan muu urth pob cantref a uo ỳdau a tharu guỳn eskỳuarllennỳc urth pob can muu onadunt ac os guarthec dỳwỳlỳon uỳdant taru dewỳl urth pob can muu onadunt a henne gan eu harderchauael aruod er hanner en uuỳ e due sarhaet ereỳll nỳ dỳrcheuỳr namen e dyuuỳn, rỳ dỳwedassam nỳ uchot amdanunt. O deruỳd ỳ ur o wlat arall e sarhau teỳr a thrỳ ugeỳn punt ỳu ỳ sarhaet a henne ỳu e uechteỳrn delỳet enteu e urenhỳn Llundeỳn pan gỳmero ỳ tỳr y ganthau ac amen henne heuỳt nỳ dele dỳm bỳth ỳ ganthau namen kun a hebogeu a meỳrch.

xxv. O teỳr ford e serheỳr e urenhỳnes o torrỳ e naud neu oỳ

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[1] *C.D.K.* [2] *not in D.* [3] *D.* [4] del *C.D.K.* [5]′*not in D.* [6] *not in K.* [7] penteỳlỳ *C.D.K.* [8] edlỳng *C.D.K.* [9] neỳ *C.D.K.* [10]′yũ i *K.* [11] *K.*

pay as much as her son; and the brother pays as much as his two sisters; and of the murderer's proportion, the murderer himself is to pay as much as two of his sons. And that is the law of Howel.

23. A childless woman pays no galanas; and neither does she pay, who has ceased to bear children.

24. The galanas of the king of Aberfraw is his saraad threefold.

25. The galanas of the king's wife, his son, his edling, his nephew, and his chief of the household, is one third of the king's galanas: and their saraad is one third of the king's saraad.

26. The galanas of the king's daughter is half the galanas of her brother: and her saraad is in the same proportion, before she marries.

27. The galanas of a steward, [15]a chief of a kindred,' a canghellor, [17]and a chief huntsman,' is nine score and nine kine,

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on the two first cousins; and as much on the sister as on the two second cousins; and so it shall be shared until the seventh man: and spear penny does not go by this reckoning.

24. Thus we treat of the saraads.

First, of the saraad of the king of Aberfraw. The law investigated what was saraad to him, and to every body; and the law saw that nothing was saraad to any body but one of three especial things: to disgrace him on account of his wife; or kill his messenger; or break his protection. The compensation to him on account of his wife [is, a gold cup with] a gold cover to it, as broad as his face, and as thick as the nail of a ploughman, who has been a ploughman for nine years; and a golden rod as tall as himself, and as thick as his little finger; and a hundred kine for each cantrev in his possession, with a white bull with red ears to each hundred kine; and if they should be black cattle, a black bull with each hundred kine; and that augmented by one half: the other two saraads, we have above mentioned, are not to be augmented, only compensated. If a person from another country should commit the saraad, the compensation is three score and three pounds: and that is his own royal tribute to the king of London, when he shall receive his land from him; and besides that nothing else is due, with the exception of dogs, and hawks, and horses.

25. In three ways saraad is done to the queen: by breaking

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[12] *not in D.K.* [13] ŷ *C.D. not in K.* [14] *D.* [15]*not in C.D.K.* [16] ar *D.* [17] *C.K.* ar *D.* [18] *C.D.K.* [19]i *K.*

un weỳth: ac [1]eu sarhaet [2]ỳu nau mŏu anau ugeỳnt [3]o arỳant [4][gan eu hardrychafel vn weith.]

xxviii. Galanas pob un [5]o suỳdwỳr [6]ỳ llỳs chwebuŏ achweugeỳn muŏ gan [7]ỳ ardỳrchauael unweỳth ac [8]eu sarhaet [9]ỳu chwebuŏ achweugeỳnt [10][o] arỳant.

xxix. Galanas maer a mab uchelwr kỳmeỳnt a galanas deu or suỳdwỳr [11]ac [12]eu′ sarhaet [13]ỳ uellỳ.′

xxx. Galanas gur ar deulu pedeỳrbuŏ a petwar ugeỳnmŏu [14][kan ỳardỳrchavael] [15]ỳ sarhaet [16][ew] pedeỳrbuŏ a petwar ugeỳnt [17][o] arỳant,′ [18][gan y ardrychafel.]

xxxi. Galanas bonhedỳc canhuỳnaul ac alldut brenhỳn teỳrbuŏ atrỳugeỳnmŏu [19]eu sarhaet [20]ỳu teỳrbuŏ a trugeỳnt [21][o] arỳant.

xxxii. [[22]Galanas alltvt map wchelvr hanher galanas alltvt brenỳn′ [23]aỳ sarhaet evellỳ.]

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tharau neu o grỳbdeỳlỳau peth oỳ llau traỳan dỳuuen e brenhỳn eỳthỳr eur a telỳr ỳdỳ. Ac un sarhaet a hỳtheu ỳu e penteỳlu ar edlỳg a mab e brenhỳn traean sarhaet e brenhỳn ỳu sarhaet pob un o henne. E sarhaet teỳr gueỳth ỳu e werth a phob un or deneon rỳdỳwedassam nỳ uchot e uellỳ e mae eu guerth.

xxvi. Sarhaet merch e brenhỳn hanner sarhaet e braut ene urhao guedỳ gurhao traỳan sarhaet e gur ỳu e sarhaet a hỳ a phob gureỳc e uellỳ.

xxvii. O teỳr ford e serheỳr pob den ene bỳd: o tarau a gossot a duen treỳs e arnau: ac os gur uỳd o bedỳr gan e wreỳc sarhaet ỳu ỳdau keuoed gureỳc uo o cheỳff hỳtheu wreỳc gan e gur sarhaet ỳu ỳdỳ hỳtheu ac e uellỳ nỳ dỳeỳnc nep hep ford ỳu sarhau.

xxviii. Sarhaet e dỳsteỳn ar penkenedel ar kỳghellaur nau muu a nau ugeỳnt o arỳant. E guerth ỳu nau muu a nau ugeỳnmuu gan e ardỳrchauael.

xxix. Guerth mabucheluur a phob den e bo suỳd ỳdau ỳ gan e argluỳd chue buw a chue ugeỳnmuu gan ỳ ardỳrchauael. Eu sarhaet ỳu chue buu a chueugeỳnt o arỳant.

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[1] yn *K.* [2] *not in C.D.K.* [3] *not in D.K.* [4] *D.* [5] or *K.* [6] ereill or *K.* [7] eu *D.* [8] yn ail *K.* [9] *not in C.D.K.* [10] *C.* [11]′ai *K.* [12]′uelly eu

once augmented: and their saraad is nine kine, and nine score of silver [4]once augmented.[/]

28. The galanas of each of the servants of the court is six score and six kine, once augmented: and their saraad is six kine, and six score of silver.

29. The galanas of a maer, and an uchelwr, is as much as the galanas of two of the servants: and their saraad in the same proportion.

30. The galanas of a man with a family is four score and four kine [14]augmented: his saraad is four kine, and four score of silver, [18]augmented.

31. The galanas of an innate boneddig, and of the king's alltud, is three score and three kine: their saraad is three kine, and three score of silver.

32. [22]The galanas of the alltud of an uchelwr, is half the galanas of the king's alltud: and his saraad in the same proportion.[/]

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her protection; or striking her; or snatching any thing from her hand: a third of the compensation to the king, except gold, shall be paid to her. And similar to her's is the saraad of the chief of the household, the edling, and the king's son; a third of the king's saraad is the saraad of each of these. His saraad three times is his worth: and the worth of each of those persons we have mentioned above is similarly estimated.

26. The saraad of the king's daughter is half the saraad of her brother until she shall marry; after marriage her saraad is a third of her husband's saraad: and in like manner every female's.

27. In three ways saraad occurs to every person in the world: by striking; assaulting; and taking by violence from him: and if it be a man, if his wife be violated, it is saraad to him: if it be a woman, if she find another woman with her husband, it is saraad to her: and so nobody escapes without being subject to saraad.

28. The saraad of the steward, the chief of kindred, and the canghellor; nine kine and nine score of silver. Their worth is nine score and nine kine, augmented.

29. The worth of an uchelwr, and of every man that has an office from his lord; six score and six kine, augmented. Their saraad is six kine, and six score of silver.

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sarhaet. *D.* [13] *not in K.* [14] *C.* [15][/] *not in K.* [16] *C.D.* [17] *C.* [18] *D.* [19] i *K.* [20] *not in D.K.* [21] *C.* [22][/] *C.D.K.* [23] *C.K.* ac uelly y sarhaet. *D.*

xxxiii. [a] Gwerth caeth [1]os or hŷnŷs hon punt [2]os tra mor [3][vŷd] chweugeŷnt aphunt.' Sarhaet caeth deudec ceŷnnŷauc chwech [4]ŷr peŷs [5][ŷdav] a teŷr [6]ŷr llaudŷr [7]ac un [8]ŷr [9]tudleheu [7]ac un [8]ŷr crŷman [7]ac un [8]ŷr raf [10][ac] [11]o bŷd ŷg coet roet ŷr buŷall ceŷnnŷauc ŷ crŷman.'

xxxiv. [12]O sarhaa caeth [13][dŷn] rŷd llader ŷ llau deheu [13][ŷdau] onŷs prŷn ŷ argluŷd kŷmeŷnt ŷu gwerth llau ŷ caeth a gwerth llau ŷ brenhŷn.'''

ii. [[14]o nav affeŷth lledrat e traŷtha hŷn.'

i. [15]O] nau affeŷth lledrat.[16]

ii. Kŷntaw ŷu [17][onadunt] mŷnegŷ ŷ lledrat [17][adycker.]

iii. [18]Ŷr eŷl ŷu [19]cŷssŷnnyau ar lledrat.

iv. Trŷdŷd ŷu rodŷ buŷllur ŷr lleŷdŷr.

v. Petwerŷd ŷu mŷnet ŷnŷ [20]gŷweŷthas ac arweŷn ŷ buŷllur.

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xxx. Pob gur ar teŷlu hep suŷd ŷdau pedeŷr buu a phedwar ugeŷnt o arŷant ŷu e sarhaet.

xxxi. Pob bonedŷc canhuŷnaul a phob alltut brenhŷn teŷr buu a thrŷugeŷnt o arŷant ŷu e sarhaet a theŷr buu a thrŷugeŷnmuu eu guerth.

xxxii. Pob alltut mab ucheluur hanner sarhaet alltut brenhŷn a hanner e werth ŷ sŷd arnau.

xxxiii. Sarhaet caeth deudec keŷnnŷauc chuech er peŷs a theŷr er llauder ac un er raff ac un er gudŷf ac un er kuaraneu. E werth yu punt os or enŷs hon ŷd henŷu; os tra mor uŷd chueugeŷnt a punt uŷd e werth.

xxxiv. Puŷbŷnnac a adeuo sarhau urun or reŷ rŷ dŷwedassam nŷ uchot taler ŷdau mal y dŷwedassam nŷ e sarhaet.

xxxv. Puŷbŷnnac a dŷwatto sarhaet trŷ pung e sŷd ŷaun ŷdau ŷ wadu na wnaeth na meuŷl na sarhaet ŷdau nac ŷu genedel nac ŷu argluŷd sef paham e guedŷr rac er argluŷd rac dŷrue er argluŷd a rac talu ŷdau enteu e sarhaet a rac dŷal e kenedel. Paham e guedŷr ef rac e genedel ac na cheŷff e genedel dŷm or sarhaet a talher ŷdau? Llŷna er achaus pan sarhaer eu kar

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[a] [21]Galanas

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[1] *not in C.D.K.* [2]/ *not in K.* [3] *C.D.* [4] dros *D.K.* [5] *C.D.K.* [6] dros *D.* [7] *not in D.* [8] dros *D.* [9] kvaranev *C.D.K.* [10] *C.D.K.* [11]/os eg koet e bŷd rodet keŷnnŷavc e krŷman ŷr bwŷall. *C.D.* os koedŏr uyd roder keinhaŏc y kryman dros ŏŏyall ido. *K.* [12] Or *D.* [13] *C.D.K.* [14]/ *C.* Am

33. The [a] worth of a bondman, if of this island, is one pound; if from beyond sea, one pound and six score pence. The saraad of a bondman is twelve pence: six for a coat for him, three for trousers, one for buskins, one for a hook, and one for a rope; and if he be a woodman, let the hook penny be for an axe.

34. If a bondman do saraad to a free man, let his right hand be cut off; unless the lord redeem it: the hand of a bondman is of the same worth as the king's hand.

II. OF THE NINE ACCESSARIES OF THEFT THIS TREATS.

1. Of the nine accessaries of theft.
2. The first of them is, to point out the thing to be stolen.
3. The second is, to consent to the theft.
4. The third is, to give provision to the thief.
5. The fourth is, to go in his society and carry the provision.

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30. Every man with a family, without office; his saraad is four kine, and four score of silver.

31. Every innate boneddig, and every alltud of the king; their saraad is three kine, and three score of silver: and their worth is three score and three kine.

32. Every alltud of an uchelwr; his saraad is half the saraad of an alltud of the king: and his worth half his worth.

33. The saraad of a bondman twelve pence: six for a coat, and three for trousers, and one for a rope, and one for a bill-hook, and one for buskins. His worth is one pound, if a native of this island; if from beyond sea, his worth is six score pence and a pound.

34. Whoever shall confess the commission of saraad to any one of those we have mentioned above; let there be paid to him the saraad we have mentioned.

35. Whoever shall deny saraad, it is right for him to deny three points; that he caused neither disgrace nor saraad to him, nor to his kindred, nor to his lord: it is denied, as to the lord to obviate dirwy to the lord; and to obviate paying him his saraad; and to obviate the revenge of the kindred. Why is it denied as to the kindred, and the kindred receive none of the saraad that

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[a 21] galanas

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affeith lletrat. *K.* [15] *D.* Am *K.* [16] – dyθedóη yman. *K.* [17] *D.B.C.K.* [18] *not in D.K.* [19] kytsynnyaθ *D.B.C.K.* [20] kỳtemdeỳthas *C.K.* [21] *D. This section follows section* XVI. *chapter* II. *in C.*

vi. Pymhet ỳu mỳnet [1]ỳ gỳt ac ew [2]a thorrỳ′ ỳ lle ỳ bo ỳ lledrat ỳndau.

vii. Chwechet ỳu bot ỳn [a]odwr [3][er lleỳder] [4]aỳ [5]erbỳnnỳau [6][ỳ lletrat] atau.

viii. Seỳthuet ỳu [7]ỳmdeỳth dỳd [8]neu nos [9]ỳ gỳt ar lleỳdỳr.

ix. Ỏỳtuet ỳu cỳmrỳt [10]ran or lledrat.

x. Nauuet ỳu cỳmrỳt gwerth ỳ gan ỳ lleỳdỳr [11]ỳr [12][i] gelu arnaỏ.

xi. Am pob un o[[13]r [14]rai] hỳnnỳ dỳruỳ adau ot adeuỳr [15][ac gelu o honau kỳn no henne,] sew ỳu [16][meỳnt] [17]eu dỳrỏỳ deudec muỏ neu teỳr punt [18]ahỳnnỳ ỳr argluỳd:′ nỳ dỳlỳant [19][ỏy] talu [20][dỳm] ỳr nep bỳeỳfo ỳ da canỳt ỳnt lowrudỳeỳt. Onỳ allant gafael [21]eu dỳruỳ ỳr′ argluỳd aeỳll eu dehol [22]amdaneỳ ỳnteu aeỳll kỳmrỳt teỳr ceỳnnỳauc [23]ỳn lle′ ỳ teỳr punt [24][os mỳn] ac ỳn dec ỳ gỳureỳth. [25][Ac] [26]o gallant ỏỳnteu gafael [27]ỳ tal′ nỳ dỳlỳant uot [28]ỳn dỳholwỳr nac ỳn anreỳth odew;′ [29][nac yn eneit uadeu.]

xii. O gwedỳr ỳr affeỳthỳoed [30][rỳ dỳwedassam nỳ] [31]uchot cỳmeỳnt [32]ỳu eu gwat agwat [b]llowrud. [33][Ereỳll a deweỳt am e reỳth honno panỳw pỳmwỳr hep alltvdỳon hep wỳr not aỳ gwatta a hennỳ ew kỳvreỳth Hewel en ỳavn.]

xiii. Val hỳn ỳ gwedỳr lledrat [34]ỳg cỳureỳth Hỳwel: [35]llỏ

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guaratwỳd ỳu idunt huỳ a kỳureỳth ỳu udunt huỳnteu dỳal eu guaratwỳd ac urth henne e mae ỳaun guadu racdunt na sarhauỳt eu kar: o thelỳr ỳdau enteu ỳ sarhaet dỳwaratwỳd ỳu er kenedeł ar lle nỳ bo guaratwỳd nỳt oes haul.

xxxvi. Sarhaet gureỳc wedu kỳn gurha o honeỳ hanner sarhaet e braut ỳu.

xxxvii. Sarhaet pob gureỳc wedỳ gurhao traean sarhaet e gur dỳwethaf a uo ỳdỳ ar oleu.

xxxviii. Galanas pob gureỳc e kenedyl e bỳd bỳth.

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[a] [36]noỏdỏr [b] [37]llofrudyaeth.

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[1] *not in K.* [2]′ỳ torrỳ *C.D.K.* [3] *B.* [4]ac *K.* [5]erbỳnnỳeỳt *C.D.B.K.* [6] *K.* [7]kerdet *C.D.K.* [8]a *K.* [9] *not in K.* [10] *not in D.* [11]aỳ *C.B.D.* [12] *K.* [13] *D.C.* [14] *K.* [15] *B.* [16] *C.K.* messur *B.* [17]e *C.D.B.K.* [18]′ *not in D.* [19] *D.* [20] *B.* [21]′e dỳruỳ hon ema *B.* [22]ymdanei *D.* [23]′am

6. The fifth is, to accompany him, and to break into the place whence the property is to be stolen.

7. The sixth is, to be an [a] adviser [3]to the thief,' and a receiver of the stolen property.

8. The seventh is, to travel, by day or night, along with the thief.

9. The eighth is, to receive a share of the stolen property.

10. The ninth is, to receive worth from the thief for secrecy.

11. For each of those accessaries, a dirwy is to be imposed, if acknowledged, [15]having been previously concealed:' the amount of the dirwy is twelve kine, or three pounds, to be paid to the lord: they are not to pay any thing to the owner of the property, as they are not murderers. If they cannot pay the dirwy, the lord may banish them on account of it: he may, however, receive three pence in lieu of the three pounds, if he will, without infringing the law. If they be able to obtain the payment, they are not to be exiled, [28]nor their property confiscated;' [29]nor to be executed.'

12. If any of the accessaries, which we have mentioned above, be denied, their denial is the same as the denial of [b] a murderer.' [33]Others say, in respect to that raith, that five men, without alltuds, without nod-men, shall deny it: and that is correctly the law of Howel.'

13. Thus theft is to be denied in the law of Howel: the oaths

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shall be paid him? Because when saraad is done to their relative, it is disgrace to them, and it is lawful for them to revenge their disgrace; and therefore it is right to deny the commission of saraad to their relative: if saraad be paid to him it is disgrace-reparation to the kindred: and where there is no disgrace there is no claim.

36. The saraad of a single woman before marriage is a half of her brother's saraad.

37. The saraad of every woman after marriage is a third of her last known husband's saraad.

38. The galanas of every female shall always be to the kindred.

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[a] [36]protector [b] [37]murder.

C.D.B.K. [24] *C.B.D.* [25] *B.K.* [26] or *D.* [27] eu *D.* '– dirǒy *K.* [28]'y anreith odef nac yn deholǒyr *K.* [29] *K.* [30] *B.* [31] *not in K.* [32] *not in B.* [33] *C.* [34] herǒyd *D.K.* [35] *not in C.D.K.* [36] *K.* kỳghoruur *B.* [37] *D.B.K.*

deudeg wŷr am uarch [a]a trŷ ugeynt [1][o] arŷant canys [2]hunnó leŷhaw march ŷ werth [3]o gŷureŷth′ [4]a [5]hanner [6]hŷnnŷ ŷn wŷr not ar [7]hanner arall′ [8]ŷn wŷr dŷnot′ ar [9][guŷr henne 'a deleant hanuot eu] deuparth [10]o genedŷl ŷ tat ar traŷan o genedŷl ŷ uam ac ŷn gŷnneset [[11]eu kerenhŷd′ [12]ŷdau] ac ŷ dŷlŷhoŷnt talu [13]ŷ alanas [14][ŷ gŷt ac ef] aŷ gŷmrŷt.

xiv. Ŷ wadu [[15]pvn march′ [16]nev] eŷdŷon [17][canys march a eŷll duŷn eŷdŷon ene pun] chwegwŷr [17][a dau arnau] ac [18][ef] ehun [19]yn seŷthuet [20]ac eu′ hanner ŷn wŷr nod.

xv. Ŷ wadu huch neu dauat [b]neu ueŷch ceuŷn [21]llo [22]pymp wŷr ar [23]neŷll hanner [24]ŷn wŷr′ nod [25]ar llall o wŷr dynot′′ ac [26][ef] ehun ŷn pymhet ac ŷna ŷ bŷd deuhanner ŷ reŷth [27]ŷ rug ŷ duŷ genedŷl canŷ ellŷr [28]traŷanu [29][e] petwargwŷr.′

xvi. [c]Ŷ reŷthŷoed hŷnnŷ nŷt a′[30][nt] [31]namŷn ŷn ol gŷrr kŷureŷthŷaul [32]sew ŷu gŷrr cŷureŷthŷaul′ llu [33]ŷ perchennauc ar [34]ŷ uot ŷn wŷr ar ŷdŷn racu ŷ lledrat [35][a ŷrr ef] canŷt gŷrr [36]namŷn gŷrr [37][e] perchennauc.

xvii. Ket dŷweto [38][y] perchennauc [39]lledrat [40]arŷ dauaut leuerŷd [41]ar [42]arall′ ac nas [43]dŷco ŷr′ dŷgŷn [44]nŷ [45]barnun nŷ′ namŷn llo ŷr amdŷffŷnnór [46][oŷ wadv.]

xviii. Ket gŷrro dŷn nŷ bo perchennauc [47][e kreŷrŷrŷeu] lledrat [48]ar [49]arall [50]nŷ dŷlŷir′ namŷn llo ŷr amdŷffŷnnór oŷ wadu canŷ dŷlŷ [51]namŷn perchennauc gŷrru lledrat.′

xix. [52][E weŷthŷon ŷd edŷs en devodŷ am pob lledrat a maur a bŷchan llo deudegwŷr ac eu hanner en wŷr not.]

xx. Ket pallo reŷth dŷn ŷ bo un or affeŷthŷoed [53]huchot [54]arnau nŷ dŷgoŷd namŷn [55]ŷn dŷruŷ onŷ mŷnnŷr erlŷt cŷureŷth anudon arnau.

xxi. [56][Am reith.]

Ket pallo reŷth ŷ llowrud ŷr meŷnt ŷ lledrat adŷweter arnaó

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[a] [57]a talo [b] [58]nŷ beŷ

[c] [58]Ar affeŷthŷoed hŷn nŷ dele

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[1] *B.C.* [2]′lleihaf march y werth yó march trugeint *D.K.* [3] eg *B.* [4] ar *C.D.K. not in B.* [5] neŷll *C.* [6] *not in C.D.K.* [7]′llall *C.* [8]′or guŷr a gaffer o wŷr aduuŷn *B.* [9] *B.* [10] yn *D.* [11]′ *C.* [12] *C.B.* udunt *D.K.* [13] *not in C.D.K.* [14] *B.C.* [15]′ *C.B.D.K.* [16] ac *B.D.* [17] *B.* [18] *D.B.K.* [19] *not in B.D.* [20]′ar neŷll *C.* ai *K.* [21]′′′e lu ar e pymhet deu onadunt n wŷr not a deu en wŷr aduuŷn hagen *B.* [22]′′pedwar gwŷr *C.* [23] *not in K.* [24]′ *not in D.* [25]′′ *not in D.K.* [26] *C.D.K.* ynteu *K.* [27] *not in K.* [28]′rannu pedwaregur en traŷaneu. *B.* [29] *C.* [30] *C.D.K.* [31] onit *K.*

of twelve men, for a horse, [a] or three score of silver; for that is the lowest value of a horse, in law: the half nod-men, and the other half not nod-men; and two parts of them are to be of kin to the father, and one third of kin to the mother, and their relationship so near to the accused, as to pay or to receive his galanas.

14. To deny [15]a horse-load, or' an ox; [17]for a horse may carry an ox;' the oaths of six men, and himself the seventh, and the half to be nod-men.

15. To deny a swine, or a sheep, [b] or a back-burthen; the oaths of five men, the half nod-men, the other half not nod-men, and himself the fifth; and then the raith is to be equally taken from the two kindreds; since there cannot be a third of four persons.

16. [c] Those raiths are not' required except to rebut a legal prosecution: a legal prosecution is the oath of the owner, that the person in question really stole the goods; for there cannot be a prosecution, except by the owner.

17. Though the owner of goods should say, orally, that a person has stolen them; yet if he bring it not to the test, we decide that the oath of the defendant alone is required to deny it.

18. Though a person who is not the owner [47]of the relics' prosecute another for theft; the oath of the defendant alone is sufficient to clear him: because no one but the owner is to prosecute for theft.

19. [52]At present it is customary to require for every theft, whether great or small, the oaths of twelve men; and the half of them nod-men.'

20. Though the raith of a person, concerned as an accessary, fail; he shall only be liable to dirwy; unless it be minded to prosecute him for perjury.

21. Of a raith.

Though the raith for a criminal fail, whatever the amount of

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[a] 57 that may be worth [b] 58 that may not be

[c] 58 These accessaries are not

32' *not in K.* 33 *not in K.* 34 *not in B.C.D.K.* 35 *B.* 36 onit *K.* 37 *B.* 38 *D.* 39 *not in D.K.* 40' ar arall ar ŷ tavavt leverŷd *C.B.* 41' *not in K.* 42 dyn wneuthur lledrat *D.* 43 tygho *C.* '-yny *D.* 44' nit iaun *K.* 45' varn [e *C.*] keureŷth *B.C.* varn nyt iaun *D.* 46 *C.B.D.K.* 47 *B.* 48' *not in B.* 49 y llall *K.* 50' nŷt kŷvreŷth *C.B.D.* - iol *K.* 51' gyrru lledrat namyn perchennauc. *D.K.* 52 *B.* 53 rŷ dŷwedassam nŷ *B.* hynny *K. not in D.* 54 *not in C.* 55 *not in D.* 56 *K.* 57 *C.* ac am *B.D.K.* 58 *B.*

[1]nŷt eneŷt uadeu o [2]thal seŷth punt a [3]chenŷs talho′ nŷ dŷlŷ [4][bot en eneŷtuadeu] namŷn [5]ŷ dŷhol:′ [6]kan nŷ dŷlŷr dŷenŷdu [7]nep nŷ [8]chafer′ [9]dŷm ŷnŷlau.′′ [10]Ereŷll adŷweŷt ŷ uot ŷn eneŷt uadeu onŷ cheŷf ŷ werth.

xxii. Puŷbŷnnac a dŷholŷer o uraut ŷ gŷureŷth ŷaun ŷu ŷdau uot ŷn ur kŷchwŷn drannoeth ac o hŷnnŷ allan dŷwŷrnaut urth pob cantrew [11]a uo′ ŷr argluŷd aŷ dŷholŷo [12]a hunnó ŷu oet dŷholwr.′′

xxiii. Puŷbŷnnac a dalŷo lleŷdŷr alledrat ŷnŷ lau aŷ [13]ellug aŷ ŷr cerennŷd aŷ ŷr gwerth os adew talet seŷth punt canŷs [14]cen bo eneŷt uadeu ŷ lleŷdŷr [15]nŷ [16]bŷd′ eneŷt uadeu ew:′ [17][ac] onŷ eŷll talu [18][seŷth pvnt] dŷholŷer [19]ŷnteu ual lleŷdŷr.

xxiv. [20]Pa dŷn′ bŷnnac a dŷholŷer o uraut [21]ŷ gŷureŷth aŷ gafael ŷnŷ wlat tros ŷr oet [22]aroer ŷdau [23][ene wlat] bŷt eneŷt uadeu onŷ cheŷf aŷ prŷnno canŷ dŷlŷ ew ŷ wlat ŷn oes ŷr argluŷd aŷ dŷholŷo onŷt can dŷgŷmot ac ew.

xxv. [24][Kyfreith am letrat ai pythynas.]
Púŷbŷnnac [25]ŷ [26]cafer [27]ol [a]lleŷdŷr ŷn dŷuot [28]ŷu tŷ ac na allo ŷ [b]hebrug [29][enkŷvreŷthŷavl] ŷ urthau bŷt anreŷthodew ac onŷ bŷd anreŷth′ [30][idaó] dŷholŷer.

xxvi. Puŷbŷnnac [31]ŷ cafer lledrat ŷnŷ dŷ [[32]neu en′ [33]dŷble ŷ tŷ] gan uot ŷ gŷuanhed ŷndau ket [34]bo ŷdaó [35]ew agatwo ŷ gorf rac [36]ŷ lledrat euo eŷssŷoes [37]bŷeu cadu ŷ tŷ [38][rac ŷ lledrat] ac urth hŷnnŷ ŷ [39]barnun nŷ′ [40]ŷ tŷ′ [41]hunnó ŷn halauctŷ [42][ac ef] ac auo [43]ŷ gŷt ac ew eŷthŷr′ adneu [44][o bŷd] canŷ [45][delŷ] perchennauc [46]ŷr adneu cadu tŷ arall′ rac lledrat nŷ bŷd colledŷc ŷnteu [47]or eŷdau.′

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[a] [48]lletrat [b/49]wadu

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[1] nŷ delŷ bot en *B.* ny byd *D.C.K.* [2] geŷll talu *B.* [3/]chenŷ allo *B.* [4] *B.* [5/]en dŷholuur. *B.* [6/] *This follows section* xxii. *in E.* [7] dyn *K.* [/–]heb *D.* [8] dalŷer *B.* [9] *not in K.* [10//] *not in B.* [11/] *not in D.* [12//] *not in C.* [13] ollóng *D.* [14] ket *C.D.* [15/]nyt *D.C.K.* [16/]barn keureŷth euo en eneŷtuadeu *B.* [17] *K.* [18] *C.* [19] *not in C.D.K.* [20/]Púy *D.K.* [21] *not in D.* [22] a roder *C.B.D.K.* [23] *B.* [24] *K.* [25] a *B.C.D.K.* [26] gaffo *K.* [27] o *B.* [28] oŷ *C.* hyt y *D.K.* [29] *C.* [30] *D.K.* [31] a *B.C.D.K.* [32/] *B.C.D.K.* [33] *B.C.K.* y dible *D.* [34] boet *B.* [35] *not in B.C.* [36] *not*

the theft he shall be accused of, he is not to be executed if he pay seven pounds; and, if he cannot pay, he is not to be executed, only exiled: for no one is to be put to death, upon whom nothing is found. Others say, that he is to lose his life, unless he obtain his worth.

22. Whoever is exiled by the sentence of the law, is to set out on his departure the following morning; and, from that time forward, a day is allowed for passing through each cantrev belonging to the lord who shall exile him: and that is the delay for an exile.

23. Whoever shall catch a thief, with stolen goods in his possession, and let him go, either for relationship or for worth; if he confess, let him pay seven pounds; for, though the thief forfeit his life, he does not: if he be unable to pay seven pounds, let him be banished as a thief.

24. Whoever is exiled by the sentence of the law, and is found in the country, beyond the time assigned for remaining in the country; let him lose his life, unless he find some one to buy him; for he is not to return to the country during the life of the lord who exiled him, unless by being pardoned.

25. The law concerning theft.

Any person soever, to whose house the track of [a]a thief[/] leads, and he shall be unable legally to [b]trace it further; let his property be confiscated; and, if he have no property,[/] let him be exiled.

26. Any person soever, in whose house, [32]or in the purlieus of the house,[/] wherein he is resident, stolen goods shall be found; although he may not be personally concerned in the theft, he ought, nevertheless, to prevent his house being a receptacle for the theft: and therefore we judge that house, with all in it, a deposit excepted, to be a [a] 'halog-dy;' for the owner of the deposit is not to guard another house from receiving theft, therefore he is not to lose his property.

[a/48]theft [b/49]deny it;

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in K. [37] a delỳ *C.D.K.* [38] *B.C.* [39/]barn [e *C.K.*] kyfreith *D.B.C.K.* [40/]*not in B.* [41] *not in B.C.D.K.* [42] *B.* [43] *not in K.* [/]yndaỏ dyeithyr *D.* [44] *B.* [45] *C.B.D.K.* [46] *not in D.K.* [/]cadu adneu e tỳ *B.* [47/]oi adneu. *K.* [48] *B.C.D.K.* [49] *B.*

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[a] 'Halog-dy,' a polluted house: in consequence of which it became a forfeiture, with all therein, to the lord.

xxvii. Nŷt oes [1][en] ŷ cŷureŷth [2][un] lle ŷ dŷlŷer anreŷth grŷbdeŷl [3]namŷn [[4]en [5]vn lle′ [6]sef un lle ŷu hunnu] am lad celeŷn.

xxviii. Puŷbŷnnac a uŷnho [7]gwneuthur dogŷn uŷnac aet [8]ar ŷr [9]argluŷd a dŷwedet rŷ wneuthur lledrat o dŷn [10][ac] [11]nŷ leueŷs [12][ef] ŷ dŷweduŷt arnau aŷ rac ŷ uonhed aŷ rac ŷ uedŷant: yna ŷ mae ŷaun ŷr [13]argluŷd dŷuŷnnu yr effeŷrŷat atau a dŷwedet [14]urthau ŷr hŷn [15]rŷ [16]dŷwetpuŷt [17]urthau ŷnteu ac [18]ellŷg ŷr effeŷrŷat [19]ŷ gŷt ac ew [20]hŷt [21]ar drus′ ŷr egluŷs [22]achroŷset′′ racdau na tŷgho anudon. [23]Ac [24]omŷn [25]tŷgu tŷghet′ ŷn gŷntaw [26]ar drus ŷr egluŷs′ ar eŷl [27][llv] [28]ar [29][drŏs] ŷ gagell ar trŷdŷd ar ŷr allaur. Ac [30]od ŷna doet ŷr effeŷrŷat [31]ar ŷr [32]argluŷd a dŷwedet [33][rŷ] gafael [34]ŷ cubŷl; [35]ar [36]argluŷd [37]adŷlŷ tŷghu [38]rŷ gafael [39]dogŷn uŷnac′ [40][o honav] pan holo [41][ef] ŷ dŷn ŷn [42][e] dadleu ac ŷn erbŷn hŷnnŷ nŷ ellŷr dŷm. Nŷ bŷd eneŷt uadeu [43]ew ŷr [a] hŷnnŷ′ namŷn [44][ŷ uot en] lleŷdŷr gwerth [45][ac] onŷ eŷll [46][enteu] cafael ŷ werth [47]dŷholŷer ual lleŷdŷr. Ereŷll [48][or keureŷthŷeu] a [49]uŷn gadu′ gwat [50]ŷdau ŷr gŷrr [51]ŷr [52]argluŷd ual ŷr gŷrr [53]perchennauc [54][arall] a [55]hunnŏ muŷhaw ŷ coŷllŷa gwŷr Gŏynet ŷdau.

xxix. O deruŷd ŷdŷn cafael kŷc anŷueŷl nŷ [56]bo eŷdau aŷ can gun aŷ [57]ŷ cudua arall aŷ gŷmrŷt [58]o hanau hep gannŷat′ [59]dŷruŷ [60]a′ uŷd hŷt ŷdel [61]nac o [62]rod nac o [63]wadaul [64]nac o [65]brŷnu′ hŷt ŷ ganŏet llau ac urth hŷnnŷ ŷ gelwŷr [66]ew cŷhŷrŷn canhastŷr ac nŷt a bellach [67]ŷ ganuetllaŏ.′

xxx. Puŷbŷnnac auŷnno dalŷ lledrat ŷn llau arall deuet uch pen ŷ peth a dalŷo a gouŷnnet puŷ a wercheŷdu hun. Onŷ bŷd nep [68]aŷ [69]gwarchatwo [70]kŷmeret ef gannŷat ŷ gŷmrŷt ŷr eŷdau ac wedŷ [71]ŷ cafo [72][ef] cannŷat aet [73]ŷ ford [74]ar ŷr ŷnat ac ual ŷ mŷnaco ŷr ŷnat [75]ŷdau [76]kŷmeret [77]ew a damdŷghet.′

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[a] [78]caffael ŷ dogen uanac

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1 *C.B.D.K.* 2 *B.* 3 onŷt *B.* 4 *C.D.K.* 5′ *C.B.D.K.* 6 *B.* 7 *not in K.* 8 att *D.* 9 raglaŏ *C.D.K.* 10 *D.K.* 11 na *D.* 12 *C.D.K.* 13 raglav *C.B.D.K.* 14 ŷdau *B.* 15 a *K.* 16 dŷwespuŷt *B.C.* 17 ŷdau *B.* 18 gollŏng *D.* ′′ena e mae ŷaun ŷr effeŷrŷat croessŷ Duu *B.* 19 *not in K.* 20′ *not in C.* 21 yn *D.* 22′ *not in K.* 23 Neu *B.C.* 24 os tŏg *D.* 25 *not in C.D.* 26′ *not in K.* 27 *B.* 28 en *B.K.* 29 *D.* 30 *not in D.K.* 31 att *D.* 32 raglaw *C.D.B.K.* 33 *B.D.K.* 34 *not in C.D.K.* 35′ *not in K.* 36 raglaw *C.B.D.* 37 bŷeu *B.* 38′ *not in B.* 39′ *not in D.* 40 *C.* 41 *B.* 42 *C.B.D.K.* 43 entev *C.* ′– *K.* 44 *B.* 45 *D.* 46 *C.* 47 ŷ dŷhol *C.B.*

27. There is in the law but one case wherein harrying confiscation occurs; and that case is, for homicide.

28. Whoever may will to make a full information, let him go to the lord and say, that a person, whom he dare not mention, either on account of his rank, or of his property, has committed a theft: then it is right for the lord to summon the priest to him, and state to him what had been imparted to him; and send the priest along with the informant to the church door, and let him charge him to beware of being guilty of perjury. Then, if he willeth to swear, let him swear first at the church door; secondly, in the chancel; and thirdly, at the altar. And from thence, let the priest return to the lord, and say, that he has had the whole; and the lord is to swear to having had full information, when he shall examine the person, in the courts; and against this nothing can be done. Still, he is not to lose his life [a] for that,' but is to be a saleable thief; and, unless he can obtain his worth, let him be exiled as a thief. Other [48]of the laws' allow him a denial against the prosecution by the lord, in the same manner as in a prosecution by the owner: and that form is mostly preferred by the men of Gwynedd.

29. If a person find the flesh of an animal that is not his own, whether killed by dogs, or hidden, and take it away without permission; a dirwy is payable for it, whether obtained by gift, or endowment, or purchase, even unto the hundredth hand: and therefore it is called the piece of a hundred perplexities: and beyond the hundredth hand it is not cognizable.

30. Whoever may will to detain stolen property in the hand of another, let him go to the thing he would detain, and ask: 'Who owns this?' If there be no one who shall own it, let him have permission to take the property; and after he shall have obtained permission, let him go to the judge; and according as the judge shall direct, let him take it, and swear to it.

[a'78]although the full information is had,

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[48] *B.* [49] varn *D.* '–*K.* [50] *not in B.D.K.* [51] *not in K.* [52] raglav *C.B.D.K.* [53] – y *D.* [54] *B.* [55] henne *B.* [56] bei *K.* [57] *not in K.* [58]'hep ganhŷat o honau *B.C.K.* [59]'dirŏyaŏc *D.B.* [60] *not in C.* [61] – nai brynu *K.* [62] bryn *D.* [63] brŷnu *B.C.* rod *D.* [64]' *not in K.* [65] rod *B.C.* wadaŏl *D.* [66] *not in B.* [67]'hynny. *D.* [68] a *D.* [69] hardelwo *B.* [70] – y peth *D.* [71] *not in D.K.* [72] *C.D.K.* [73] *not in K.* [74] att *D.K.* [75] *not in B.* [76] damtŷghet *C.B.D.K.* [77]'a chymeret *B.C.* ŷr eidau. *B.* ef. *C.* yr eidaŏ a chymeret ef. *D.K.* [78] *B.*

xxxi. [1][Ac] o deruŷd ŷdau [2][ynteu] ŷn dalŷ ŷr eŷdau dŷuot gwercheŷtwat a [2]gurthuŷnebu ŷdaŏ gouŷnnet [3]ŷnteu puŷ a wercheŷdŏ hŏn. Ŷaun ŷu ŷr gwercheŷtwat dŷweduŷt [4]panŷŏ ew aŷ gwercheŷdu. [5]Ac ŷna ŷ mae [6]ŷaun ŷr haulur dŷweduŷt cam ŷu ŷtŷ gwarchadu ŷ meu ŷ. Ac ŷna [7]ŷ mae [8]ŷaun′ ŷr amdŷffŷnnŏr dŷweduŷt cubŷlwat [9][yŏ] nat oes dŷm or teu dŷ [10]gennŷw uŷ′ ac ŷgŷt [11]ac nat oes [12][pa] beth ath [13]wahanus dŷ ath [14]gollet a [15]pha amser [16][e gueheneŷst tŷ ath gollet.]

xxxii. Sew achaus ŷ mae [17]ŷaun [18][gouyn a] guŷbot hŷnnŷ [18][o] chweford [19]ŷda da dŷn ŷ [20]ganthau ac or teŷr [21][onadunt] ŷ gellŷr damdug ac or teŷr ereŷll nŷ ellŷr. [22][Ac e] [23]sew [24]ŷu ŷ teŷr nŷ ellŷr′ atneu [25]a [26]benfŷc [25]a [27]lloc [28]a kŷmŏŷnas [29]canŷs nŷt ŷaun holŷ [30]ŷ lle ŷ mae a holŷ′ ŷ nep ŷd aeth athau [31][or trŷ henne.] [32]Ŷ teŷr′ ereŷll ŷ [33]sŷd ŷaun damdug [34]arnadunt ŏn [35][yŏ] onadunt [36]lledrat [37]ar eŷl′ [38][yŏ] collet [39]o lesget [40]ar trŷdŷd [41]ŷu′ aghŷuarch sew achaus ŷ [42]dŷlŷir [43]eu damdug urth [44]nas [45]erbŷnnŷus llau arall oŷ lau [46]ew [47][yr eidaŏ] urth hŷnnŷ ŷ [48]geŷll ŷnteu damdug [49]ŷr eŷdau ŷnŷ lle ŷ gwelo.′

xxxiii. Puŷbŷnnac a uŷnho damdug ŷr eŷdau ual [50]hŷn ŷ mae [51][ŷavn] ŷdau ŷ damdug. [52]Os peth marwaul [53]a damdug′ damdŷghet [54]aŷ lau assu [55]ar ŷ [a]lle ŷ mŷnno [56]ŷdau.′′ Os anŷueŷl a damdug damdŷghet [57]aŷ lau assu [58][idaŏ] arŷ glust deheu ŷr anŷueŷl [59]ar llau deheu ar ŷ [60]creŷrŷeu; ar llau deheu ŷr amdŷfŷnur arŷ glust assŏ ŷr anŷueŷl ac [61]ŷ uellŷ tŷghet ŷr [b]haulur nat oed berchennauc [62][ŷdau] a [63]dŷlŷeŷ [64]naŷ [65]brŷnu [66]naŷ [67]werthu [68]namŷn [69]euo [70][gan iaŏn] ac ŷgŷt a hŷnnŷ nat aeth ŷ ganthau [71][ef] nac [72]ŷn rod nac [73]ŷ benfŷc nae ŷn adneu [74]naŷ werthu′ [75]namŷn ŷ duŷn [76]o lledrat ŷ gantau′ neu [77]o [78]achŷuarch neu [79]o [80]gollŷ; ac enwŷ ŷ dŷd [81][neu e nos e collet] ŷnŷr uŷthnos a[81][c enwŷ ŷ]r ŏŷthnos ŷnŷ mŷs a[81][c enwŷ ŷ]r mŷs ŷnŷ tŷmor [82]a[81][c enwŷ ŷ]r tŷmor′ ŷnŷ wluŷdŷn.

[a′′83]peth a damtygho ar llau deheu ar e kreŷr.

[b 84]creireu

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[1] *D.* [2] urthuŷneppo *B.* [3] *not in K.* [4] mi heb *D.* [5] *not in D.* [6] *not in K.* [7] *not in D.* [8] *not in K.* [9] *K.* [10] ema *B.* [11] *not in K.* [12] *B.C.K.* py *D.* [13] wahanaŏd *D.K.* [14] da *D.* [15] phy *D.* [16] *B.* y colleist. *D.K.* [17] da *B.* [18] *K.* [19] ir a *K.* [20] ŏrthaŏ *K.* [21] *D.* [22] *C.* a *B.* [23] *not in K.* [24] ynt *D.* [25] neu *B.C.K.* [26] lloc *D.* [27] benffyc *D.* [28] neu *B.D.K.* vel *C.* [29] kan *B.D.K.* [30] nep namŷn *B.* [31] *B.* [32] O *K.* 'Or trŷ *B.* [33] mae *B.K.* [34] amdanadunt *D.C.* *not in B.* amdanunt *K.* [35] *D.B.C.* [36] – yŏ *K.* [37] a *K.* [38] *D.C.* [39] troy *D.* [40] ac *K.* [41] *not in B.* [42] geŷll *B.C.* gellir *D.K.* [43] ŷ *B.K.* [44] na *K.* [45] erbŷnnaŏd *D.* derbyniod *K.*

31. If whilst detaining the property, an owner come and oppose him; let him ask: 'Who owns this?' Then it is right for the owner to say, that it is owned by him. And then it is right for the plaintiff to say: 'It is wrong for thee to own what is mine.' And then it is right for the defendant to reply: 'It is altogether denied; for, nothing of thine have I: and, since I have not; by what means did thy loss happen, and at what time didst thou lose it?'

32. It is right to ask and know this, because there are six ways in which a person may lose his property: and in three of those cases he can swear to it; and in the other three he cannot. The three cases wherein he cannot swear are, a deposit and loan, and hire, and favour; for it is not right to enquire where these are, or to enquire to whom they are gone. The other three, which it right to swear to are, first, theft; the second, loss by negligence; and the third is, surreption: they are to be sworn to, because they were not received by another hand from his hand; therefore he can swear to the property, wherever he may see it.

33. Whosoever may will to swear to the property, is to do it in this manner. If he swear to what is inanimate, let him swear to it, with his left hand upon [a]any part thereof.' If it be a living animal, let him swear to it, with his left hand upon the right ear of the animal, and his right hand upon the relics: and let the defendant place his right hand upon the left ear of the animal; and so let him swear to the [b]plaintiff, that there was no owner to it, who ought either to purchase or to sell it, excepting himself, by right; and, moreover, that he did not part with it, either by gift, or loan, or deposit, or sell it; but that, either by theft, or surreption, or straying he lost it; naming the day [81]or night' in the week, and naming the week in the month, and naming the month in the season, and naming the season in the year, when it was missing.

[a'83]the thing he shall swear to, and the right hand upon the relic. [b 84]relics,

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[46]ynteu *D.* [47] *D.* [48]dichaỏn *D.* gall *K.* [49']ene lle ỳ guelho er eỳdau. *B.* [50] *not in K.* [51] *C.* [52]'' *This follows at the end of the next section in B.* [53']vỳd *C.* [54]ar *B.D.K.* [55]''idaỏ ar y lle i mynno *K.* [56]ar y peth. *D.* [57]ar *B.C.D.K.* [58] *D.B.C.K.* [59]ae *D.* [60]kreỳr *B.* [61] *not in D.K.* [62] *B.* [63]uedhei *D.B.C.K.* [64] *not in K.* [65]werthu *B.* [66]a *K.* [67]brynu *B.* [68]– o honaỏ *K.* [69]ef *C.* [70] *D.K.* [71] *D.* [72]o *B.C.D.* [73]o *B.C.D.* yn *K.* [74]nac o *C.K.* 'not *in D.* [75]– nae rodỳ *B.* [76']y ganthaỏ yn lledrat *D.B.* – o – *C.K.* [77]oc *D.* [78]golli *D.K.* [79]oe *B.* [80]aghyuarch *D.K.* [81] *B.* [82] *not in K.* [83] *B.* [84] *D.K.*

xxxiv. Y anẏueẏl ẏ ceſẏr trẏ ardelu [1]genẏ a meẏthrẏn achadu cẏn coll ac arwaẏssaw. [2][Ẏ beth marwavl nẏ cheſẏr namẏn dev cadv kẏn koll arwaẏssaf.]

xxxv. Os [3]o enẏ a meẏthrẏn ẏ ceẏs [4]ẏ ardelu [a]gwnaet ual hẏn′ dodet ẏm pen [5][y] ceẏtweẏt bot ẏn eẏdau [5][ef] ẏ uam aẏ enẏ [5][ynteu] aẏ ueẏthrẏn ganthau ac nat aeth [6]ẏ ganthau [7]er pan anet arẏ berchennogaeth′ hẏt [8]ẏ dẏd hunnó.′ [9][Ac ẏ] sew [10]ẏ rẏó geẏtweẏt adẏlẏ bot ẏdau cẏmẏdauc uch [11][ẏ] llau ac arall ẏs [11][ẏ] llau [12]nẏt amgen′ gur uch ẏ ureẏnt [13][noc ef] [14]ac arall′ ẏs ẏ ureẏnt [15]noc ef′ [16]orkeitweit] [17]ac [18]o cheẏf [19]hẏnnẏ dogẏn [20]ẏu ẏdau.′

xxxvi. Os o gadu cẏn coll ẏ dewẏs ẏ ardelu [21]damdẏghet ar [22]llun [23]rẏ dẏwedassam nẏ uchot. A gwedẏ as damdẏgho dẏwedet ẏnteu [24]ẏ uot ganthau [25]ef [26]efo] [27]aẏ uẏthnos′ a[28][e] mẏs [29][ae deu] aẏ tẏmor ẏn [b]gẏnt [30]no[31]g[32]ẏt [33]oed] chan ẏ llall′ a bot ẏdau [34]ew [35]aẏ [36]ceẏdu [37]o [38][rẏv] geẏtweẏt [c]cẏureẏthẏaul ẏ uot arẏ helu′ [39][ef] aẏ uẏthnos [40][ae petheunos] aẏ [41]mẏs aẏ tẏmor ẏn gẏnt′ [42]nogẏt ẏ [43]colles [44]ew ẏr eẏdau [45]ac o cheẏf [46][enteu] hẏnnẏ dogẏn ẏu′ [47][ẏdau.]

xxxvii. Os o arwaẏssaw [48]ẏd ardelu [49]dẏwedet [50][ef] [d]puẏ a ardelu neu a arwaẏssaw hun.′ [51][Ac] [52]o bẏd ẏnẏ maes cẏmeret [53]ẏ [54][e]arwaẏssaf] atau [55]ẏ lledrat;′ abẏt rẏd ẏnteu. Ac [56]o deruẏd [57]ẏr arwaẏssaw ẏ gẏmrẏt damdẏghet [58][yr haól6r] ẏnẏ lau [59]ew ac ẏnteu bẏeu os mẏn ceẏssẏau [60]arwaẏssaw arall′ [61][neu ardelo arall kyfreithaól] neu dẏguẏdet ehun′′ [61]ynyr haól.′

xxxviii. [62]Nẏt ẏavn mẏnet reẏth en ol dalẏ a damtvng namẏn arwaẏssaf nev kadv kẏn koll nev enẏ a meẏthrẏn.′

xxxix. [63]O dervẏd dalẏ lledrat kan dẏn ac entev en dewedwẏt

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[a] [64]góadet ′[65]ledrat ac aghyuarch a
[66]huẏ
[c′] [67]gẏnneu rẏ dẏwedassam nẏ uchot
[d′] [68]y ardelo neu [69][y] arwaessaf.
[e] [70]ardelu ′[71]arwaessaf oe laó

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[1] o eni *K.* [2] *C.* [3] *not in K.* [4] *not in C.D.K.* [5] *D.* [6′]ẏ ar e perchennogaeth ae warchadu *B.* [7] or *C.* ′nac y ar y berchennogaeth or pananet *D.* – oi – *K.* [8′] hedẏu. *B.C.D.K.* [9] *C.B.D.* [10] *not in C.D.K.* [11] *C.D.K.* [12′]ac ẏ sef ẏ rẏu wẏr ẏu e reẏ henne *B.* a rei adyweit panyó *D.K.* [13] *C.* [14′]a gur *B.* [15′] *C.B.* [16] *D.* [17′] *not in D.* [18] os *B.* [19] *not in B.* [20] *not in K.* [21] gadet er gur damtug *B.* – ẏ – *C.D.K.* [22] e gueẏth *B.* ẏ wed *C.D.* wed *K.* [23] y *D.K.* [24] *not in K.* [25] *D.K.* [26] *D.* [27′] *not in K.* [28] *B.C.D.K.* [29] *K.* [30′]noc y holes y llall yr eidaó

34. There are three arddelws to an animal: birth and rearing; possession before loss; and arwaesav. [2]'To inanimate things there are only two: possession before loss; and arwaesav.'

35. If a person seek his arddelw on birth and rearing, let him [a]proceed thus:' let him have guardians to speak to the mother's being his property, and that the animal was born and bred in his possession, and was not out of his possession since its birth until that day. The guardians to be produced by him are, a neighbour above his hand, and another below his hand; that is, a man above his rank, and another below his rank; and, if he can obtain those, it will be sufficient for him.

36. If he choose his arddelw on possession before loss, let him swear to it, according to the form we have previously mentioned. After he has sworn to it, let him say that the animal was in his possession, either a week, or a month, [29]or two,' or a season, [b]before the other had it; and that he has guardians [c]lawfully to prove its being in his possession, whether a week, [40]or a fortnight,' or a month, or a season, before he lost it: if he can do this, it is sufficient for him.

37. If his arddelw is by arwaesav, let him say: [d]'Who will arddelw or arwaesav this?' And if one be in the field, let his [e]arwaesav take upon himself the theft;' and let the other be free. If the arwaesav take it, let the claimant swear to it in his hand; and he is, if so minded, to seek another arwaesav, [61]or another lawful arddelw;' or let him fail [61]in the cause.'

38. It is not right that there should be a raith, after detention and swearing, only arwaesav, or custody before loss, or birth and rearing.

39. If a theft be found upon a person, and he assert that he is

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[a] [64]deny '[65]theft, and surreption, and
[b] [66]longer than
[c] [67]we have mentioned above
[d] [68]his arddelw or his arwaesav.
[e] [70]arddelw '[71]arwaesav be taken from his hand;

D. [31] *B.C.K.* [32] *B.C.* ir *K.* [33] *C.K.* [34] enteu *B.* [35] a *B.D.* [36] gatweỳ *B.C.K.* gattwo *D.* [37] *not in D.* [38] *B.* [39] *K.* [40] *B.C.* [41]'a uo muỳ *B.* [42] noc *B.C.D.K.* [43] holes *D.* [44] y llall *D.K.* [45]'*not in D.* [46] *B.* [47] *B.C.K.* [48] y dewis y *D.K.* [49] deuet *K.* [50] *B.* [51] *B.C.D.K.* [52] or *D.* [53] ỳr *C.* [54] *C.B.* [55]'*not in C.* [56] or *D.* [57] i *K.* [58] *D.B.C.K.* [59] enteu *B.D.* "*not in K.* [60]'arall ỳdav *C.* [61]'*D.* [62]'*C. This follows section* XL. *in D.K.* [63] *C.* [64] *D.C.K.* [65] *D.* [66] *B.* [67] *B.C.* [68] *D.C.K.* [69] *D.* [70] *E.* [71] *D.K.*

ỳ vot en wỳrỳon or lledrat eỳthỳr ỳ wurv oỳ anvod attav o dỳn arall a dalỳ enỳ law ar dỳn eỳssỳoes en dỳwedwỳt ỳ vot en lledrat ỳavn ew ena barnv reỳth arnav am hennỳ a llỳna er vn lle e bernỳr reỳth en ol dalỳ a damtvng.] [1]Ac ỳ′ uellỳ ỳ [2]geỳll [3][e] lledrat [4]cerdet olau ỳlau [4]hỳt traỳ cafo ỳnỳ maes [5][nep] aỳ cỳmero ỳ ganthau.

XL. [a]O cheỳf ỳnỳ maes [5][nep] aỳ cỳmero [6]ỳ ganthau′ [7]ac′′ ardelu [8]o hanau′ [9]o arwaỳssaw ỳn lle arall′ roder oet [10][a deleho] ỳdau ỳ geỳssỳau ỳ arwaỳssaw [11]nỳt amgen trỳdỳeu ỳn un gỳmhut [[12]ac ef′ [13]o byd ynyr ail kymȯt naȯ dieu] pỳtheunos ỳgwlat arall′ ac [14]ỳ uellỳ ỳ cerda hỳt ỳ trỳdet lau ac [15]or drỳded lau kỳureỳth dỳannot [16]ac os ỳ drỳdellau a [17]geỳf [18][enemaes] aỳ cỳmero [19]o honeỳ′ [20][ỳavn ew y] gadael [21]ỳdỳ [22]eỳthỳr nat [23]oes annot′′ [24][or dỳd hunnu allan keureỳth amdanau.]

XLI. Puỳbỳnnac adoto [25][ỳ] [26]arwaỳssaw ỳmpen arall [27]a pallu ỳ arwaỳssaw′ ỳdau bỳt [28]ehun leỳdỳr cỳuadew [29]a hỳnnỳ′ herwỳd meỳnt [30]ỳ lledrat′ adalỳer [31]ganthau.

XLII. [32]Ỳ cỳureỳth Hỳwel′ ỳmae hỳt [33]ỳm pedeỳr ceỳnnỳauc ỳ uot ỳn lleỳdỳr gwerth [34]ac o hỳnnỳ allan [35][y vot] ỳn eneỳt uadeu. Ereỳll a dỳweỳt o pob anyueỳl petwar troỳdỳauc [36][a dỳccer en lledrat nac oen na mỳn na porchell] ỳ uot ỳn eneỳt uadeu eỳssỳoes [37]dỳogelhaw ỳu hỳt [38]ỳm pedeỳr ceỳnnỳauc.

XLIII. Ỳ lleỳdỳr a werther seỳth punt [39]ỳu ỳ werth.

XLIV. Ỳr hun [40][a dỳenỳder ac] a uo eneỳt uadeu nỳ dỳlỳir dỳm oỳ da [41]canỳ dỳlỳir [42][e] dỳwuỳn a[42][r] dỳal [43]eỳthỳr talu ỳr colledỳc [44]ỳr eỳdau′ [45][ac ỳ] sew achaus [[46]ew [47]e dele ef talu ỳr colledỳc] urth na dỳlỳ [48]adau [49]arnau undỳlỳet′ [50][traỳ keuen.]

XLV. Ỳ chỳureỳth Hỳwel ỳbu tal [51]am ledrat ar eỳl tal′ ac [52][odỳna] ỳ [53]sỳmudus Bledỳn uab Kỳnuỳn [54][am uot en dỳgaun] talu [55]ỳ dỳn ỳ gollet urth ỳ damdug. [56]Ỳ da′ [57][enteu] [58]ỳ ford ỳ [59]cỳmỳnno aet onỳ bỳd plant [60]ỳdau [61][ac] o bỳd plant [[62]ỳdau

[a 63]O nỳ

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[1] *not in C.* ′ – *D.* ′′O dervyd ido ynteu *K.* [2] dichaȯn *D.* [3] *B.C.* [4] *not in D.* [5] *B.* [6]′*not in B.D.* [7]′nac a ardelwo *B.* ac ynteu yn ardelȯ *D.C.* [8]′*not in K.* [9]′yn lle arall o arwaessaf *D.* [10] *B.* [11]′ac e sef ỳu er oet o bỳd en un kỳmhut trỳ dỳeu o bỳd en lle arall pỳtheunos *B.* [12]′*D.C.K.* [13] *K.* [14] *not in D.K.* [15] ene *B.C.D.K.* [16]′′*not in K.* [17] geỳs *B.* [18] *B.* [19]′e *B.* genthỳ ỳ *B.D.* oỳ llaw en emaes *C.* [20] *C.* [21] ỳdau *C.* ida *D.* [22] dyeithyr *D.* [23]′′annotter *B.* [24] *B.* [25] *C.D.K.* [26] arwassogaeth *B.* [27]′ae ballu *D.* [28] *not in B.C.D.K.* [29]′*not in B.*

innocent of the theft, but that it was left with him against his will by another person, and so he had it in his hand, and the person say that it was stolen property; it is then right to adjudge him to produce a raith on that account: and this is the single case where a raith is adjudged after detention and swearing. And thus the theft may go from hand to hand, while there shall be found in the field one to own it.

40. [a] If he find in the field one who will own it, with an arddelw of an arwaesav in another place, let time be given him to obtain his arwaesav; that is, three days, if in the same cymwd; if in the next cymwd, nine days; a fortnight, if in another country; and so it proceeds to the third hand; and after the third hand, the law admits of no delay: and if the third hand find in the field a person that will own it, it is right to allow it; yet there is to be no delay, but immediate law.

41. Whosoever shall fix his arwaesav upon another, and his arwaesav fail him; let him be himself an acknowledged thief; and that according to the amount of the theft found upon him.

42. By the law of Howel, for theft to the value of four pence, the thief is saleable; and for a greater amount forfeits his life. Others say, that for every four-footed animal [36]that is stolen, either a lamb, a kid, or a pig,[/] the thief forfeits his life: nevertheless, it is safest to restrict it to four pence.

43. Seven pounds is the worth of a thief who is to be sold.

44. He who forfeits life is not to lose any of his property; because, both reparation and punishment are not to be exacted, only payment of the property to the loser; and he is to pay the loser, because he ought not to leave a claim upon him unsatisfied.

45. In the law of Howel, there was a payment for theft, and a second payment; and then Bleddyn, son of Cynyỽyn, altered this rule, because it suffices to pay a person for his loss according to his oath. The property of the criminal is to go in the way

[a] [63] Unless

[30][/] *not in C.* [31] yny laỽ. *D.* [32] En *B.C.* [/]Yny gyfreith *D.K.* [33] eguerth *B.* ar *D.* y *K.* [34] *not in B.* [35] *D.B.K.* [36] *B.* [37] diogelach *D.K.* [38] y *D.K.* [39] vyd *D. not in K.* [40] *C.* [41][/]eỽthỽr talu ỽr colledỽc ỽ da kanỽ deleỽr dỽỽỽn a dỽal *C.* [42] *B.* [43] dyeithyr *D.* [44][/]ỽ da *B.K.* [45] *B.* [46] *C.D.K.* [47] *B.* [48] *not in B.* [49][/]vn dylyet arnaỽ. *D.C.* [50] *B.* [51][/]ac eỽltal am [pob *C.D.K.*] lledrat *C.B.D.K.* [52] *B.* [53] symudaỽd *D.K.* [54] *B.* [55] ỽr *C.D.K.* [56][/]Da y lleidyr *D.K.* [57] *B.* [58] *not in K.* [59] mỽnho *B.* [60] *not in D.* [61] *K.* [62] *B.C.D.K.* [63] *B.C.D.*

[1]enteu] nẏ dẏlẏ [2][enteu] cẏmẏnnó [3]eẏthẏr [4]ẏ [5]dẏlẏedẏon a daẏret ẏr egluẏs.′

xlvi. [6][Am ebedió.]

Nẏ dẏlẏ [7][er] argluẏd ebedẏu [8][e] dẏn a dẏenẏdẏo [9][ehun] [10]o dẏenẏdẏir′ ẏ gwlat arall [11][ac nas dẏenẏdhẏo ef euo] ẏr argluẏd [12]a dẏlẏ′ ẏ ebedẏu.

xlvii. Nẏ bẏd galanas am leẏdẏr ac nẏ bẏd llẏs [13]ẏ rug [14]duẏ genedẏl′ yrẏ dẏenẏdu.

xlviii. [15][E keureẏth a dẏweẏt am] góẏnwẏr [16]o wlat arall [17][ac] a [18]traẏano [19]ac [20][ev] argluẏd [21][ehun] [a]o [22]delẏir′ eu bot ẏn lladron gwerth ac [23]o′ lledẏr [24]dẏlẏu galanas [25]amdanunt.

xlix. Bradwẏr argluẏd a [b]fẏrnẏcwẏr a phob dẏn a uo eneẏt uadeu o uraut ẏ gẏureẏth nẏ dẏlẏir galanas [26]amdanunt.

l. Fẏrnẏcwẏr [27]o gwadant [28]eu fẏrnẏgruẏd [29]gwat a dẏlẏant deudẏblẏc.′

li. [30]Sew ẏu fẏrnẏgruẏd dẏwuẏnau ẏda [31][ac] [32]ẏdau ehun ac [33]ẏu berchennauc.′

lii. Sew ẏu lledrat pob peth [34][a wattir] or [c]adẏccer.

liii. Sew ẏu aghẏuarch pob peth a dycer ẏn amsent [35]ac [36]nẏ water.

liv. [37]Sef eu treẏs popeth adyccer eguyd o anuod.

lv. Sef eu [d]anodeu pop peth [38][or] adeccer [e]en rẏd [39][peth] arall.′ Nẏ deleẏr [[40]am [f]anodeu′ [41]na dẏruẏ na chamluru na] [42]dẏm amẏn dẏeẏssẏuau edyn oe da.

lvi. Nẏdeleẏr [43]dẏenẏthu [44][dẏn] caet os prẏn ẏargluit [45][ef]

[a/45]e deleẏr
[b 46]lladron fẏrnẏc [47]lladron a ffyrnicóyr
[c 48]a wnelher. [d 48]er anuod
[e/48]er druc ac er guaratwẏd er llall.
[f 48]adneu

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[1] *B.C.D.* [2] *B.* [3] dyeithyr *D.* [4] *not in B.* [5]′daẏret ẏr eglwẏs aẏ dẏledẏon. *C.B.D.K.* [6] *K.* [7] *C.B.D.* [8] *B.* [9] *B.D.* [10] or *D.* ′pa dẏhenẏt bẏnnac a darfo ẏdau enteu *B.* [11] *B.* [12]′pẏev *C.K.* [13] *not in K.* [14]′kenedloed *C.* [15] *B.* [16] *not in B.* [17] *B.* [18] traeanoent *B.* [19] ir *K.* [20] *C.B.D.* [21] *B.* [22]′*not in K.* [23] or *D.* [24] ef adylyir *D.* [25] amdanadvnt. *C.B.* ymdanunt. *D.* [26] amdanadunt. *B.C.* ymdanunt. *D.* [27] or *D.* [28] i *K.* [29]′dev kymeẏnt [ew *C.* uẏd *B.* ev gwat *C.B.D.*] a gwat *C.B.D.K.* lledrat *C.B.D.* lleidir. *K.* arall. *C.* [30]′*not in D.*

he may bequeath it, unless he have children; but, if he have children, then he is to bequeath nothing, except his debts, and daered to the church.

46. Concerning ebediw.

The lord is not to have the ebediw of a person he may himself execute: if executed in another country, the lord is to have his ebediw.

47. There is to be no galanas for a thief; neither is there to be feud between two kindreds, on account of his execution.

48. [15]The law says, in respect to[a] [a]'gwynwyr' from another country who go thirds with their own lord; that, [a]if caught, they are[a] saleable thieves; and, if killed, that galanas is due for them.

49. Traitors to a lord, [b]ferocious men,[a] and every person who forfeits his life by the sentence of the law; no galanas is due for them.

50. Ferocious men, if they deny their savage violence, are to make a denial doubly.

51. Savage violence is, rendering property useless to either the perpetrator, or the owner.

52. Theft is, every thing that is denied of what shall be [c]taken.

53. Surreption is, every thing taken in absence, and not denied.

54. Violence is, every thing taken in presence, and against consent.

55. [d]Error is, every thing that is taken [e]instead of another.[e] Neither a dirwy nor camlwrw, is payable for [f]error, nor any thing, except compensation to the person for his property.

56. A bondman is not to be put to death, if his lord will redeem

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[a][a] [45]they are to be
[b][a] [46]ferocious thieves, [47]thieves and ferocious men,
[c] [48]done. [d] [48]Against will
[e][a] [48]to the damage and disgrace of the other.
[f] [48]deposit,

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31 *B.C.* 32[a]ir perchennaȣc ac ido ehun. *K.* 33 er *B.C.* [a]nep bŷeŷffo. *B.* 34 *B.K.* 35 or *B.* 36 na *C.* 37 *A. resumes.* 38 *D.* 39 *C.D.K.* 40[a] *B.C.D.E.K.* 41 *B.* 42 *not in C.E.K.* 43 dihenydyaȣ *D.C.* 44 *E.* 45 *B.* 46 *B.C.* 47 *K.* 48 *B.*

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[a] This term appears to signify 'religious,' or 'procurators,' who wandered about the country under the pretext of collecting alms for religious purposes.

ac onỳkefỳr dỳm enỳ lau ỳargluỳt [1]aeỳll ỳdyheurau ac oachaus henne [2]et [3][yd] hỳs en [4]deuodỳ [[5]gadu [6]i] [7]eu hargluỳdhỳ dyheurau eu [8][gỏeisson] [9]alldutyon.

LVII. Alldudỳon [10]tros vor neu ogluad arall [11][ac] [a]agheueys ny deleyr [12]nac am voet nac am [b]dym arall′ eu dỳenỳhu namyn ỳr nep pỳeufo eda [13]eu dỳesyuau′ hỳd empen eteỳr nos ar tridỳeu′′ [14][rỳd ỳnt.]

LVIII. [15]Am kỳ neu [16][am] ederỳn [16][neu am e rỳu honno] ny [17]deleỳr na′ dỳruỳ nadỳhenỳt′′ namen camlure [18][ỳr arglwyd] [19]ar da ỳr perchenauc.′

III. [[20]AM NAV AFFEỲTH TAN E TRAETHA HỲNN.′

I. [21]O] nau afeỳt tan.

II. Kantaf eu [22][onadvnt] [23]roỳ kagor ỳloskỳ [24]etỳ.

III. [24]Er eỳl eu [25]kesenỳau [26]ae losky.′

IV. Tredet eu menet oachaus ỳ losky.

V. Peduerỳt eu emduen [27]e [c]buellur.

VI. Pemmet eu llad [28][y] tan.

VII. Chueket eu keỳsỳau goskemon.

VIII. Seysuet [29][yỏ] [30]kaneu etan enỳ eneno.

IX. Wythvet eu [31]roỳ etan [32]ar e′ nep [33]ae llosko.′

X. Nauvet eu [34]guelet ỳloskỳ.

XI. Puebennac auenho guadu [35]ỳr hun [36]oreỳhene rodhed llu dec guyr adeuckeỳn [37][oỳ wadu] [38]ac os en lledrat e [d]kỳrrỳr arnau′ eneỳll hanner [39]o guỳr [40]nod ar [41]lleỳll [42]o guyr′ dỳnot neu [43]talet [e]en′ kubel.′

XII. [[44]Ereill adỳweit nat mỏy reith [45]yny byt [46]am ledrat′ no deudegwyr ac ymae deudegwyr a watta lledrat ar neill hanner yn wyr not′′ [47]ar llall en wỳr dỳnot′ [44]ac y [48]mae uelly y gỏedir lledrat llosc kanys mỏy [48]yỏ breint y lledrat no breint y llosc.]

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[a] [49]gueỳnnỳeỳt [50]o kyfreith

[b/] [51]dỳavt

[c] [52]rỏyll.

[d/] [53]dỳwedỳr arnau ỳ losgỳ

[e/] [54]gamlỏrỏ.

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[1] bieu *K.* [2] ỳr *K.* [3] *D.B.C.* [4] gadel deuot *K.* [5] *B.* [6] *E.* [7] er *B.C.D.K.* [8] *D.B.C.K.* [9] *not in K.* [10] tra *B.* [11] *C.* a *B.* [12] *not in B.* ′′eudihenydyu am vỏyt adiaỏt *D.* i dienydu nac am uỏyt nac am diot *K.* hyt ympenn teirnos a thri dieu kanys ryd vyd [an *K.*] namyn diuỏyn y da yr neb [ae *D.*] pieiffo. *D.K.* [13]′e dỳuuỳn *B.C.* [14] *B.C.* [15]′′Ny dylyir dirỏy nac am gi nac am ederyn *D.K.* [16] *B.* [17]′ *not in C.* [18] *C.K.* [19]′a dỳuuỳn er perchennogỳon bỳeỳffo eu da. *B.* [20]′ *C.* Affeith tan. *K.* [21] *D.* [22] *C.* [23] rodi *D.B.C.K.* [24] *not in K.* [25] kytsynnyaỏ *D.B.C.K.* [26]′am

him; and, unless any thing be found in his hand, his lord may exculpate him; and for that cause it is customary [5]to allow′ lords to exculpate their alltud servants.

57. Alltuds from beyond sea, or from another country, and [a]speaking a different language,′ are not to be put to death, either for victuals or [b]any other thing′ during three nights and three days; but they are to indemnify the owner for his property.

58. For a dog, or for a bird, [16]or for any thing of that kind,′ there is neither dirwy, nor forfeiture of life; but camlwrw to the lord, and amends to the owner of the property.

III. [20]OF THE NINE ACCESSARIES OF FIRE THIS TREATS.′

1. Of the nine accessaries of fire.
2. The first is, giving counsel to burn the house.
3. The second is, consenting to burn it.
4. The third is, going for the purpose of burning it.
5. The fourth is, carrying the [c]fuel.
6. The fifth is, striking fire.
7. The sixth is, procuring tinder.
8. The seventh is, fanning the fire until it shall kindle.
9. The eighth is, giving the fire to the person who shall burn with it.
10. The ninth is, seeing it burning.
11. Whoever may will to deny any one of these, let him give the oaths of fifty men, [37]to deny it;′ and if [d]it shall be proceeded with′ as theft, the one half nod-men, and the rest not nod-men; or let him pay [e]for the whole.′
12. Others say that no greater raith is required for theft, than twelve men; and that twelve men deny theft, the one half nod-men, and the other not nod-men; and that burning for theft is thus denied, because the theft is a greater crime than the burning.

[a′49]defenceless persons [50]by law,
[b′51]drink [c52]cresset.
[d′53]it shall be said he burnt it [e′54]a camlwrw.

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y llosc. *K.* [27] *not in C.* [28] *D.* [29] *D.B.C.K.* [30] bvhav *C.* chóythu *D.B.K.* [31] rodi *D.B.C.K.* [32′]yr *D.K.* [33′]a losco ac ef. *D.* [34] *not in K.* [35] *not in D.K.* [36] or affeỳthoed henny *C.* or naó afleith hynn *D.* [37] *B.* [38] *not in B.* [39] en *B.C.D.K.* [40′] *not in K.* [41] llall *B.C.D.* [42] en *B.C.D.* [43′]enteu talu *B.* [44′′] *D.C.K.* [45′]lledrat ỳny bỳd *C.* [46] o *K.* [47′] *C.K.* [48] *not in C.K.* [49] *B.* [50] *K.* [51] *C.B.* [52] *D.B.C.K.* [53] *B.* [54] *D.*

xiii. [1]Puebenac alosko ty alosky ohunu [2]tŷ arall talet [3][ef] etŷ a [4]enenus [5][ganthaŵ] [a] ac [6]e uelle [7][taler] otŷ ŷty hyd ekerdo.[a/]

xiv. Puebenac arodho tan [8]ar arall ŷ loskŷ ac ef[a/] kannŷ [9]adef [10][o honaŵ] talet etrayn [11][oŷ weŷthret.]

xv. Puebennac akeneuho tan [12]en tŷ [13]ny [14]uo eŷdau[a/] [15]hŷd empen [16]e[a/] teyr nos [17]ar tridyeu [18]goruod arnau ŷgueŷtret.

xvi. Puebennac [b] akeneuho tan enodŷn [19]keuoet kan arall ellosko ac [20]na kamerho [c] cred [21]ykan enep acrasho ar [22]neŷ guedy ef talet [23][e] traŷan [24][o] [25]gueŷtret [26][y tan hŵnnŵ.]

xvii. Puebennac adŷcho tan en agheuarc [27][o tŷ] talet [28]ehun [29]y gueŷtret aeaghauarc.

xviii. Puebennac a archo tan [30][o ty] [31]ae [32]ŷroŷ ŷdau ef bŷeu talu ygueŷtret.[a/]

xix. Puebennac a [33]archo benfŷc[a/] tan deuet heb haul heb araaul arnau [34][e tan.]

xx. Tritan nŷdŷukyr tan godeyt Maurth atan geueyl trefcort auo seyth huryt [35]e regthŷ ar tey [36][nessaf ŷdŷ] alıŷtheu en pethendo neu entŷglŷs [37][neu en tŷwarch] atan eneŷnt trefcort auo seythurŷt [38]yurth [39]eteŷ ereyll.[a/]

xxi. Puebennac akamerho [40]peth [41]en [42]adneu atau [43][ae ŷ adau ŷ kadu] talet [44][ef] yr yloskŷ val kŷnt.

xxii. O deruyd ennunhu ty [45]emeun tref [46][o walltan] talet ef edeudy nessaf [47]ay [48]herbytyus [49]atau [50]ac ohŷne alan[a/] [51][a thalent huenteu] onessaf ŷnessaf[a/] [51][mal ŷ dŷlehoent.]

[a/] [52]achan nyt oed eidunt ŵynteu y tan y rei bieuoed y ty bit [53]yn dan gŵyllt o hynny allan ac na [54]thalet neb y gilyd.

[b] [55]a adaŵho [c] [56]ŷ rŷd

[d/] [57]bit [58]yn [59]dan gŵyllt ac ny diwygir[a/] [60]hŵnnŵ.

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[1] *This section follows the next in C.* [2] *not in B.C.D.K.* [3] *D.B.K.* [4] ennynno *D.* enynnod *K.* [5] *D.* [6] *not in B.* [7] *B.* [8] att *D.* [a/]e losgŷ ar arall *B.* [9] gŷvadef *B.* [10] *D.* [11] *B.* [12] e *B.C.* myŵn *D.B.C.K.* [13] [a/]myspieiffo *D.* [14] bai *K.* [15] [a/]*not in K.* [16] *not in D.* [17] a *D.K.* [18] ŷ *B.* goruŷd *B.E.* goruydet *D.* [19] ket boet *B.C.* kynn bo *D.* kyn boet *K.* [20] ny *D.* [21] *not in K.* [22] no *K.* [23] *B.* ef *C.* [24] *B.* ŷ *E.* [25] gŵerth *D.K.* [26] *D.B.C.K.* [27] *B.* [28] hvnnv *C.* *not in D.K.* [29] ae *B.C.* [30] *D.B.C.K.* [31] [a/]ef bŷeu gwedŷ e roder ŷdav talv ŷ weŷthret. *C.* ehvn – *B.*

13. Whoever shall burn a house, and that house burn another; let him pay for the house he set fire to: [a]and thus let payment be made, from house to house, as far as the fire shall extend.[/]

14. Whoever shall give fire to another to burn therewith, and he confess it; let him pay one third of the damage.

15. Whoever shall kindle a fire in a house that is not his own, is to be answerable for any damage that may occur, to the end of three nights and three days, from his act.

16. Whoever shall [b]kindle a fire in a kiln, though it may be burned by another person, and shall not take [c]security from the person that makes use of it after him; let him pay one third of the damage occasioned by that fire.

17. Whoever shall take fire surreptitiously from a house; let him pay for his act, and his surreption.

18. Whoever shall ask for fire from a house, and it be given to him; he must pay for the damage it may do.

19. Whoever shall ask to borrow fire; let it come to him without claim against the lender.

20. Three fires for which no indemnity is to be made: burning of heath, in March; the fire of a smithy, in a hamlet, that is seven fathoms distant from the nearest houses, and which is covered with shingles, or tiles, [37]or sods;[/] and the fire of a bath, in a hamlet, that shall be seven fathoms from the other houses.

21. Whoever shall take a thing under his care as a deposit, [43]or promise to keep it secure;[/] let him pay for it, although burned, as before.

22. If a house in a trev take fire, through carelessness, let the owner pay for the two nearest houses that shall take fire; and thence onward, [d]let them pay, from next to next, [51]as they are bound to do.[/]

[a/52]and since the fire was not the act of the owners of the house, it is an uncontrollable fire thence onward; and let no one pay another. [b 55]leave [c 56]it free

[d/57]it is an uncontrollable fire, for which there is no redress.

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ef bieu talu y weithret gŏedy roder idaŏ *D.K.* [32]rodŷ *E.* [33/]uenfŷcio *K.* [34]*B.* [35]*not in K.* [36]*C.D.* [37]*B.* [38]e rygthau *B.C.D.* ryngti *K.* [39/]ar teŷ. *B.K.* a – *D.* ar tŷ nessaf ŷdav. *C.* [40]*not in D.K.* [41]*not in C.D.* [42]*not in C.* [43]*B.C.* [44]*B.* [45]ymplith *D.B.C.K.* [46]*D.* [47]a *B.C.D.K.* [48]erbŷnnŷus *B.C.E.* ennynnaŏd *D.* erbynnod *K.* [49]e tan en gyntaf *B.* idaŏ *D.* y tan *K.* – y kanthav *C.* [50/]*not in B.* [51]*B.* [52]*D.K.* [53]*not in K.* [54]holet *K.* [55]*D.B.C. not in K.* [56]*B.* [57]*D.C.* [58]*D.K.* [59/]*D.C.K.* [60]*D.* o hynny allan. *K.*

xxiii. [1]Galanas nŷd a′ enol tan [2]namen [3]enol [4][gueŷthret ŷ] llau [5][ehun] [6]ae llosko.′

xxiv. [7]Pa dŷn′ benac aloscho godeythyeu [8][en amser arall] [9]namen [10][y] Maurth [11]ef ae ŷtal.′

xxv. Guedhesseu a [12]kemerhoent gueeu [13]neu [a]pelleneu [14][ŷ] ereyll [15]atunt [b]ac eu lloskŷ′ vuent [16]adeleant eutalu′ [17]kanes [18]deleant [19]eu cadu′ rac pob kollet.

xxvi. Nŷ does kaflauan aunel tan [20]dyn ar cnaut dyn [20]arall [21]adŷuecher heb gueytret [22]dyn ykyd′ ac ef.′′

xxvii. Oderuŷd deuot moch ŷtŷ aguaskaru etan enyllosko ety adyaghac emoch [23]talet [24]e [25]perckenauc emoch′ [c]eu gueŷtret.′ [26]Os [27]emoch alysc′ [28]kehedet [29]eu [30][e regthunt] [31]kanes deuueredyc ŷnt: ac vrth henne [32]ene lle [33][y] bo [34]kehedet [35]e kefreyth′ nŷ [36]dyhucyr namen eubot erbyn enerbyn.

xxviii. Na decet nep tan heb kanyat ac os duc talet camlure [37]kenŷ guenel [38]dym ac ef.′

xxix. Na [39]roet nep [40]e tan heb huybod [41][pa] pedh agueneler ac ef ac os [41][de] ryd talet [42]traŷan ygueytret.′

xxx. [43]Oderuyd ŷdŷn en duen tan [44]oty [45]arall ehedec tan ŷkantau talet ygueytret [46]ony eyll [47]ar etan buru ran′ ohonau.′′

xxxi. Oderuyd ydyn menet ycrassu yodyn′′′ [48][dyn] arall hyt empen [49]e teyr nos [50]ar tridyeu [51]e goruyt arnau [52][vot drosti.]

xxxii. Nybŷt eneyt vadeu neb yr treys [53]e sef achaus eu [54][canŷs] saraet [55]eu ŷr′ nep atreysyer [56]kanys ŷda adŷchŷ

[a/57]pethev [58]peithyneu
[b/59]pa ford bŷnnac ŷ collher [60]o chollŷr
[c/61]y ty. [62]er nep bŷeŷffo.

[1/]Nyt a galanas *D.B.C.K.* [2/]*not in D.* [3]*not in C.* [4]*B.K.* [5]*B.C.* [6/]*not in B.C.* [7/]Póy *D.K.* [8]*B.* [9]onyt *D.K.* [10]*D.B.C.K.* [11/]talet ŷ weŷthret e hun. *B.* talet eu gŏeithretoed. *K.* [12]kemerho *B.* – atunt *E.* [13] – attunt *D.K.* [14]*B.* [15]attadvnt *C.B. not in D.K.* [16/]ae talant *D.* [17]kan *K.* [18/]eu cadŏ adylyant *D.* [19]i *K.* [20]*not in C.D.K.* [21///]heb weŷthret e dŷn ŷgŷt ac ef a dŷwŷccer. *B.* [22/]*not in K.* [23/]perchennauc e moch bŷeu talu *B.* [24]*not in C.D.E.K.* [25]perchenn *K.* [26]O *K.* [27/]llysc e moch *D.K.* ynteu *D.* [28]kŷhŷt *B.* [29]ŷnt *C.K.* a vyd *D.* [30]*B.D.* [31]a *B.* [32]yn *K.* [33]*D.C.E.K.* [34/]yng kyfreith

23. Galanas does not follow fire, but the act of the hand itself that shall cause the fire.

24. Whatsoever person shall burn heath at any other time than in the month of March, is to pay for the damage.

25. Weaving-women who shall take webs, or other [a] balls under their care, [b] if they should be burnt,' they are to pay for them; because they are to keep them against every loss.

26. No injury caused by fire belonging to one person to the body of another person is to be compensated; unless accompanied by the act of that person.

27. If swine enter a house and scatter the fire about, so as to burn the house, and the swine escape; let the owner of the swine pay [c] for their act.' If the swine be burned, it is an equation between them; as being two irrational things: and, therefore, where there is an equation, by law, there is to be nothing redressed, but one is to be set against another.

28. Let no one take away fire without leave; and, if he should do so, let him pay a camlwrw, though he do no damage with it.

29. Let no one give fire, without knowing what is to be done with it; and, if he should do so, let him pay one third of any damage.

30. If a person, in carrying fire from the house of another, should occasion sparks to fly about; let him pay for his act; unless he can impute part of it to the fire.

31. If a person should go to dry corn upon the kiln of another person; he must answer for any damage that may arise, unto the end of three nights and three days.

32. No person is to forfeit life for violence, because it is saraad to the person injured; for his property is taken before his face;

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[a] [57] things [58] reeds

[b] [59] in whatever manner they are lost, [60] if lost,

[c] [61] for the house. [62] the owner.

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kyhyded *K.* [35] eg *B.* ene *C. not in D.* [36] dŷwedŷr *B.* [37] kyn *K.* [38] ac ef dŷm. *B.* [39] rodet *D.B.C.E.K.* [40] *not in B.C.D.E.K.* [41] *B.* [42] y draeanwerth. *D.* [43] *This section follows the next in D.* [44] *not in B.* [45] *not in B.C.D.K.* [46] kani *K.* [47] bŏrŏ *D.B.C.K.* ar e tan kŷuran *B.* rann ar y tan *D.* ''ran o honav ar ŷ tan. *C.* '''tan ar *K.* [48] *D.E.* [49] *not in D.K.* [50] a *D.K.* [51] *not in E.* [52] *D.* trostaŏ. *K.* [53] *not in B.C.D.E.K.* [54] *B.* [55] e *B.* [56] *not in B.D.K.* [57] *C.D.* [58] *K.* [59] *B.* [60] *C.K.* or – *D.* [61] *D.B.C.K.* [62] *B.*

enyhuet′ [1]aheruyt yureynt [2][ŷ] dyucher [3]ŷdau ysaraet′ ayda [4][a atuerŷr tracheuŷn] [5]ac ŷr argluit ydyruy.′

[[6]Ac ŷ uellŷ′ [7]e teruŷna teŷr kolouen keureŷth′ [8]ac a perthŷn attadvnt.

IV. AC O WERTH GWŶLLT A DOF E TRAETHA HŶNN.′

I. [9]Kŷntaf ew onadvnt:] keuepruŷt cassec pedeyr keŷnŷauc [10][a tal] hyd [11]em pen′ e peduaredyt ar dec guedŷ [12][e] ganer.

II. Tranoes pedeyr arugeynt [13][atal] [14]ac os ar hyd ekefir [15][en] kemeŷnt [16][uŷd] [17]ŷdŷhuŷn [18]adŷuuen yuam;′ [19][ac ŷ uellŷ ŷ trŷc hŷt ym pen ŷ wluŷdŷn.]

III. Ac o [20]keŷf vn dyt or eŷl [21]uulenet pedeyr arugeynt ereyll [[22]adŷrcheŷf [23]arnau] enyuo [22][hennŷ] vueth adeuceyn [23][arnau] ac [24]e uelle [25][e trŷc] hyd etredet bluŷdyn.[26]

IV. Ac ena [27]etha entriuckeyn′ [28]ac [29][yna] edele vod en fruŷndof′ ac ena [30]emaŷ [31][ŷaun] gueneuthur ŷdyuul [32]adeleho arnau′ [33]nac amus napalfreŷ [34]vo na gueynytuarc.′

V. Ammus [35][yn] [36]e tri temmor nykyll [37]naŷ guerth nay vreynt ŷr porŷ allan [38][ac ŷ sef ŷnt ŷ reŷ henne] ohaner Ebryll hyd hanner Mey amys Heduuref [39]ar yhŷd; ac [40]odena kenŷbo amyn teyr nos atridyeu [41]empenyll punt [42]atal.

VI. Palfrey chueugeynt [42]atal.

VII. [43]Runcy neu′ summeruarc chueugeynt [44]atal.

VIII. [45]Gueŷnytuarch [46][a lusco karr ac oc] trugeynt [[47]ŷu ŷ werth.′

IX. [48]Ereŷll a dŷweŷt am ebavl panŷw pedeŷr keŷnnŷavc kŷvreŷth ew ŷ werth or pan anher hŷt Awst: o Awst hŷt kalan gaŷaf vŷth keŷnnŷavc: o kalan gaŷaf hŷt wŷl Sanfreŷt devdec keŷnnŷavc: o wŷl Sanfreŷt hŷt kalan Meŷ vn ar pŷmthec keŷnnŷauc: o kalan Meŷ hŷt Avst vgeŷnt keŷnnŷauc: o Avst hŷt kalan gaŷaf pedeŷr ar vgeŷnt keŷnnŷauc: o kalan kaŷaf hŷt gwŷl Sanfreŷt vŷth arvgeŷnt: Avst en e trŷded vlwŷdŷn vŷth keŷnnŷavc kŷfreŷth, a dŷrcheŷff arnav: a chalan gaŷaf e kŷmeŷnt arall: a gwŷl Sanfreyt e kŷmeŷnt arall: a Chalameŷ e kŷmeŷnt

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1′a dŷwŷgŷr ŷdau herwŷd ŷ ureŷnt *B.* 2 *E.* 3′y sarhaet idaô *K.* 4 *B.* 5′ae dirôy yr argluôyd. *D.K.* 6′*B.* Ema *C.* 7′*B.C.* 8′*C.* 9 *C.* Kyfreith am gyueprôyd kessic yô *K.* 10 *C.K.* 11′*not in B.* 12 *B.C.E.K.* 13 *K.* 14 – hŷt em pen e ulŷdŷn *B.* 15 *C.* 16 *B.C.* ŷu *E.* 17′o honaô ac oe vam *D.K.* 18 ac un *B.E.* 19 *E.* 20 keffir *K.* 21 vlôydyn *D.B.C.E.K.* 22 *C.* 23 *B.* 24 *not in D.K.* 25 *C.* 26 – e trŷc. *B.* 27′trugeint adal *D.* – i ôerth *K.* 28′*not in C.* 29 *D.K.* 30 ydylyir *D.*

and according to his privilege the saraad is to be compensated, and his property restored; and a dirwy to the lord.

[6]And so terminate the three columns of law, and that which pertains to them.

IV. AND OF THE WORTH OF WILD AND TAME ANIMALS THIS TREATS.

1. The first of them is:′ the foal of a mare is four pence in value, until the end of the fourteenth day after he is foaled.

2. The next day he is twenty-four pence in value: and if he be found in corn, the amends are to be equal to that for his mother: [19]and thus he continues unto the end of the year.′

3. If he attain the age of one year and a day, another twenty-four pence is added, and so he is worth forty-eight pence; and thus he continues until the third year.

4. And then he proceeds to three score pence; and then he is to be broken in, and it is right to prepare him for the use to be made of him, whether as a stallion, a palfrey, or a working horse.

5. A stallion in three seasons loses neither his worth nor privilege for grazing out; [38]and those are,′ from the middle of April unto the middle of May, and the whole of the month of October; and thence onward, though he may be in a stall only three nights and three days, he is worth a pound.

6. A palfrey is six score pence in value.

7. A runcy or a sumpter-horse is six score pence in value.

8. A working horse, [46]that shall draw a car and a harrow,′ is worth three score pence.

9. Others say, in respect to a colt, that four legal pence is his worth, from the time he is foaled until August: from August to the calends of winter, eight pence: from the calends of winter until the feast of St. Bride, twelve pence: from the feast of St. Bride to the first of May, sixteen pence: from the calends of May until August twenty pence: from August until the calends of winter, twenty-four pence: from the calends of winter to the feast of St. Bride, twenty-eight pence: in August, in the third year, an increase of eight legal pence takes place: and on the

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i dyly *K.* [31] *B.C.E.* [32] a uynno *K. not in D.* ′arnau a dŷlŷo *E.* [33]′*not in B.* [34]′na gŏenituarch vo. *D.C.* – gŏeithuarch – *K.* [35] *D.B.C.E.K.* [36] *not in B.C.E.* [37] e *C.K.* [38] *B.* [39] yn *D.* [40] ot a em pŷll *B.* [41] ympasc *D.K. not in B.* [42] ŷu e werth. *B.* [43]′Rŷmscŷ vel *C.* Rŏnsi chweugeint adal *D.* [44] ŷu ŷ werth. *B.C. not in K.* [45] Gŏeithuarch *K.* [46] *B.* [47]′*B.C.* adal. *D.* [48] *C.*

arall: ac ena e bŷd . . . . . blwŷd entev ac e . . . . . kvbŷl ŷ werth.

x. Ar dŷd e dalŷer ac edel llaw enŷ pen e dŷrcheŷf arnav vgeŷnt enŷ vo hennŷ en vn ar pymthec a phŷm vgeŷnt; ac e vellŷ etrŷc enŷ vo frwŷn enŷ pen ar dŷd e frwŷner edŷrcheŷf arnav pedeŷr keŷnnŷavc hep arderchavael; a chwevgeŷnt a tal.]

xi. Marc guyll trugeynt [1][ŷu ŷ werth.]

xii. Estaluen kemeynt eu guerth yduekeyll a [2][guerth] due kassec ac [3]arnau ehun etredet′ sef eu henne nau vgeyn.

xiii. [4]A dan triheynt edeleyr uod [5]am teythy marc rac [6]edere trigluyt [7]a rac [8]du eskeynt teyr lloer a′ rac [9]llenmeyrc bluyn:′ [10]ac [11]adan [12]y luyc [13][hŷt] enŷuarckocer [14][teirgŵeith] en [15]terua denyon ameyrc [16][endŷ truŷ eu plŷth] ac ony lluecha ena byt rŷd enep ae guertho [17]ac olluyka [18][ynteu] aduerer [19]ŷtrayan guerth [[20]drachevn ar newŷt ual kŷnt canŷt ŷaun atnewŷt;′ [21]a "hŷt em pen e teŷr nos ar trŷ dŷev hep ŷ varchogaŷth e delŷ vot hep vot en hwŷ er oet.]

xiv. Guerth troet march [22][ŷu] yguer [23][ehvn] en kubel.

xv. [24]Aytrayan guert ar ylegat′ ar traŷan [25][arall] ar ellegat arall.

xvi. [26][Am] pop anaf ar varch [27]traŷan y′ guert [28]aatueryr ŷam yclust ae ŷkoloren.′

xvii. Puebennac aladho raun march [29][dottet ŷ march en lle nŷ welher a] rodet [30]varch arall [31]enŷ le [32]eu′ perchenauc′′

[a 33]e broui ynteu kynn penn [34]y teirnos [35]ar tridieu.

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[1] *B.C.* adal. *D.* [2] *C.B.K.* [3] ef *B.* ′ar trŷdet arnav ehvn *C.* [4] I *K.* *not in D.* [5] o *K.* [6] yrehegyr *D.B.C.* ehegyr *K.* [7] *not in B.C.D.K.* [8] *not in B.* ′y *D.C.* llynn meirch vlŵydyn *D.C.K.* [9]′y du esgeueint teir lloer *D.C.K.* [10] *not in C.K.* [11] ydan *D.B.C.* athan *K.* [12] *not in D.E.K.* [13] *B.* [14] *D.K.* [15] gŷrrua *B.* [16] *B.* [17] *not in K.* [18] *D.* [19] traean y *D.K.* [20]′*B.* [21] *C.D.K.* [22] *B.* [23] *C.* [24] traean e *B.* ′Gŵerth y llygat *D.K.* y draean *D.* traean i *K.* werth *D.K.* [25] *D.* [26] *E.* [27]′y draean *D.B.C.* [28] ŷu *B.C.* *not in D.* ′ – *K.* [29] *B.*

calends of winter, another similar increase: at the feast of St. Bride, another similar increase: and on the calends of May, another similar increase: and then he is [three] years old, and [is] of full worth.

10. And on the day he is caught, and handled, an increase of twenty pence takes place, when the whole is five score and sixteen pence; and so he remains until a bridle be put in his mouth; and when he is bridled, there is to be an increase of four pence upon him, without augmentation; and he is worth six score pence.

11. A wild horse is worth three score pence.

12. The testicles of a stallion are equal in worth to two mares, and himself is of the value of a third mare; that is, nine score pence.

13. A horse is to be warranted against three disorders: against the staggers, for three dew-falls; against the [8]black [a]strangles, for three moons; and against the [b]farcy, for one year: also as to restiveness, until he shall be ridden three times, amidst a concourse of men and horses; and if he be not then restive, he that shall sell him is free; but if he be restive, one third of his worth is to be returned, and the bargain stands as before; for it is not right to make a new bargain; and [a]to the end of three nights and three days he may remain without being ridden, but without longer delay.[a]

14. The worth of a horse's foot is his full worth.

15. And a third of his worth is an eye; and the worth of the other eye is another third.

16. For every blemish in a horse, one third of his worth is to be returned; his ears and tail included.

17. Whoever shall cut off the tail hair of a horse, [29]let him put the horse in a place where he shall not be seen,[a] and let him

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[a-a 33]he is to be proved before the end of three nights and three days.

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[30] *not in K.* [31-a]er *B.* oe *D.C.* [32-a]ir perchen *K.* [33] *D.K.* [34] *not in K.* [35] a *K.*

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[a] This has been literally translated 'black strangles;' as the latter term is, at present, the appellation for that distemper: with the epithet 'black' annexed it may mean the glanders.

[b] The original 'llynmeirch' appears to signify some disorder accompanied with sanious humours.

[a] akaduet enteu hunu′ [1]enẏteuo ẏraun [2]val [3][ẏ bu oreu ar ẏ uarch ehun] kẏnt, [4][ac ynteu yn segur.]

xviii. [5]Mug march′ vn guer [6][ew] ae yfruyn [7][sef yỏ hynny pedeir keinhaỏc kyfreith.]

xix. [8]Vn guert ae ẏtalkudẏn ẏkebẏstẏr′ [[9]sef yw henny′ [10]keinhaỏc kyfreith.′

xx. [11]Kyfreith penfic march.]

Puebennac auenficyo march yarall a [12]guenouẏ ebleu [b] ẏ arekeuen [13]pedeyr [[14]keinhaỏc [15]kyfreith] [16]atal.

xxi. [17]O thẏr [18]e croen [c] hyd e′ kẏc uyth [[19]keinhaỏc [20]kyfreith] [21]atal.′

xxii. O tyr e [22][croen ar] kẏc′ hẏt er ascurn vn ar bymthec [[23]keinhaỏc [24]adal.]

xxiii. Puebennac a [d] decho march [25]en aghauarc′ [26][talet] pedeyr [27][keinhaỏc] eskyn afedeyr [28][ceẏnnẏauc] [29]o pob randẏr [[30]or [31]a [d] kerdo′ [32]drostau [33]ac] ny deleyr [34][dẏm] am [35]dyskennu canẏs ẏaun [e] eu dẏskennu can eskenhuẏt a henne ẏ [36]perchenauc emarc′ [37]ar camlure er argluyd.

xxiv. [38][Pỏy bynnac alocco march] [39]keuoet maru [40][ẏ march] canthau [41]nẏ dele′ namen ẏlu [42]ehun [43][rẏ] gueneuthur [44]ẏdau kestal [45]ac [46]yr′ eydau′′ ehun [47]os yloky aguana atalher ẏdau′ yloc.′′

xxv. Oderuẏd ẏdẏn llokẏ [[48]march [49]atheruenu] hyd [50]en lle′ [51]ac [52]os tros henne [53]eda talet′ [f] traẏan er elu [g] y [54]perchenauc emarch [55]ac [56]e uelle os da arall′ [57]ac aghauarc yr argluẏt.

xxvi. [58]Oderuyt clofẏ marc emenfẏc neu [59]cafael brẏhu arall

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[a/60] y wneuthur ac ef [61]yr vn ryỏ [62]vỏynant ac awnelei ar eidaỏ ehun [b 63]yn hagr [c/64]ar [d 65]marchocco [e/66]hẏn uchot ẏu ẏaun e perchennauc [f 67]hanner [g 68]– os da kẏfnewẏt uẏd os da arall uẏd hep kẏunewẏt ẏ traẏan

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1 ene uo *B.* 2 – ehun *K.* 3 *B.* 4 *D.K.* 5/Guerth ẏ uug *B.* 6 *C.* 7 *D.K.* 8/E kebẏster ae talkudẏn un werth ẏnt. *B.* Ae talkudyn *D.C.K.* ew *C.* yn *D.* vn werth ae gebystyr *D.C.K.* ẏu. Aẏ gebẏstẏr un werth aẏ talgudẏn. *E.* 9/*K.* 10/*D.K.* 11 *K.* 12 godoni *K.* 13 – talet *C.* 14 *D.B.C.E.K.* 15 *D.* 16 *not in B.C.* 17 Or *D.* 18/*not in K.* 19 *D.B.C.E.K.* 20 *D.* 21 *not in B.C.D.K.* 22 *D.* /kic ar croen *K.* 23 *D.B.* 24 *D.B.E.* 25/heb ganhat *D.B.C.K.* ẏ perchennauc *B.* 26 *C.D.* 27 *D.B.C.E.K.* 28 *E.* a tal *B.* 29 am *B.* 30 *E.* 31 *B.C.E.* y *D.K.* /*C.* tal *B.* 32 *D.* arnci *K.* 33 *C.D.K.* 34 *B.E.* 35 discyn *K.*

give another horse in lieu of it to the owner; [a] and let him keep that horse,' until the tail of his own horse shall have grown as well as ever, [4]it remaining idle.'

18. The mane of a horse is of the same worth as his bridle; [7]that is, four legal pence.'

19. Of equal worth is his forelock and halter; [9]that is, a legal penny.'

20. The law of borrowing a horse.

Whoever shall borrow a horse of another, and shall fret the hair [b] on his back, is to pay four legal pence.

21. If the skin be broken [c] to the flesh; he is to pay eight legal pence.

22. If the [22]skin and the' flesh be broken to the bone; he is to pay sixteen pence.

23. Whoever shall [d] take a horse surreptitiously, let him pay four pence for mounting; and four pence for every randir, over which he shall [d] go: nothing is to be paid for dismounting; for it is right [e] to dismount, since he was mounted; and that is to the owner of the horse;' and the camlwrw to the lord.

24. [38] Whoever shall hire a horse,' though the horse should die in his possession; nothing is required but his own oath that he treated him as well as if he had been his own, while he hired him; and the hire shall be paid.

25. If a person hire a horse, and mention where he is to go with him; if he go beyond that, let him pay one [f] third of the profit [g] to the owner of the horse: and the like as to other property; and surreption-fine to the lord.

26. If a horse become lame, while lent, or shall be otherwise

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[a'60] to do with him the same work as his own would have done,
[b 63] badly off [c 64] and [d 65] ride
[e'66] this above is the amends to the owner; [f 67] half
[g 68] – if it be merchandize, if not merchantable the third

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[36] perchen *K.* [37] a *D.K.* [38] *D.B.C.K.* [39] kŷt boet *B.C.* – bo *D.K.* [40] *B.* [41]' nŷt a arnau *B.* [42] *not in D.K.* [43] *E.B.* [44] *not in K.* [45]' a chyt bei *K.* [46]'' ŷu uarch *B.C.* [47]' athalu *D.B.C.* '' *not in K.* [48] *B.C.D.E.K.* [49] *B.* ac enwi *D.C.* a *K.* [50]' ydel ac ef *D.B.C.* – enŏi *K.* [51] *not in B.D.K.* [52] ot a *B.* [53] ir a *K.* ' *not in B.* [54] perchen *K.* [55]' *not in B.C.* [56] *not in D.K.* [57] ar *B.E.* [58] Os *K.* [59] wneŷthur *B.* *not in C.D.K.* [60] *D.B.K.* ŷ wneŷthur a wnelheŷ enteu *B.* [61] *not in K.* [62] defnyd *K.* [63] *K. not in B.* [64] *D.* [65] *D.E.K.* [66] *B.* [67] *D.* [68] *B.*

[1][o damweỳn arnau] roder march [2]arall [3]enỳle′ [a]eny vo ỳac [4]ỳuarc ac ony byt yac triket [5]kantau hunnu.′ [6][O byd iach cymeret yr eido a.]

xxvii. Pedeỳr pedhol [7]ac eu′ to hoelỳon [8]duy keynyauc′ [9][a talant.]

xxviii. [10]O guerthỳr march atuyll enthau ac nabo [11][o] dỳeythyr [12]e croen [13]ny dỳhuchỳr onỳbỳt vn or trỳ heyn′ [14]amen [15][e] llu [16][hỳt] nasguỳtyat. [[17]Herŏyd gŏyr Gŏyned i lŏ ar i drydyd.′

v. [18]GWERTH KASSEC AỲ THEỲTHỲ EW HỲN.]

i. Guert eboles [19][ew] [20]pedeyr [21][keinhaŏc] hỳd [22]e pedgueredyt′ ar dec [[23]gŏedy [24]e [25]ganher :]

ii. Ac ohyne [26][allan] hyd empen ebluydỳn un arbymthec [27][keỳnỳavc.]

iii. O [28]henne hyd emhen edue blenet deudec ar hugeyn [[29]keỳnỳauc ỳu ỳ guerth.]

iv. [30]Ac [31]enỳ′ teỳrbluỳt trugeyn [32][ỳu ỳ guerth:] [33]ac ena [34][mae oed] gueynỳ [35]arney.′

v. Guert ymug vnguert ae ykebyster [[36]sef ỳu′ [37]henne un] keynyauc [38][kyfreith.]

vi. Ỳ theỳty [39][ỳu] tennu [b]kar en alld ac egguaeret [40][a duỳn pvn traus] [41]abot en ebolỳauc′ [42]ac onỳbyt [43]e uelle [[44]hi [45]os e prỳnu a deruỳd] [46]ytrayanguert aduerer.′

vi. [47][GWERTH BWUCH AỲ THEỲTHỲ EW HỲNN.]

i. [48]Am lo [49][bỳchan] or nos eganer hyd kallangaỳaf pedeyr keynyauc [[50]kyfreith [51]ew ỳ werth.]

ii. O [52]kalan gayaf′ allan duy keynyauc pop temmor [53][a dỳrcheỳf arneỳ] hyd er Auest edele y hamol anauuetyt [54][yr]

[a′55]ỳ wneỳthur arnau er hỳn a wnelheỳ ar ỳ llall as os ef a uỳd anauus trỳccet e march hunnu enỳ le.

[b 56]pŏnn llusc ac vn traŏs

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1 *B.* 2 kystal ac ef *D.* ′ – ar llall *K.* 3 amdanav *C.* ymdanaŏ *D.* 4 *not in D.K.* 5′hvnnv ganthav. *C.* 6 *K.* 7′ai *K.* 8′*not in K.* 9 *B.* 10 Or *D.* 11 *D.K.* 12 *not in K.* 13′onỳt o trỳ heỳnt anỳanaul nỳ dỳwỳgỳr *B.* ony byd vn ortri heint ny dylyir *D.C.K.* 14 onyt *D.K.* 15 *B.C.D.E.K.* 16 *B.* 17′*K.* 18 *C.* Am eboles. *K.* 19 *C.* 20 *not in K.* 21 *D.B.C.E.* 22 em pen *B.K.* ′e pedeỳr diwrnod *B.* 23 *D.C.K.* 24 *C.* 25 *D.* 26 *C.B.* ac *K.* 27 pen ỳ uluỳden *B.* 28 *B.* 29′Gŏedy bo *D.K.* 30 en *B.C.* 31 *B.* 32′*not in C.* 33 *B.* 34 a hỳ. *B.* 35′*B.C.* 36 *B.* 37 *D.K.*

hurt by accident; let a horse equal to him be given [a] in his stead, until he recover; and if he do not recover, let that remain.' [6]If he recover, let him take back his property.'

27. Four horse shoes, with their complement of nails, are two pence in value.

28. If a horse be sold, in which there is a fault, but not visible on the skin; it is not to be compensated, unless it be one of the three natural disorders: but an oath is to be made of its not being known. [17]According to the men of Gwynedd the oath of three, the owner and two others.'

V. OF THE WORTH OF A MARE, AND HER [a] 'TEITHI,' THIS IS.

1. The worth of a filly is four pence, until the fourteenth day after she is foaled:

2. And thence onward unto the end of the year, sixteen pence.

3. From thence to the end of two years, thirty-two pence is her worth.

4. And in her third year, she is worth three score pence: and then it is time for her to work.

5. The worth of her mane is the same as her halter; that is, one [37]legal penny.

6. Her teithi are, to draw a [b] car up hill and down hill, [39]and to carry a burden,' and to breed colts: and, if she have not those teithi, [44]if bought,' one third of her worth is to be returned.

VI. OF THE WORTH OF A COW, AND HER TEITHI, THIS IS.

1. A she calf, from the time she is calved until the calends of winter, is worth four [49]legal pence.

2. From the calends of winter onward, an increase of two pence every season is added, until August, when she takes the

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'[54]to do the same work as the other would have done; and if he be maimed let that horse remain in his stead.

[b] [55]car-load and a back-burden

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[38] *B.C.D.K.* [39] *B.* [40]'*not in D.K.* [41] *not in B.* [42] *not in K.* [43] *D.* [44] *B.* [45]'atuerher *B.C.D.K.* ŷ thraŷanguerth. *B.C.* traean y gŵerth. *D.K.* [46] *C.* [47] Gwerth *K.* [48] *B.* [49] *D.C.K.* [50] *C.* [51]'hynny *K.* [52] *C.* [53] *D.B.C.E.K.* [54] *B.* [55] *D.K.*

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[a] Qualities; the term is used for those qualities which distinguish an animal in its prime, and for the compensation to be made for the want or loss of them.

Auest [1]h0nn0] ederkeyf [2][arnei] pedeyr [3]keynyauc [4][heb ardrychafel] am y [5]llo:

III. Ac ohene allan duy [6][geinha0c] pop temmor [7][a dŷrcheŷf arneŷ] hŷt nauvetyt Meŷ:

IV. [8]Ar dyt hunu′ [9][e dele] alu [10]a [a]deuckeŷn [11]eu ŷguert′ [12]ae ŷ′ llo adele emdeŷt naucam [13][y dyd h0nn0] [14]adedellu groesyn′ oe phedeŷrthet.

V. Guert [15]ŷ llo [16][ŷu] pedeyr kenyauc [[17]heb [18]ardŷrchavael] hŷd kalangaŷaf ac ohenne allan vn guert [19]vyt apop llo′ vn ar pemdec [20]ar yllaet [21]a pedeyr [22]keynyauc am ŷ llo [23][ac] [24]ohanner [25]haf allan edele ŷ hemol [26]aguedy [27]et emholŷer ederkeyf [28]pedeyr keŷnyauc [29]kefreyt [30][arneŷ] [31]en edŷt hunnu:′

VI. Ac ohene allan duy [[32]geinha0c [33]kyfreith] pop temmor [34][a dŷrcheŷf arneŷ] [35]hyd [36][o] hanner Maurth [37]neu [38]hŷd hanner Ebryll′ ac ena edele alu [39][ac] a [40]dŷguytau ŷ [41]haryant dohoduf [42][arneŷ] eny uo kubyl ŷguert [43]ac ena ebyt′ trugeynt [44][e werth] ac [45]e uelle [46][e trŷc] [47]hŷd e pemhedlo a [48]hyd hŷnne [49]etryc [50][yn] yteledŷuruyt ac ohynne allan damdug.

VII. Guerth [51][y] clust a[51][e] corn a[52][e] llegat [53][ae llosc0rn] pedeyr [[54]keinha0c [55]kŷureŷth [56]ar [57]bop vn o nadunt.]

VIII. Guerth ŷthet [58][y0] pedeyr keynyauc pop bluydyn [59][tra uo bŷu] neu dauat [59][wen] ayhoen [59][guŷn] [60]agallu ohoneŷ′ cudŷau yhoen [61]aygluan [[62]y [63]r0g y phedwartroet] rac kauad Meŷ a [64]henne vngueyt [[65]uŷd.

IX. [66]Ac] [67]o byt retherŷc [68][y wuch] dec arugeynt pop bluydyn tra uo [69][y vuch yn] byu [70][ar y hel0.]

X. [71]O byt kennen amŷllaet y [72]duen nauuetyt Meŷ [73]en llc keveuŷn [74]ny [75][re] el un lluden enyblaen [76][ynda0] agadu yr nep pŷeufo ygodro [77]a heb [78]adael dym ŷr llo [b]a [79]dodŷ′ [80]en llester messur ŷgodro′ [81]ac [82]o byt llaunt duegueyt [83]en edyt′

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[a] [84]trugeint [b′][85]ae dodŷ dueweŷth

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1 *D.B.C.E.K.* 2 *D.C.E.K.* 3 *not in C.* 4 *D.* 5 chyflioda0c: *D.* 6 *D.B.C.E.K.* 7 *C.* 8′A nauuet Meŷ *B.* 9 *B.K.* 10′ena e dŷrcheŷf arneŷ hŷt enŷ el en deugeŷnt *B.* 11 vyd *D.C.E.K.* 12′ar *B.* 13 *D.* 14′a [hitheu *D.*] dyuot llaeth *D.K.* 15 *not in K.* 16 *B.* honno *K.* 17 *C.D.K.* 18 *C.* ardrychafel *D.* drychauael *K.* 19 *not in C.D.K.* ′a phob llo uŷd *B.* 20 am *D.K.* 21 ar *D.* 22 *not in D.K.* 23 *D.* 24′*not in B.* 25 *not in C.* 26 ar dyd *D.C.K.* 27 ir *K.* 28 – arnei *D.K.* 29 *not in E.* 30 *C.* 31′ *not in C.D.K.* 32 *D.C.E.K.* 33 *D.* 34 *C.* 35 *not in K.* 36 *C.D.K.* 37 *not in B.C.D.K.* 38′*not in B.* 39 *B.* 40 dŷguŷd *B.C.* 41 *not in K.* 42 *B.D.E.K.* 43′o *C.D.K.* 44 *B.* 45 *not in C.D.K.*

bull; and the ninth day of that August, an increase of four pence is added, [4]without augmentation,' for her calf:

3. And thence onward, an increase of two pence every season is added until the ninth day of May:

4. And on that day she ought to calve, and [a] two score pence is her worth; and the calf ought to be able to walk nine paces on that day, and to draw milk from her four teats.

5. The worth of her calf is four pence, [17]without augmentation,' until the calends of winter; and thence onward it is of the same worth as every other calf, sixteen pence for the milk, and four pence for the calf; and from the middle of summer forward she ought to take the bull; and after she has taken the bull, an increase of four legal pence is added to her on that day:

6. And thence onward, an increase of two [33]legal pence every season is added, until the middle of March, or until the middle of April, and then she ought to calve, and her milch silver occurs, so that she becomes of full worth, and then she is worth three score pence; and so she is to remain until her fifth calf, and during that time she continues in her prime; and thence onward, appraisement.

7. The worth of her ear, her horn, her eye, [53]and her tail,' is four [55]legal pence for each of them.

8. The worth of her teat is four pence, every year while she lives, or a [59]white sheep with a [59]white lamb, that can with her fleece protect her lamb [62]between her four feet' from a May shower; and that once.

9. If the cow be always bulling, thirty pence every year while the cow lives in his possession is to be paid.

10. If there be a dispute concerning her milk, she is to be taken, on the ninth day of May, to a luxuriant place, wherein no animal has been before her, and the owner is to milk her, without leaving any for the calf, [b] and put the milk' in the measure

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[a] [84]three [b/85]and put it twice

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46 *B.C.* y byd *D.K.* 47 enỳ vo *C.* 48 *not in B.* 49 ỳu *B.* 50 *D.C.E.K.* 51 *D.B.C.E.K.* 52 *D.C.E.K.* – lloscurn aỳ *B.* 53 *D.K.* 54 *D.B.C.E.K.* 55 *C.* 56 *D.* am *K.* 57 *D.K.* 58 *D.C.* 59 *B.* 60' aaallo ae gólan *D.C.K.* ac a allo *E.B.* 61 *not in C.D.K.* 62 *D.* 63 *D.K.* 64 honno *D.K.* 65 *B.* 66 *D.* 67 or *D.* 68 *C.* 69 *D.* 70 *D.K.* 71 Or *D. This follows section* XI. *in D.* 72 edrech *B.* 73 – ae duen *B.* 74 nyt *D.K.* 75 *C.* 76 *D.C.K.* 77 *not in K.* 78 adu *B.* 79 rodi *D.* 80' hennỳ *C.* y godro *D.K.* yny *D.B.C.* meỏn *K.* llestyr messur *D.B.C.K.* 81'' ene dỳd dogỳn ỳu henne o bỳd llaun *B.* 82 or *D.* 83' *not in D.* 84 *D.* 85 *B.*

dogen eu[f] ac onŷbŷt ŷdyeyssyuau o [1]ulaut keyrc hŷd uuel Kŷrŷc [2]ac ohŷnne[f] hyd guyl Vŷhagel o ulaut heŷt o [3]hŷny hŷt kalan gaŷaf oualaut [a]ryc.

[[4]Ereŷll a dŷweŷt panŷw kŷmeŷnt [5]yŵ ac a vo eŷssŷev [6]or llestŷr or llaeth ŷ [7]vrthvrŷt o[f] werth e llaeth [b]yr nep pŷeŷffo[f] e wuch, os hanner e llaeth hanner e gwerth os traŷan e llaeth traŷan e gwerth a [c]hvnnv ew e [8]dvll gorev.[f]]

xi. [9]Messur ellaeth[f] [10][yŵ] teyr modued en [11][llet] [12]ŷguaŷlaut a chuech [13]em peruet [14]ellester [15][a nau ene eneu] a nau [16]enŷhyd en[f] amrescoeu: [d]sef baut adele messurau ellester baud erenat.[f]

xii. Oderuŷt [17][ŷ dŷn] prŷnu buc keflo akollŷ ŷkaflodaut [[18]o honei[f] [19]a mŷnnv o honaŵ ŷ holŷ] reŷt eu [20]ŷdau rodŷ [e]llu ebukeŷl [21]ar [22][llw e] gureŷc ae godroho [23]nad [24]eno e [25]kolles.[f]

vii. [26][o werth ych aŷ teŷthŷ e traetha hŷnn.]

i. Dynaguet guru [27][vn ardec ac] vn [28]kerdhed [29][ŷu] adŷnauet vanu: [[30]ual ŷ mae ŷaun dŷrchauael arneŷ hŷ enŷ el taru arneŷ e uellŷ e dŷrcheŷf arnau enteu[f] [31]or] [32]pan [33][anher enŷ] dhoter [34]adan [35]pen er[f] yeu [[36]naouetŷd [37]o [38]Chwevravr [39]ena ŷ dŷlŷ dŷrchavael arnav pedeŷr keŷnnŷavc[f] [40]kŷfreŷt.]

ii. Ac ohenne[f] hyd empen ebluŷn[f] due keynyauc pop temmor [41][hŷt nauuet dŷd Chueuraur ac ŷna] [42]aderkeyf arnahu [[43]enteu pedeŷr keŷnnŷauc.[f]

[a 44]– gŵenith neu [b f 45]or neb a wertho

[c f 46]hynny adylyir o kyfreith.

[d f 47]o deruyd bot amrŷsson am uaut vaur ac un uechan sef a dele er egnat ae uaut eu dŷamrŷssonŷ.

[e f 48]y lŵ nat yr pan aeth hi attaŵ ef y colles y vuch y chyflodaŵt ac o nys ryd, bit heb dim; ac os ryd, talet y neb ae gŵerthaŵd idaŵ y theithi.

[f f 49]eny uo trŷdeweŷth

1[f] *not in D.* 2 *not in C.K.* [f]o vŷl Kŷrŷg *B.* 3 wŷl Vihangel *B.* 4 *C.D.K.* 5 *not in C.* 6 yny *K.* 7 ŵrthprŵy *K.* 8 *not in K.* 9 *This follows section* vi. *in A.C.D.E.K.* [f]Sef ŷu meŷnt ŷ llestŷr messur *B.* 10 *D.C.K.* 11 *B.C.D.K.* 12 gŵaelaŵt y llestyr *D.C.K.* 13 ene *B.C.* yn llet y *D.K.* 14 *not in B.C.D.K.* 15 *B.* 16[f] yn hyt y llestyr *K.* 17 *C.D.K.* 18[f] *D.* 19 *C.* 20 ir dyn ai prynod neu *K.* ae pryno *D.K.* 21 a *B.C.* 22 *B.C.* 23 nac *K.* [f]hŷt na cholles ef ŷ theythŷ hŷ. *B.* 24 ŷr pan doeth attav ef *C.K.* 25 kollet. *C.* 26 *C.* 27 *D.* 28 werth *D.K.* 29 *B.E.* vŷd

vessel; and if it be full twice a day, that is sufficient; and if it be not, the deficiency is to be compensated by oatmeal, until the feast of St. Curic; thence until the feast of St. Michael, by barley meal; and from thence until the calends of winter, by [a] rye meal.

Others say that the worth of the milk deficient in the measure is to be returned [b] to the possessor of the cow; if half the milk be deficient, half the worth; if a third of the milk, a third of the worth; and that is [c] the best mode.

11. The measure for her milk is, three inches at the bottom, six in the middle of the vessel, [15] and nine at the top, and nine in its length diagonally: [d] and the inch, whereby the vessel is to be measured, is the breadth of the judge's thumb.

12. If a person buy a cow in calf, and she slip her calf, [18] and he willeth to seek amends; he is to give [e] the oath of the herdman, and the oath of the woman who shall have milked her, that it did not happen while with him.

VII. OF THE WORTH OF AN OX, AND HIS TEITHI, THIS TREATS.

1. A steer sixteen pence; and the same advance as a heifer: [30] as it is right to augment her value until she take the bull; so increase is added to him from his birth, until he is placed under the yoke, [36] the ninth day of February; when an increase of four [40] legal pence is added to him.

2. And from thence [f] unto the end of the year two pence each season, [41] until the ninth day of February, and then an increase is added to him [43] of four pence.

[a 44] – wheat or [b 45] by the person who shall sell

[c 46] to be done by law.

[d 47] if a dispute occur as to a large thumb and a small one, the judge's thumb is to determine it.

[e 48] his oath that the cow did not slip her calf while with him; and if he do not, let him be without any thing; and if he do, let the person that sold it to him pay her teithi.

[f 49] until his third work-year

C. [30] *B.* [31] *C.* hyt *K.* [32] hŷt e dŷd ŷ *B.* yny *D.K.* [33] *C.* [34] y dan *D.* dan *K.* [35] y *D.* [36] *C.D.K.* ŷ dŷlŷ dyrchauauael arnau. A nauuet dŷd Chweuraur ŷ dyrcheŷw arnau bedeŷr ceŷnnŷauc *E.* [37] *D.* [38] *C.B.D.K.* [39] *C.K.* ac yna pedeir keinhaôc heb ardrychafel adrycheif arnaô. *D.* [40] *C.* edelc darckauael ar nau nauuetyt Chuefraur. *A.E.* [41] *B.D.K.* [42] – pedeir keinhaôc *D.K.* [43] *B.* [44] *K.* [45] *D.K.* [46] *D.* [47] *B.* [48] *D.* [49] *C.*

III. [1]Ac o henne ene uo trŷdeweŷth due keŷnnŷauc′ [2]kyfreith [1]pob tŷmor a [3]dŷguŷd arnau′ [4]ac yna ŷ bŷd kubŷl ŷ werth keureŷth] ac ar hene etryc [4][ene teledŷuruŷd] [5]hyd en′ chueched gueyt [6][a thrugeint vyd y werth yna] ac ohene allan damdug.

IV. Ac en kengueys ydody [6][dan yr ieu] en [7][er] arader [7][nauuet dŷd Chueuraur] ac od ard [8]or bore hyd [a]hecuuyt′ [9]bŷt ryd eneb [10]aŷguertho ac ony dart [11]en erbyn y [12]keuoet kemeynt′ deg arugeynt [13]adeleyr [14]y talu eny′ teythy′′ [15]sef ŷu ŷ kŷdwedauc ŷ kŷuoet kŷmeŷnt ŷ dodŷ enŷ erbŷn.′ [16]Ac velly am allweith. Ac yndrydeweith naɑuetdyd Chwefraɑr y dodi yn yr aradyr; ac or ard or bore hyt hanner dyd yn erbyn ygytwed, dogyn yɑ, ac onyt ard, talher y deithi: ac os traean y gyfeir nyt ard, traean y deithi adelir: os kɑbyl a balla dec arhugeint adelir ahynny bop blɑydyn tra uo byɑ ar nyt ardho.′ [17]Aŷ prouŷ′ [18]nauuet dŷd Chueuraur′ [19]pob bluŷdŷn′ [20]ac ar rŷch ac ar wellt] ac os [21]e neylldu [22]et art [23][ae ar rŷch ae ar wellt ac nat ardho y tu arall] [24]talet pymthec [25][ac uelly] pop bluyn[26] [27]tra uo bŷu.]

V. Lloscurn llo [28]ebluyn kentaf [29][y ganer] ŷ keynyauc′ [30][ew ŷ werth;] [31]ar eyll [32][vlɑydyn] due [33][geinhaɑc;] [34]ar tredet [35][vlɑydyn] teyr [36][keinhaɑc;] [37]ar beduaret [38][vlwŷdŷn] [39]pedeyr keynyauc: ac [40]e uelle [41][y] [42]byt.

VI. Puebenac [43]a guertho dynauguet [44][ŷ arall] yaun eu ydau [45]ygoruod [46][arnau] rac tri [47]heyn eguarthec [48]a rac clauery en racgor′ hyd huyl Patryc: [49]e nep [50]ay preno′ adele [51]eu kadu [[52]entev [53]em porua ac] [54]en [55]lle yac ac [56]en ty′ ny [57]refo clauery [58]entau seyth blenet [59]kynt:[60] [[61]a rac er ehegŷr trŷ gulyth.′

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[a] [62]hanner dyd

1′*B.D.K.* 2 *D.* 3 drycheif *D.K.* 4 *B.* 5′ene uo *B.C.D.K.* 6 *D.* 7 *B.C.D.K.* 8′hyt echuŷd or bore *B.* 9 – nauuetyt Chuefraur *D.E.* en erbŷn ŷ kŷvoet kŷmeŷnt *C.D.K.* 10 ae gɑerthaɑd *D.* 11′*not in C.K.* ′′talet y neb ae gɑerthaɑd y deithi. *D.* 12′kŷdwedauc *B.* 13′pob bluŷdŷn ŷu e *B.* 14 eu *C.* 15′*B.* 16′*D.* 17′*B.D.* 18′*B.* ynteu *D.* 19′*B.D.* 20 *B.* 21 or *D.* ar *K.* 22 ir *K.* 23 *B.* 24 *not in B.* 25 *D.K.* 26 – a tal *B.* 27 *B.C.* 28′un keŷnnŷauc ŷ vluŷdŷn kŷntaf. *B.* 29 *D.* 30 *C.* a tal. *B.D.* 31 ac *K.* en *B.C.K.* er *B.C.D.K.* 32 *D.C.K.*

3. And from thence, until his third work-year, two [2]legal pence, each season, are added, and then he is of full legal worth:′ and so he remains, [4]in his prime,′ until the sixth work-year; [6]and then his worth is three score pence:′ and thence onward, appraisement.

4. And he is to be put to plough the first time [7]on the ninth day of February;′ and if he plough from the morning to [a]evening let the person who shall have sold him be free; and if he do not plough equal to his comrade of the same age; thirty pence is to be paid for his teithi: [15]his comrade is one of the same age placed with him. And so for the second work-year. And the third work-year to put him in the plough on the ninth day of February; and if he plough until mid-day with his comrade, it is sufficient; and if he do not plough, let his teithi be paid: and if a third of the co-tillage be not ploughed, a third of his teithi shall be paid; if he fail in the whole, thirty pence shall be paid; and that every year he may live and cannot plough. And he is to be proved on the ninth day of February in every year, both in the furrow and on the land;′ and if he plough on one side only, [23]either in the furrow or on the land, and shall not plough on the other side;′ let fifteen pence be paid; and so every year he may live.

5. The tail of a calf, the first year after its birth, is worth one penny; the second year, two pence; the third year, three pence; the fourth year, four pence: and so it remains.

6. Whosoever shall sell a steer to another, it is right for him to be answerable for the three disorders incident to cattle; and further, for the mange, until the feast of St. Patrick: the person who shall buy it is to keep it [53]in pasture, and′ in a healthy place, and in a building, wherein no mange has previously occurred for seven years: [61]and for the staggers, three dew-falls.′

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[a] [62]mid-day

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[33] *D.B.C.K.* [34]en *B.C.K.* e *B.C.D.K.* [35] *D.C.* [36] *D.B.C.K.* [37]en *B.K.* e *B.D.K.* [38] *C.* [39] *not in K.* [40] *not in D.K.* [41] *D.B.C.E.K.* [42]tric. *D.B.* [43] *not in K.* [44] *B.* [45]uot *K.* [46] *B.D.* i dano *K.* [47]chleuŷd *B.* [48]′ac yn ragor *D.B.C.K.* rac *D.B.C.* y *D.C.K.* clafri *D.B.C.K.* [49]ar *D.K.* [50]′e delhoent attau *B.* a pryno [y *K.*] dinaϭet *D.K.* [51]y *D.B.C.K.* [52] *C.* [53] *B.* [54]ymyϭn *D.* [55]′teŷ ŷach *B.* [56]ŷmyϭn *D.K.* [57]bo *K.* [58] *not in B.C.D.* [59]kyn no hynny. *K.* [60]– endunt. *B.* ŷndaϭ. *D.C.* [61]′ *B.* [62] *D.*

VIII. [1]O WERTH E MOCH AC EV TEŸTHŸ E TRAETHA HŸN.]

I. Guert porchell or nos eganer [2]hyd [3]eny el [4]en tonuo′ [5][un] keynyauc [6]kyfreith [7]ew ŷ werth:]

II. [8]Hyd tra uo en denu [9][o henne allan] due keynyauc [10][kyfreith] [11]e sef [12]eu hene′ trimys:

III. Ac ohenne [13][allan] eny el emoch yr koet banu vŷt a pedeyr keynyauc [14]kŷureŷth ew] [15]eguert.

IV. Ac oguyl Ieuan [16][ŷd a e moch er coet] hyd [17]e kalan pymthec [18]ŷu ŷ werth.′

V. [19]Ac] or kalan hŷd guyl Yeuan [20][em pen e uluŷdŷn] [a]chuech keynyauc [21]kŷureŷth [22][b]arnau] ac [23]ena [24][yda] [25]en dec arugeynt [26][a dan e coet] val ŷmam.′

VI. Teŷthŷ huyc [27][yó] na bo [28]baetredauc ac na desso ŷ perkŷll ae goruod [29]teyr nos atridŷeu′ rac eueneclauc [30]neu odŷs ŷ perkyl′ [31][neu [32]or byd baed [33]redaȣc] [34]atuerer [35]trayan e′ guert′′ [36]tracheuŷn ar newŷt enŷ lle ual kŷnt:′ [37]herwyd ereill [38]y hanher′ gȣerth′′ [39]kanys] kemeynt eu guert yhael [c]ay guert ehun′ [40][kenŷ bo namen un porchell.]

VII. [41]Kemeynt eu guert ebaet [42]aguert teŷr or moch:′ [[43]o dŷspedŷr ae uaru duŷ hŷch a tal ŷ duŷ keŷll ac un enŷ keueŷr ehun.′

IX. [44]O WERTH E DEVEŸT AC EV TEŸTHŸ E TRAETHA HŸN.]

I. Am oŷn or nos ekaner hŷd kalan gayaf [45]un keynyauc [46][kŷureŷth] [47]atal:

II. Okalan gaŷaf [48][allan] hŷd empen ebluyn due keynyauc [49][kŷureŷth] [50]atal:

III. Ac [51]ena [d]etal pedeyr keynyauc′ [52][kŷureŷt.][53]

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[a] [54]IIII [b] [55]ev iguerth

[c′56]a gȣerth teir or moch.

[d′57]e dŷrecheŷf due keŷnnŷauc ereŷll arneŷ enŷ uo pedeŷr keŷnnŷauc arneŷ.

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1 *C.* Perchyll. *K.* 2 *not in B.C.* 3 pan *D.* 4′ŷ *B.C.K.* donuoŷ *B.C.D.* donnau *K.* 5 *E.B.* 6 *D.C.K.* 7 *C.* 8 *not in E.* 9 *B.C.* 10 *D.C.* 11 *not in B.D.E.K.* 12′hŷt e dele bot en denu *B.* 13 *B.K.* 14 *C.* vyd *D.E.* 15 atal. *K.* 16 *B.* 17 *not in D.* 18′*B.* vŷd. *C.* atal. *K.* 19 *K.* 20 *B.* eŷlweŷth *C.* elchóyl *D.* 21 *C.* 22 *B.* 23 o dyna *K.* 24 *D.E.* 25′ŷdan *C.* yr coet ual y vam *D.C.* ual y uam dan goet *K.* adec arhugeint *D.C.K.* ew *C.K.* vyd *D.* y werth. *D.C.K.* 26 *B.* 27 *D.* 28 baet redegauc *E.K.* 29′tri dieu atheirnos *D.* 30′ac os ŷ perchŷll a ŷs *B.* *not in E.* 31 *D.B.C.K.* 32 o *B.C.K.* 33 redecaȣc *K.* ac os cuelle ebŷt

VIII. OF THE WORTH OF SWINE, AND THEIR TEITHI, THIS TREATS.

1. The worth of a pig, from the night it is farrowed until it dung, is one [6]legal penny:

2. Whilst it continues sucking, which is three months, two [10]legal pence:

3. And thence onward, until the swine go to the wood, it is a hog, and four [14]legal pence is its worth.

4. From the feast of St. John, [16]when the swine go to the wood,' unto the calends of January, fifteen pence is its worth.

5. From the calends of January until the return of the feast of St. John, [a] six [21]legal pence [b] on it;' and then, thirty pence, [26]under the wood,' the same as its mother.

6. The teithi of a sow are, that she be not always brimming, and that she do not devour her pigs; and to be warranted three nights and three days against the [a] quinsey: if she devour her pigs, or be always brimming, the third of her worth is to be returned; [36]and the bargain stands as before:' [37]according to others, the half of her worth;' as the worth of her litter is equal to [c] that of herself,' [40]though there be but one pig.'

7. The worth of the boar is equal to the worth of three sows: [43]if he be gelded and die, his two testicles are worth two sows; and his carcase equal to another.'

IX. OF THE WORTH OF SHEEP, AND THEIR TEITHI, THIS TREATS.

1. A lamb, from the night it is yeaned unto the first day of winter, one [46]legal penny is its value:

2. From the calends of winter onward, unto the end of the year, two [49]legal pence is its value:

3. And then, [d] four [52]legal pence is its value.'

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[a] [54]four [b/55]are its worth;
[c/56]the worth of three of the pigs,
[d/57]two other pence are added, until four pence are on it.

A.E. [34]/'e traỳanwerth a aduerỳr *B.* [35]/ỳ thraỳan *C.* [36]/*B.* [37]/'*D.K.* [38]/hanner i *K.* [39] *D.* [40] *B.* [41]/*not in D.* [42] a *K.* [43]/*B.* [44] *C.* Kyureith am oen bellach. *K.* [45] *not in B.C.D.K.* [46] *C.* [47] ew *C.* ỳ werth. *C.K. not in E.* [48] *K.* [49] *C.* [50] *not in C.D.K.* [51] o hynny allan *D.* o dyna *K.* [52] *C.K.* [53] – vỳd ỳ gwerth. *C.* [54] *B.* [55] *A.* eỳlweỳth *E. not in D.K.* [56] *D.* [57] *B. not in C.K.*

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[a] This has been translated 'quinsey;' the original signifying some disorder affecting the throat.

iv. Teỳthỳ dauat [1][ỳu] blys [2]ac oen [3][ỳ uot genthỳ] [4]aỳ goruod hỳd kalan Meỳ rac erauat enỳkafo [5][y] teyrguala or tauaul neuuỳt.

v. Am [6]yteythỳ [a]teyr keynyauc [7][kỳureỳth] neu dauad hesb [8]duỳ [9][keỳnỳavc] am ỳ [b]hoen′ ac [10]vn am y [c]llaeth.′

vi. [11][Am] yllegat ay [12]clust aỳ [13]cornt ay [14]lloscurn aỳ thet [15]un keynyauc′ [16][kỳureỳth] am pop vn [17]onadunt.

vii. [18]E maharaen [19][duỳ dauat atal o dỳsbedỳr ae uaru] teyr [20]deueyt [21][ỳu] [22]yguert vn [23]ar [24][pob] [25]keyll [26][ỳdau] [27]ac vn′ [28]ar [29]ekorf [[30]ehun.

x. [31]o werth e geỳvỳr e traetha hỳn ac ev teỳthỳ.′

i. [32][d] Mynn or nos y ganher hyt galan gaeaf keinhaȣc′ [33]kỳfreỳth ew ỳ werth:′

ii. [34]O [35]kalan gaỳaf′ [36]hyt ympenn y vlȣydyn′ [37]dȣy geinhaȣc′ [38]kỳfreỳth ew ỳ werth:′

iii. [39]Ac [40]ena [41]pedeir keinhaȣc′ [42]kỳfreỳth.

iv. [43]Y hanhergȣerth′ [44]ew [45]ỳ teithi.

v. Teithi euyrnic keinhaȣc adimei.′′

xi. [46]gwerth cath aỳ theỳthỳ ew hỳnn.]

i. Guerth [47][keneu] cath [[48]ew [49]or nos y ganer′ [48]hỳt [49]yny agoro y lygeit keinhaȣc [50]kyfreith:

ii. Ac o hỳnny′ [48]hỳt [49]yny ladho llygot dȣy geinhaȣc [50]kyfreith:

iii. Aguedy lladho llygot] pedeyr [[51]keỳnnỳavc [52]kyfreith [53]ac ar hennỳ e trỳc vỳth.]

iv. [54]Ỳteythỳ [55][ew] [56]guelet aclebod′ allad llechod [57]ac nabo

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[a] [58]due [b] [59]llaeth [c] [60]hoen.

[d′′] [61]Ac euelle ekeyuỳr [62][a henne] eythỳr nadoes [62][teỳthỳ] ỳhesbỳn namỳn ỳbod en hesb. [63]Ac euernyc eu vn blỳth sef eu ỳteythy keynyauc a dymeỳ. [64]Ac ỳ euernỳc e mae canỳs hanner kerdet gauỳr ỳu er eỳdỳ un keỳnnỳauc am e blỳth a dỳmeỳ am ỳ mỳn.

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[1] *C.* [2] ai *K.* [3] *C.B.* [4] ac *E.* [5] *D.B.C.E.K.* [6] teithi davad *K.* [7] *C.* [8]′am e llaeth due keỳnnỳauc *B.* [9] *E.C.* [10]′am e hoen un. *B.* [11] *B.* [12] lloscurn *C.D.* [13] lloscurn *B.K.* chlust *D.C.* [14] chorn *B.C.D.K.* [15] *not in C.D.K.* ′ – *B.* [16] *C.* [17] o hynny. *K.B.* [18] *not in E.* [19] *B.C.* [20] dauat *D.K.* [21] *E.* [22] a tal *B.D.* [23] am *B.C.* [24] *B.C.E.* [25] y gorff *D.K.* [26] *B.C.* [27]′ar trỳded *C.* a dȣy *K.* [28] en lle *B.* [29] bop keill idaȣ. *D.* i dȣygeill. *K.* [30] *B.* [31]′ *C.* Kyfreith am uynnot. *K.* [32]′ *D.C.K.*

4. The teithi of a sheep are, to give milk, and to bear lambs; and she is to be warranted against the rot until the calends of May, when she shall have satiated herself three times with the new herbage.

5. For her teithi, [a] three [7] legal pence, or a crone; two pence for her [b] lamb, and one for her [c] milk.

6. For her eye, her ear, her horn, her tail, and her teat, one [16] legal penny for each of them.

7. A ram [19] is worth two ewes: if he be gelded and die,[f] three ewes are his worth; one for each of his testicles, and one for his body.

X. OF THE WORTH OF GOATS, AND THEIR TEITHI, THIS TREATS.

1. [d] A kid, from the night it is yeaned until the calends of winter, is worth a legal penny:

2. From the calends of winter unto the end of the year, it is worth two legal pence:

3. And then, four legal pence.

4. Her teithi are half her worth.

5. The teithi of a yearling she-goat, a penny and a halfpenny.[f]

XI. THE WORTH OF A CAT, AND HER TEITHI, THIS IS.

1. The worth of a kitten, from the night it is kittened until it shall open its eyes, is a legal penny:

2. And from that time, until it shall kill mice, two legal pence:

3. And after it shall kill mice, four legal pence; and so it always remains.

4. Her teithi are, to see, to hear, to kill mice, to have her claws

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[a] [58] two [b] [59] milk, [c] [60] lamb.

[d/f] [61] And the goats the same; only that the teithi of a hogget are being dry. [68] And a yearling goat is a milch one; her teithi are a penny halfpenny. [64] And a yearling goat is half the value of a goat; one penny for her milk, and a halfpenny for her kid.

[33/] *C.* a tal *K.* [34] *C.D.K.* [35/] *C.* hynny *D.K.* [36/] *D.C.* allan *K.* [37/] *D.C.K.* [38/] *C.* [39] *C.D.K.* [40] *C.* o hynny allan *D.K.* [41/] *D.C.K.* [42] *C.K.* [43/] *D.C.* Hanner i gŏerth *K.* [44] *C.K.* yn *D.* [45/] *D.C.K.* [46] *C.* [47] *D.C.K.* [48] *C.* [49/] *D.C.K.* [50] *not in K.* [51] *C.B.D.K.* [52] *D.C.K.* [53] *C.* [54] Teŷthŷ cath *C.* [55] *C.B.D.K.* [56/] clybot agŏelet *D.B.K.* [57/] a bot yn gyueŏin a magu *K.* [58] *B.* [59] *B.D.* blith *K.* [60] *B.D.K.* [61] *A.B.E.* [62] *B.* [63] *A.E.* [64] *B.*

tun [1]enẏ [2]heuẏn ameythrẏn [3]ac na desso′ ẏ′′ kanaon ac [4][os e prẏnu a deruẏd] [5]o byt′ [6][ur] vn [7][o henne] [8]en eyssyeu′ [9]eturet [10]traẏan ẏ′ guert [11][tracheuen.]

v. Pop anyueyl glan [11][ene bẏt] [12]y hanner′ guer [13]eu [14]ẏ teythẏ.

vi. Pop anyueyl buder ẏtraẏan guer [15]ẏu e teẏthẏ′ [16]canẏs ouerllaeth uyd.′

XII. [17]AM ŬERTH GŬYDEU AC ADAR EREILL.]

I. Guerth kuyt [18]un keynyauc [19][kẏfreẏth.]

II. Gurth keẏlyacuyt kemeẏnt aguert due huẏt.

III. Gurth guyt [20]or kemeẏnt aguerth ynẏt [21]e sef adele vod enẏ nẏt [22][hi] pedwar kyu arugeynt.

IV. [a] Gurth pop vn [23]onadunt [24]dẏmey neu [25]eskub heyt′ ahẏne enẏdodount; [26][a] guedẏ [27]e dotuoent [27]un keynyauc [[28]kyfreith [29]atal] [30]essef atal eruẏt or deudec keynyauc.′

XIII. [31][AM ŬERTH IEIR.]

I. [32]Yar [33][un] keynyauc [34]atal.

II. Keẏlyauc due [b] ar atal.

III. [35][Am] pop keu escub keẏryc [36][a dal] neu firdlẏc enẏeskenno:

IV. [37][A] guedẏ [38]hene dẏmeẏ enẏ dotuho [[39]neu yny gano′ [40]a talant:]

V. Aguedy [c] hene [41][un] keẏnyauc [42]kefreẏt atal.

XIV. [GŬERTH CŬN.]

I. [43][Gwerth] gellgẏ [44][e] [45]brenẏn [46]punt en kefruẏs:

II. Chueugeynt en agkefruẏs:

[a′ 47]Sef ẏu guerth pob kẏu dẏmeẏ neu escup heẏd a henne ẏu e guerth enẏ dotwo e kẏwen ac enẏu koccuẏo e keẏllẏauc a guedẏ henne un keẏnnẏauc a tal ar vẏd or en er amser hunnu uẏth keẏnnẏauc a tal.

[b 48]geinhaŭc [c 49]e dotwo neu ẏ canho

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[1] e *B.E.* [2] hewined *D.B.C.E.K.* [3′′] *not in B.* [4] *B.* [5] or *D.* ′a bot *B.* [6] *B.* eissieu *K.* [7] *B.C.K.* [8′] *not in K.* [9] – o hynny arnei *D.* atuerer *D.K.* [10′] e traẏan *B.C.D.K.* [11] *B.* [12] *not in K.* ′hanner ẏ *C.* [13] *not in K.* [14] *not in C.* [15′] *B.C.* [16′] *B. a chasm here in C.* [17] *K.* [18] *not in B.D.K.* [19] *D.K.* [20] *not in K.* [21] *not in B.D.K.E.* [22] *K.* [23] *not in D.K.* [24] yscub heid *D.* [25′] dimei *D.* [26] *E.* [27] *not in D.K.* [28] *D.* [29] *K.*

entire, to rear and not to devour her kittens; [4]and if she be bought,′ and be deficient in any one of those teithi; let one third of her worth be returned.

5. The teithi of every clean animal in the world are half its worth.

6. The teithi of every unclean animal are one third of its worth; because its milk is useless.

XII. OF THE WORTH OF GEESE AND OTHER BIRDS.

1. The worth of a goose, one [19]legal penny.

2. The worth of a gander is equal to the worth of two geese.

3. The worth of a brood-goose is as much as the worth of her nest; and there ought to be in her nest twenty-four goslings.

4. [a]The worth of each gosling is a halfpenny, or a sheaf of barley; and that until they lay; and after they lay, each is one [28]legal penny in value: thus a brood-goose is twelve pence in value.′

XIII. OF THE WORTH OF FOWLS.

1. A hen is one penny in value.

2. A cock is two [b]hens in value.

3. Every chicken is a sheaf of oats or a farthing in value, until it shall roost:

4. After that a halfpenny, until it shall lay, or until it shall crow, is its value:

5. And after that, its value is a legal penny.

XIV. [THE WORTH OF DOGS.]

1. The worth of the king's covert-hound is one pound, when trained:

2. Six score pence, untrained:

[a′47]The worth of each gosling is a halfpenny, or a sheaf of barley; and that is the worth, until the goose lay, and the gander tread; and after that one penny: and the brood-goose at that time is eight-pence in value.

[b 48]pence [c 49]it shall lay, or shall crow,

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[30] sef *D.K.* [31] *K.* [32] – Am *B.* [33] *B.* [34] *not in B.* [35] *B.* [36] *D.* [37] *B.* [38] ŷd eskynno *B.* [39′] *D.B.K.* [40] *B.* [41] *E.* [42] *not in B.D.E.* [43] *K.* [44] *B.* [45] *not in K.* [46′] or *D.* o *K.* byd kyfrŏys punt adal: *D.K.* or *D.* o *K.* byd aghyfrŏys chŏeugeint: yny blŏyd trugeint: yny gynsŏllt dec arhugeint: or pan anher yny agorho y lygeit pymthec. *D.K.* [47] *B.* [48] *D.K.* [49] *B.*

III. Trugeynt enŷ bluŷt:
IV. Dec arugeynt enŷkenllust:
V. Pymthec or pan aner enŷ agoro ŷ lekeyt′ [1][yŵ i ŵerth.]

VI. Mŷlkŷ [2]e [3]brenhin] [4]o bŷt kefruŷs chueugeynt:

VII. [5]O bŷt′ aghefruŷs trugeynt:
VIII. Enŷbluŷt dec arugeynt:
IX. Eny [6]kenllust pymthec:
X. Or pan aner enŷagoro ŷlegeŷt seŷth adŷmeŷ.

XI. [7]Coluŷn [8][y] brenŷn punt atal.′
XII. [9][Koluŷn mab ucheluur punt.]
XIII. [10]Koluŷn gur rŷd chueugeynt [11][adal.]
XIV. Koluŷn mab eŷlld pedeyr [12]keynyauc vnguert ae ykostauc tom.
XV. [13][Gŵerth] gŷlkŷ [14]mab uchelur [15]vnguert amylkŷ [16][ŷ] brenŷn.′
XVI. [17]Mŷlgŷ mab ucheluur′ [18]kŷmeŷnt ŷu e werth a guerth hanner mŷlkŷ brenhŷn.]
XVII. [19]Pa kŷbennac auo ŷuab eyllt vn [20]kerdhed [21][ŷu] aŷ kostauc tom.′[22]
XVIII. [23]Puebennac bŷeufo kostauc tom′ [24][ket boet brenhŷn bŷeŷffo] pedeyr [25][keinhaŵc] [26]atal.
XIX. Bukeŷlkŷ [27]ael ebore emalaen er escrŷbŷl ac adel enos eneuhol′ [28][adref] [a]er eŷdŷon teledŷhuaf′ atal.

XV. [29][GŴERTH HEBOGAU.]

I. Nŷth hebauc [30][y brenin] punt atal.
II. [31]En keu rud chueugeynt:
III. [32]Guedŷ bo mudteyr [33]aguyn′ [34]punt [35][velly] os [36]e brenŷn bŷeuyt.′
IV. Os mab vcheulur [37][bŷeuuŷd] chueugeynt [37][a tal.]
V. [38]O bŷt muteŷr[b] os keu [c]rud trugeynt [39][a tal.]

[a′39]e lluden penhaf or ŷscrŷbŷl a gatwo
[b 39]–a guen [c 39]uŷd

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[1] *K.* – Am uilgi brenin. *K.* [2] *B.* [3] *D.B.E.K.* [4] or *D.* [5] Or *D.* ′En *B.E.* [6] gynsŵllt *D.K.* [7′] *not in B.* [8] *K.* [9] *B.* [10] *These two sections follow the two next in B.* [11] *D.* [12] *not in E.* [13] *K.* [14] *not in D.* [15′] kŷmeŷnt ŷu e werth a guerth hanner gellgŷ brenhŷn. *B.* [16] *E.* [17′] *B.D.K.* [18] *B.* hanhergŵerth y ellgi. *D.K.* [19] Py *D.* ′*not in B.* [20] ŵerth *K.* [21] *E.* [22] – vyd. *D.* [23′] Costauc tom pŷeŷffo bynnac *B.*

3. Three score pence, when a year old:

4. Thirty pence, when a whelp in the kennel:

5. Fifteen pence, from its birth until it shall open its eyes, is its worth.

6. The worth of the king's greyhound, if trained, six score pence:

7. If untrained, three score pence:

8. When a year old, thirty pence:

9. A whelp in the kennel, fifteen pence:

10. From its birth until it shall open its eyes, seven pence halfpenny.

11. The spaniel of the king is a pound in value.

12. [9]The spaniel of an uchelwr, a pound.[/]

13. The spaniel of a free-man is six score pence in value.

14. The spaniel of an aillt, four pence: the same worth as his cur.

15. The worth of the covert-hound of an uchelwr is the same as that of the king's greyhound.

16. The [17]worth of the greyhound of an uchelwr is equal to half the worth of the king's greyhound.

17. Whatsoever dog belongs to an aillt is of the same value as his cur.

18. Whosoever may possess a cur, [24]though it be the king,[/] its value is four pence.

19. A herd-dog, that goes before the herd in the morning, and follows them home at night, is worth the best [a]ox.

XV. [THE WORTH OF HAWKS.]

1. The eyrie of the king's hawk is a pound in value.

2. A red eyass, six score pence:

3. After mewing, and becoming white, a pound, if it belong to the king.

4. If it belong to an uchelwr, it is six score pence in value.

5. If mewed[b], if [c]a red[/] eyass, it is three score pence in value.

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[a] [39]animal of the herd it may guard.

[b] [39]– and white, [c/39]it be an

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not in K. [24] *B.* [25] *D.B.K.* [26] ỳu ỳ werth. *B.* yỏ hynny. *K.* [27/]hagen a gatwo er eskrỳbỳl ac a el e bore en eu blaen ac adel en eu hol adref ỳ nos *B.* [28] *K.* [29]Am nyth heboc ybrenin *K.* [30] *K.* [31] Yny *D.* Ỳ *E.* [32/]O byd gỏynn gỏedy mut *K.* [33/]a guen *B. not in D.* [34/]o bỳd brenhỳn bỳeuỳd punt a tal. *B.* [35] *D.K.* [36] *not in E.K.* [37] *B.* [38]Or *D.* [39] *B.*

VI. [1]Huỳedỳc [2]obỳt hebauc pedeyr arugeynt′ [3][adal.]

VII. Nyth llemesten pedeyr arugeynt [4][a tal.]

VIII. [5]Llemỳsten kenỳ menet [6]emud [7]deudec [8][ceỳnnỳauc :]

IX. [9]A guedỳ edel [10]emud′ pedeyr arugeynt.

X. [11]Pa ederỳn bennac [12]auo ỳ′ taỳauc′′ vn guert [13][vyd] [14]aỳ yar; [[15]un keỳnnỳauc a tal.

XVI. [16]AM EGUENYN.]

I. Guerth henlleu pedeyr arugeynt.

II. Guert kenteỳd un arbymthec.

III. [17][Guerth] [a] taruheỳt deudec [18][ceỳnnỳauc.

IV. [19]Etredet heyt uyth′ [20]keinhaȯc [21]atal.]

V. [b] Heỳd e′ kenteyd deudec [[22]ceỳnnỳauc [23]atal.]

VI. [c] Heỳd e′ [d] taruheỳd uyth′′ [24][geỳnnỳauc.]

VII. [e] O deruyd heỳdyau heỳd guedỳ Ahust pedeyr [25][keỳnỳauc] atal a honno ahelguỳr asgellheyt.′

VIII. [26]Ac euelle [27][e bedant] hỳd [28]kalangayaf.[29]

IX. Okalangayaf allan henlleu [30]vyd [[31]pop [32]vn] a pedeyr arugeynt [33]atal [34][eythyr] askelleỳt [35]nỳd a en′ henlleu hỳd kalan Mey [f] ac ena [36][ỳd a a] pedeyr arugeynt atal.′

X. Guerth modredaf [37][y] guenỳn pedeyr arugeynt.

XI. [38]Tredet hele rỳd [39][essỳd] heyt guenỳn ar guresken [[40]a llỳvỳnauc a dỳuỳrgỳ′ [41]sef achavs emaent rỳd vrth ev bot [42]ar kerdet en wastat′ [43]canỳt [44]oes adlam udunt.′

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[a] [45]karȯheit [46]ail hait

[b/47] Er heyt kentaf adel or

[c/48] Er heyt kentaf adel or

[d] [49]garȯheit

[e] [50]Her [51]heỳt kentaf adel or tredet heỳt pedeyr [52][keinhaȯc] heb [53][ar] derkauael [54]ahonno aelguỳr askelleyt ac ny dele heỳdỳau hyd guedỳ Aust.′

[f/55] kanỳ guys′ [56]ena [55]auyd byhu [57]hyt yna.

1′ *not in B.* 2 o *K. not in D.* 3 *D.* 4 *B.* 5 *not in E.* 6 yny mut *K.* 7′ *not in D.K.* 8 *E.* 9 *not in E.* 10 *not in B.* 11 Py *D.* ′′Na llemỳsten na hebauc nac ederỳn ene bỳt o bỳd taỳauc bỳeuuỳd *B.* 12′ bieufo *K.* 13 *D.B.E.K.* 14 a *B.E.K.* 15 *B.* 16 *A.E. From a repetition after Sect.* XIV. *of Chap.* XX. *with which D.K. agree.* Gȯerth gȯenyn. *K.* 17 *A.D.E.K.* 18 *E.D.K.* 19′ *A.D.K.* 20 *D.K.* 21 *K.* 22 *E.B.D.K.* 23 *B.K.* 24 *E.B.D.* 25 *E.B.* 26 *This section follows the next in A.D.E.K.* 27 *A.B.D.* ỳ bỳd *E.* 28 wyl yr holseint *D.* 29 – i bydan. *K.* 30 uỳdant *B.* 31 *A.D.E.* 32 *A.D.E.K.* 33 y guerth *A.E.* atalant *B.*

6. A male, [2]if it be a[f] hawk, is twenty-four pence in value.

7. The eyrie of a sparrow-hawk is twenty-four pence in value.

8. A sparrow-hawk, before mewing, twelve pence:

9. And after mewing, twenty-four pence.

10. Whatever bird may belong to a taeog is of the same worth as his hen; [15]one penny in value.[f]

XVI. OF THE BEES.

1. The worth of an old stock, twenty-four pence.

2. The worth of a first swarm, sixteen pence.

3. The worth of a [a]bull-swarm, twelve pence.

4. The third swarm is eight-pence in value.

5. [b]A swarm[f] from the first swarm is twelve pence in value.

6. [c]A swarm[f] from the [d]bull-swarm, eight pence.

7. [e]If a hive swarm after [a]August, it is four pence in value; and that is called a wing-swarm.[f]

8. And so they continue until the calends of winter.

9. From the calends of winter onward, each is an old stock; and is twenty-four pence in value: only a wing-swarm does not become an old stock until the calends of May; [f]and then it is twenty-four pence in value.[f]

10. The worth of an alveary, twenty-four pence.

11. The three free hunts are, a swarm of bees on a branch; [40]and a fox; and an otter: they are free because they are always on the move; for they have no haunts.[f]

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[a] [45]stag-swarm, [46]second swarm,

[b][f] [47]The first swarm that comes

[c][f] [48]The first swarm that comes

[d] [49]stag-swarm,

[e][f] [50]The first swarm that comes from the third swarm, four pence without augmentation; and that is called a wing-swarm, and ought not to swarm after August.

[f] [55]for it is not then known that it will live.

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vyd gȯerth pob vn *D.* [34] *A.B.E.* dyeithyr *D.* hait or *K.* [35][f]nẏ byd *A.D.E.K.* [36] *B.* [37] *D.* [38] Teŷr *C.D.* Tri *K.* *This follows Chap.* XIX. *in C.D.K.* [39] *C.D.K.* [40][f] *B.C.D.K.* [41][f] *C.D.K.* [42] yn *K.* [43] *B.* ac nat *C.D.K.* [44][f] *B.C.D.K.* [45] *D.* [46] *K.* [47] *A.D.E.K.* [48] *A.D.E.* [f][f] *not in K.* [49] *D.* [50] *A.D.E.K.* [51] ail *K.* [52] *D.K.* [53] *D.* [54][f] a honno ny dyly heidyaȯ hyt gȯedy Aȯst a honno aelwir asgellheit. *D.K.* [55][f] *A.E.D.K.* [56] *A.E.* [57] *D.*

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[a] That is, after August commences.

XVII. [1]AM ŨERTH HYD.′

I. [2]Am] guerth hyd okalan gayaf hyd guyl Yeuan trugeynt [3]atal; a [4]nau vgeyn′ camlure [5]amdanau.

II. Ac ohuŷl Yeuan [6][allan] hŷd [7]e kalan [8][gaŷaf racllau] deudec goluys kefreythŷaul [9]esyd endau a trugeynt [10]ar pop vn onadunt.′

III. Sef [11][ŷu ŷ] [12]goluŷthŷon [13]eduŷ vanec [a] val e deucorn aŷ tauaut aŷ laubron aŷ kallon [14]aŷ heruth′ aŷ ahu aŷ [15]due leven ay thumon aŷ hŷdkellen ay [16]koluuyden [17]am pop vn [18][hŷnnŷ] camlure′ [18][a deleŷr] sef eu yeyrŷf [[19]hynny [20][b]pedeŷr buu eŷss-ŷeu o deugeŷnt.′

XVIII. [21]AM HELYNT BRENIN.]

I. O deruŷd deuod chun ebrenŷn en hol hŷd aŷ lad [22][ar tŷr den arall] [23]pue benac byeufo etŷr kemeret [24][ef] [25]ekun ar′ hŷd a [26]kadued [27][ef] [28]hŷd hanner dŷd heb ŷblŷghyau os [29][e] bore [30]uyd′ ac onŷ dau ekanedŷon [31][erbyn henne] blŷgŷet e hŷd akaduet y [c]kyc ar [32]croen allŷdhŷet ekun adechet cantau adref. Os hanner dŷt [33][e lledŷr] [34]kaduet hyd [35][guedy] naun [35][hep ulŷgŷau] os [35][guedŷ] naun [36][vyd] [37]kaduet hŷd guedŷ gosper; [38]os guedŷ gosber′ [39]kadued hŷd [40]ebore atanu [41][i] mantell arnau [[42]e nos honno′ [43]ac] onŷ deuant [44][y kynydyon] tranoes defnethet [45][ef] ykŷc [46][a llŷthŷet e kun] akaduet [47][ef] ecroen ar hŷdkŷllen ŷr kenedyon. [48]O deuant [49][ũynteu] kŷn defnetŷau ykyc [50]rodher [51]chuarthaur [52]ŷr nep pŷeufo′ etŷr [53][a deunŷdŷent huenteu ŷ kŷc e ford e mŷnhoent] [54]ecuartaur dylur ŷ [55]pop perchen penhecen [56][e perchennauc e tŷr] ar chuartaur rac [57]y pop perchen kella.

II. O deruyd [58]ellug [59]ar hyd′ [60][ae lad] [61]pŷeufo benac′ echun [62]perchenauc etyr [63]pyeu e′ caurtuar dylur.′′

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[a] [64]a

[b′] [65]deukeŷn mŷhu deudec mŷhu. [66]deugein mu. [67]IXL. o warthec.

[c] [68]kun

[1′]*K.* [2]*B.* [3]*not in D.K.* [4′]*not in K.* [5] ymdanaũ. *D.* [6]*B.* [7]*not in B.* [8]*B.* [9] a vyd *D.K.* ′a dŷrcheŷf arnau a pop un o henne trugeynt a tal, ac a dŷrcheŷf ar er hŷd. *B.* [10] am *K.* [11] *E.B.D.K.* [12] rei *D.K.* [13] ŷ am *B.* henne *B.D.K.* [14′]*This follows* koluuyden *in B.D.K.* [15] deu *D.K.* [16] lũyden *K.* [17′]achamlũrũ am bop un onadunt *D.K.* [18]*B.* [19] *D.B.E.K.* [20′]*B.* [21] *K.* [22]*B.* [23] pa kŷurŷu den *B.* [24]*B.* [25′]kun e brenhŷn ae *B.* [26] chatwer *D.* [27]*B.* [28′]os y bore vyd heb y vligaũ *D.* [29] *B.E.* [30] e lledŷr *B.* [31] *B.* yna *D.* [32] kic *D.K.* [33] *B.* vyd *D.K.*

XVII. OF THE WORTH OF A HART.

1. The worth of a hart from the calends of winter to the feast of St. John is three score pence; and nine score camlwrw for it.

2. And from the feast of St. John onward, unto the calends of winter following, there are twelve legal pieces in it; and three score pence for each of them.

3. The pieces are; his two chaps [a] as well as' his two horns; his tongue; his breast; his heart; his rectum; his liver; his two loins; his haunch; his paunch; and his chine: for each of these a camlwrw is to be paid, the amount of which is [b] four kine less han forty.'

XVIII. OF THE KING'S HUNTING.

1. If the king's dogs follow a hart, and kill it [22]upon the land of another person,' let whoever may own the land take the dogs and the hart; and let him keep the hart until mid-day, if it be morning, without flaying it; and, if the huntsmen do not come by that time, let him flay the hart, and keep the [c] flesh and the skin; and lure the dogs, and take them home with him. If it be killed at mid-day, let him keep it until after noon, without flaying it; if after noon, let him keep it until after vespers; if after vespers, let him keep it until the morning, spreading his mantle over it that night; and if the huntsmen do not come on the morrow, let him appropriate the flesh, and lure the dogs; and let him keep the skin and the paunch for the huntsmen. If they come before the flesh be appropriated, let a quarter be given to the owner of the land; and let them appropriate the flesh in the way they will: the hind quarter to the owner of a nomble, [56]and the owner of the land;' and the fore quarter to each owner of a stomach.

2. If dogs be slipped at a stag, and it be killed; to whomsoever the dogs may belong, the owner of the land is to have the hind quarter.

[a/64] and

[b/65] forty kine, twelve kine. [66] forty kine. [67] IXL. of cattle.

[c 68] dogs

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[34] ŷ adu *B.* [35] *B.* [36] *D.K.* [37] gatter *B.* [38/] neu *K.* [39] gatter *B.* [40] trannoeth *D.B.K.* [41] *K.* [42/] *B.* [43] *K.* [44] *D.* [45] *D.B.K.* [46] *B.* [47] *K.* [48] Or *D.* [49] *D.B.K.* [50] rodent *K.* [51/] ŷdau ef chuarthaur *B.* [52/] y berchennauc *D.* i perchen *K.* [53] *B.* [54] chŏarthor y *K.* [55] *not in B.* [56] *B.* [57] o *D.K.* [58] gollŏg *D.* [59/] kŏn *K.* [60] *D.B.* [61/] pŏybynnac bieiffo *D.B.K.* [62] perchen *K.* //e chuarthaur dŷlur e dele e nep bŷeŷffo e tŷr. *B.* [63] ageiff *D.* /bieufyd *K.* [64] *B.E.* [65] *A.* [66] *D.K.* [67] *E.* [68] *B.* croen *D.K.*

III. [1]Puebenac akaffo' lluden [2]glan en uaru' ar [3]tyr [[4]dŷn [5]arall] [6]ef byeu' [7]y cuarthaur ar nep bŷeufo etŷr [8]bŷeu [9][e kŷc] amen henne.

IV. Puebennac akaffo lludyn [10]maru obyt budyr' ar tŷr [11][dyn] arall keynŷauc a [12]keyf [13][ef] ar lludŷn yr nep pŷeufo etyr ac nŷ [14]kefir [a]namen or [15]man anŷueŷlŷeyt guŷll henne.'

V. Puebenac akafo bedaf keynyauc [16]adele [17][ef] neu eckuyr [18]ar bedaf ŷr nep [19][a] pŷeufo etyr.'

VI. Puebenac ateno annel ar tŷr [20][dyn] arall [21]heb ŷkanyat' [[22]talet [23]ŷdau] pedeyr [[24]keinhaȣc [25]kyfreith] am akorŷ [26]etyr [27]a pedeyr [28][ceŷnnŷauc] am ŷkayu ac auo en eranel' ac kamlure yr [29]brenŷn.

VII. Vnguert [30][ŷu] yurc a [b]buc a [31]gauar a [32]ŷerchel [33]ac eleyn' amyn.''

XIX. [34][. . . . CRWŶN E TRAETHA HŶNN.]

I. Croen ŷch [c]uyth [[35]keinhaȣc [36]adal.]
II. Croen hŷd [c]uyth [37][keinhaȣc.]
III. Croen [38]buch seyth [[39]keinhaȣc [40]kyfreith.]
IV. Croen euchŷc seŷth [39][keinhaȣc.]
V. Croen [41]dauat [42][un] [43]keynyauc.
VI. Croen gauar [44][un] keynyauc [40][kyfreith.]
VII. Croen ŷurc [45]un' [46][keŷnnŷauc.]
VIII. [47]Guert croen lluynauc uyth [48][keinhaȣc.]
IX. [49]Croen deuerkŷ uyth' [50][keŷnnŷauc.]
X. [51]Croen bleyt uyth' [52][keinhaȣc.]
XI. Croen beleu pedeyr arhugeynt [40][keiniog.]
XII. Croen llosledan chueugeynt.

XX. [53][O WERTH E GWŶD E TRAETHA HŶNN.]

I. Guert deruen chueugeynt.

[a'54]or anŷueŷllŷd guŷllt henne. [55]or man anŷueŷllŷeŷt gwŷllt namŷn hŷnnŷ.

[b 56]hȣc [c 57]deudec

[1']O deruyd y dyn kaffel *D.K.* [2']*not in K.* [3] ŷ tŷr *E.* [4] *D.* [5] *D.B.K.* [6']euo bŷeuuŷd *B.* ef adyly *D.K.* [7] *not in E.* [8] ae keiff oll *D.* bieufyd *K. not in B.* [9] *B.* [10']budyr yn varȣ *D.B.K.* [11] *D.K.* [12] dyly *D.K.* [13] *B.* [14] chaiff *K.* [15] *not in K.* [16] a gaiff *K. not in B.* [17] *D.* [18']a geŷff ac er nep bŷeŷffo e tŷr ŷd a e uydaf. *B.* [19] *K.* [20] *D.K.* [21']*not in K.* [22] *D.B.K.* [23] *B.* [24] *D.B.K.* [25] *D.* [26] daear *D.* tir *K.* [27']ar annel [ir nep a bieufo y tir *K.*] ac auo *D.K.* yndi *D.* yndo *K.* [28] *E.B.*

3. Whoever may find a clean animal dead, upon the land [4]of another person,[/] is to have one quarter; and the owner of the land is to have the flesh, that excepted.

4. Whoever may find a dead animal, if it be unclean, upon the land of another person, is to have a penny; and the owner of the land is to have the animal: and that is not to be had [a]excepting for the small wild animals.[/]

5. Whoever shall find a swarm of wild bees is to have a penny, or the wax; and the owner of the land is to have the swarm.

6. Whoever shall lay a snare upon the land of another person, without his permission; let him pay to him four [25]legal pence for opening the land, and four pence for filling it up; and whatever may be in the snare; and a camlwrw to the king.

7. Of the same worth are, a roebuck, and a [b]buck; and a goat, and a roe; and a fawn, and a kid.

XIX. [34]OF SKINS THIS TREATS.

1. The skin of an ox is [c]eight pence in value.
2. The skin of a hart, [c]eight pence.
3. The skin of a cow, seven legal pence.
4. The skin of a hind, seven pence.
5. The skin of a sheep, one penny.
6. The skin of a goat, one legal penny.
7. The skin of a roebuck, one penny.
8. The skin of a fox, eight pence.
9. The skin of an otter, eight pence.
10. The skin of a wolf, eight pence.
11. The skin of a marten, twenty-four pence.
12. The skin of a beaver, six score pence.

XX. OF THE WORTH OF TREES THIS TREATS.

1. The worth of an oak, six score pence.

[a/54]from the wild animals. [55]for the small wild animals but that.

[b 56]sow; [c 57]twelve

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29 argluŷd. *B.K.* 30 *B.D.E.K.* 31 iyrchell *D.K.* 32 gafyr *D.K.* 33/a iyrchwyn *D.* //a mŷn ac eleŷn. *B.* 34 *C. resumes.* 35 *D.B.C.K.* 36 *D.* 37 *D.B.C.K.* 38 buuch *B.C.K.* 39 *D.K.* 40 *K.* 41 *This follows the two next in K.* 42 *C.* 43/a gauyr a ŷurch ac ŷerchell un keŷnnŷauc ar pob onadunt. *B.* 44 *C.* 45 *not in D.K.* 46 *C.B.D.K.* 47 *not in B.C.D.E.K.* 48 *D.B.C.K.* 49/*not in D.* 50 *C.B.E.K.* 51/*not in K.* 52 *D.B.C.* 53 *C.* 54 *B.* 55 *E.* 56 *K.* 57 *D.K.*

II. [1]Obŷt duykeyc [a]trugeynt [2]am pop vn [3][onadunt] [4]o bedant kambrasset akenŷbuynt [5]kembrasset o′ bedant ountu.

III. Guert [6]trauskeŷg a [7]kerho [8]o kallon [9]e pren dec arugeynt [10][keŷnŷauc;] [11]ac [12]amŷn hŷnne′ brŷc [13]vŷd ac nŷdoes guerth [14][kŷfreŷth] arnau [15]eythŷr camlure ŷr [16]brenŷn [17][ymdanaϭ.]

IV. Am [18]gueneuthur tull arneŷ′ pedeyr arugeynt [19][keŷnŷauc] [20]ahŷne [21][oll] y [22]perchenauc e [23]koet ar′ camlure ŷr brenyn.′′

V. Guerth [24]kekŷn deruen nŷ del fruŷth arney pedeyr [[25]keinhaϭc [26]kŷfreŷth.]

VI. Guerth kolluŷn [27]pedeyr arugeynt [28][keŷnnŷauc.]

VII. Otenyr vn kollen or kolluŷn′ pedeyr [[29]keŷnnŷauc [30]kŷfreŷth.]

VIII. Pop pren [31][or] aarguetho fruŷt vn guerth akolluŷn [32]eu [33][achlan] [34]eŷthyr [35][y] deru [36]ac auall.

IX. Ŷmp pedeyr keynyauc [37][hep ardŷrchavael] hŷd kalan gaŷaf [38]rac hueneb′ guedŷ etŷmper:

X. [39][Ac] ohŷnne [40][allan] due′′ [41][geinaϭc] pop temmor [42][a dŷrcheŷf arneŷ] enŷ [43]arhuedho fruŷd [44]ac ena′ trugeynt [45]atal ac urth henne emae un [46]kerdhet [47][hŷ] allo [b]buch.

XI. Auallen sur [48]pedeyr [49][keinhaϭc] [50]atal enŷdel fruŷt′ [51][arnei.]

XII. [52]A guedŷ [53][ŷ] del fruŷd [54][arneŷ] dec arugeynt [55][a tal.]

XIII. Pop pren [56][or] aplaner en [c]gasgautguyd pedeyr arugeynt [57]atal [58][ŷu perchennauc nac eg gardeu nac eg wascaut oŷ tŷ a planno.]

XIV. Pop pren nŷ [59]fruŷho pedeyr [[60]keinhaϭc [61]kŷfreŷth [62]a tal] [63]eŷthŷr heuen′ [64][mal on neu wern neu helŷc.]

XV. [65]Pop [d]keycg [66][a gŷrcho kallon e pren] or man guyt [[66]rŷ dŷwedassam nŷ uchot′ [67]un] [68]keynyauc [69]atal.

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[a] [70]kyfreith
[b] [71]kŷnfflŷth. [72]bychan.
[c] [73]ϭasgaroc
[d] [74]pren keŷgŷavc

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1 Othyf yn *D.K.* 2 ar *B.* 3 *B.C.D.E.K.* 4 or *D.* ′o *K.* 5′or *D.* 6 kaing draϭs *K.* 7 dyfho *D.C.K.* 8 *not in B.E.* 9 *not in B.* 10 *C.* 11 *not in K.* 12′o henne allan *B.* 13 ŷu *B.C.K.* 14 *C.D.E.K.* 15 dyeithyr *D.* 16 arglŏyd *K.* 17 *D.* amdanaϭ ac *K.* 18′dyllu derwen *D.C.K.* 19 *C.* 20′′*not in K.* 21 *D.B.* 22 berchenogion *D.* 23′tŷr a *C.* 24 keing *K.* 25 *D.B.C.K.* 26 *C.* 27′*not in K.* 28 *C.* 29 *C.B.D.K.* 30 *C.* 31 *B.C.D.K.* 32 vyd *D.* 33 *D.* 34 dyeithyr *D.* 35 *D.* 36 ar *D.* neu *K.* 37 *C.* kyfreith *K.* 38′*not in C.* ′′–*K.* 39 *C.* 40 *C.D.E.* 41 *D.B.C.* 42 *C.B.* 43 ordiwedho *D.* 44– adrycheif arnei *D.* ′a guedŷ ŷd arwedho fruŷth *B.*

2. If it have two boles, [a] three score pence[f] for each of them, if they be of equal thickness; and though they be not of equal thickness, if they be of the same growth.

3. The worth of a side branch, that shall reach the heart of the tree, thirty pence; and, excepting that, it is top, and there is no legal worth thereon, but a camlwrw to the king for it.

4. For perforating an oak, twenty-four pence; all of which goes to the owner of the wood, and a camlwrw to the king.

5. The worth of a gnarled oak, on which there is no fruit, four legal pence.

6. The worth of a hazel grove, twenty-four pence.

7. If one hazel be taken from the grove, four legal pence.

8. Every tree that shall bear fruit is of the same worth as the entire hazel grove; excepting the oak, and the apple tree.

9. A graft, four pence, [37] without augmentation,[f] until the calends of winter after it is grafted:

10. And thence onward, an increase of two pence is added every season, until it shall bear fruit; and then it is three score pence in value; and so it graduates in value in like manner as a [b] cow's calf.

11. A sour crab tree is four pence in value, until it bear fruit.

12. And after it bears fruit, it is thirty pence in value.

13. Every tree planted [c] for shelter,[f] is of twenty-four pence value [58] to its owner; whether planted within a garden, or as a shelter to his house.[f]

14. Every tree that shall bear no fruit, the yew excepted, [64] such as ash, or alder, or willow,[f] is four legal pence in value.

15. Every [d] limb [66] that shall reach the heart of the tree,[f] of the inferior wood above mentioned, is one penny in value.

[a f 70] law [b 71] heifer's [72] small

[c f 73] dispersedly, [d 74] branchy tree

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[45] ew y gwerth *C.* [46] werth *D.K.* [47] *B.* [48f] enc del fruyth arneỳ pedeỳr keỳnnỳauc a tal. *B.* [49] *D.C.K.* [50] ew e gwerth *C.* [51] *D.C.E.K.* [52] *not in D.K.* [53] *B.E.* [54] *B.C.D.K.* [55] *B.K.* [56] *C.D.K.* [57] ew e gwerth *C.* [58] *B.* [59] arwedho *B.C.* ordiwedho *D.* dycco *K.* fruyth *B.C.D.K.* [60] *D.B.C.K.* [61] *C.* [62] *B.* ew ỳ werth *C.* [63f] *not in B.C.D.K.* [64] *B.* [65] Gŏerth – *D.K.* *The repetition of Chap.* XVI. *follows here in A.E.* [66f] *B.* [67] *C.* [68f] ar *B.* [69] ew ỳ werth. *C. not in D.* [70] *D.* [71] *C.* [72] *D.K.* [73] *K.* [74] *C.*

xvi. Guert′ eguyd [1][hynny] [2]yhuperchenocyon [3][ỳ koet] ed [4]ant.

xvii. [5]Gwerth ywen dec arhugeint′ [6]keỳnnỳauc.

[7]Ac ỳ uellỳ e teruỳnha ellỳuer prauf.]

[8]Lema [9]e gueles [a]Ỳoruerth vab Madauc′ [10]vap Rahaṽt′ [11]y] uod en krenno [12][y] escrỳuennu [13][nỳt amgen a] guerth eteỳ ar deodreuen [14]ar kauar [15]a lluger hỳd [16][ỳ gỳt ar llỳuer prauf.]

xxi. kentaf [17]eu′′ [[18]onadunt [19]neuad.]

i. Puebennac adỳstreuho neuat [20]e brenỳn [21][ae a than ae a peth arall] talet [[21]ỳdau [22b]deu ugeint] [23]o pop gauael [24][or] [25]a kanalyho enen′ sef [26]eu henne′ chuech kolouon [27][a] peduar ugeynt ar enen [28][sef ew hennỳ pedwar vgeỳnt a phvnt] a chueugeynt ar [29][bob vn or] egodeỳ [30][a uo ỳdau.]

ii. [c]Neuat mabuchelur ugeynt [31]ar pop gauael [32][or] [33]akanalỳo enen [34]sef eu henne chuech colouen′ [[35]a [d]deugeint ar y nenn′ [36]sef ew hennỳ wỳth vgeỳnt arneỳ] [37]a [e]dec ar ugeynt′ ar pop vn′′ [[38]or [39]godeỳ.]

iii. [40]Te map eỳll dec [[41]keỳnnỳavc [42]kyfreith] [43]ar pop gauael [44][or] a ganallyo enen [[45]sef ew hennỳ [f]chwech kolovỳn′ [46]ac vgeỳnt ar e nen′ [47]sef ew hennỳ pedwar vgeỳnt arneỳ] a dec ar ugeỳnt ar pop vn or godeỳ:′ [48][sef ỳu e reỳ hennỳ ỳ gell aỳ ueudỳ aỳ escubaur aỳ odỳn ar caỳl ar crau moch aỳ haftỳ aỳ kỳnaeaftỳ.]

iv. [49]Hafty pedeyr [[50]keinhaṽc [51]kỳfreỳth [52]ew ỳ werth.]

v. Kanafty uyth′ [[53]ceỳnnỳauc [54]kỳfreỳth.]

vi. Puebennac a vrỳuho [55]teỳ en agheureytyaul [56][ual hỳn ỳ dỳuc] [57]talet pedeyr keỳnyaṽc [58][kỳfreỳth] [59]am pop pren bras [[60]or [61]a uo′ [62]enỳ ueun′ [63]y] [64]am edoreu′ [[65]pedeỳr keỳnnỳavc′ [66]kỳfreỳth [67]ac] [68]am er′ amhỳnyokeu [69]pedeyr [70][keỳnnỳavc kỳf-

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[a/71]e doethỳon
[b 72]trugeynt
[c 73]Ty
[d 74]trugeỳnt
[e/75]dev vgeỳnt [76]thrugeint
[f/77]iiii. forch

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1 *K.* 2 y berchennaṽc *D.K.* 3 *B.C.D.K.* 4 a. *B.C.D.K.* 5′ *D.C.K.* 6 *C.* 7 *B.* 8′′ *not in K.* 9 re *C.* a *D.* 10′ *C.* 11 *D.* 12 *D.C.* 13 *C.* 14 ac am *B.* a *C.* 15 ar *E.* 16 *B.* 17 onadunt ỳu *B.* 18 *C.D.* 19 *K.* 20 *not in D.* 21 *B.* 22 *D.C.E.K.* 23 urth *B.* 24 *D.* 25′ae kỳnhalỳo *B.* 26′ a dele bot endỳ *B.* 27 *D.B.C.K.* 28 *C.* 29 *D.B.C.K.* 30 *B.* 31 o *D.* 32 *B.* 33 *not in K.* 34′ *not in D.* 35′ *D.B.C.K.* 36 *C.* 37′′ *not in B.* 38 *C.E.K.* 39 *C.D.E.K.* 40′ *not in D.* 41 *C.B.K.* 42 *K.* 43 o *K.* 44 *B.*

16. The worth of those trees goes to the owner of the wood.

17. The worth of a yew, thirty pence.
And so terminates the proof book.

HERE [a] IORWERTH, SON OF MADOG, [10] SON OF RAAWD,' SAW IT TO BE EXPEDIENT TO WRITE THE WORTH OF THE BUILDINGS; AND THE FURNITURE; CO-TILLAGE; AND CORN DAMAGE; [16] TOGETHER WITH THE PROOF BOOK.'

XXI. THE FIRST OF THESE IS A HALL.

1. Whoever shall destroy the hall of the king, [21] whether by fire, or in any other way;' let him pay [21] to him' [b] two score pence for each tye which shall support the roof, that is six columns; with four score pence for the roof; [28] that is a pound and four score pence;' and six score pence for every penthouse [30] adjoining thereto.'

2. The [c] hall of an uchelwr; twenty pence for each tye which shall support the roof, that is six columns; [35] and [d] two score pence for the roof;' [36] that is eight score pence,' and [e] thirty pence upon each of the penthouses.

3. The house of an aillt; ten legal pence for each tye which shall support the roof; [45] that is, 'six columns;' and twenty pence for the roof; [47] that is four score pence,' and thirty pence for each of the penthouses: [48] those are, his chamber, his cowhouse, his barn, his kiln, the sheep-cote, the pigstye, his summer house, and his autumn house.'

4. A summer house is worth four legal pence.

5. An autumn house, eight legal pence.

6. Whosoever shall damage a house unlawfully, [56] is thus to redress it:' let him pay four legal pence for every large timber that may be therein; for the doors four legal pence; for the door frames four legal pence; for the rafters four legal pence; for the beams

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[a'71] the learned
[b 72] three
[c 73] house
[d 74] three
[e 75] two score [76] three score
[f'77] four forks;

[45'] *C.B.* [46'] *C.B.K.* [47] *C.* [48] *B.* [49'] *not in B.* [50] *D.C.K.* [51] *C.K.* [52] *C.* [53] *E.C.D.K.* [54] *C.* [55] ty *D.C.K.* [56] *B.* [57] *not in B.* [58] *C.* [59] o *K.* [60] *C.* [61'] *B.C.* [62'] *B.* endav *C.* [63] *D.E.K.* [64'] ac am pop un or doreu *B.* [65'] *C.B.* [66] *C.* [67] *B.* [68'] ar *D.E.K.* [69] *not in D.K.* 'ar dŷleyth ar trotheu *B.* ar trosteu ar tulatheu *D.K.* [70] *C.* [71] *B.* [72] *A.B.* [73] *D.* [74] *B.* [75] *C.* [76] *D.K.* [77] *B.*

reỳth] am etaleyt pedeyr [1]{keỳnnỳavc kỳfreỳth am e trostev pedeỳr keỳnnỳavc kỳfreỳth] am etrotheu pedeyr′ [1]{keỳnnỳavc kỳfreỳth] [2]am e′ pentan′′ pedeyr [3]{keỳnnỳavc [4]kỳfreỳth] [5]am pop paul aguyalen a kelederen keynyauc [6]{kỳfreỳth am] [7]e polyon [8]seuac ar keỳbreu keynyauc [9]{kỳfreỳth am pob vn onadvnt] [10]guỳspren keynyauc′ [11]{kỳfreỳth] asseth keynyauc [11]{kỳfreỳth [12]canỳs guỳalen ỳu pob un onadunt ar] to [13][y] [14]ty [15]ay acgure trayan guert e [16]ty [17]auyd ar nadunt atraỳan [18][gṓerth] eto [19]auyd′ ar er acgure.

XXII. [20]LEMA GUERT′ EDOHODREUEN.′′[21]

I. Brecan [22]e brenin′ chuegeynt [23]atal.

II. [24][Ỳ] gobennỳt pedeyr arugeyn [25]{keỳnỳauc] [26]atal.

III. [27]Epeyr chueugeynt [28]{keỳnỳauc.

IV. [29]Ỳ] kychueỳn [30][e peỳr] pedeỳr arugeynt [31]{keỳnỳauc.

V. [32]Y bergin [a] chṓeugeint′ [33]{keỳnỳauc.]

VI. [34]Ecallaur [b] trugeint [35][keỳnỳauc.]

VII. [36]E kỳchueỳn [37][e kallavr] deudec′ [38][keinhaṓc.]

VIII. [39]Etelyn chueugeynt [40]{keỳnỳauc.]

IX. [41]E keueỳrcorn pedeyr arugeynt [42]{keỳnỳauc.]

X. [43]Telyn [44][e] penkert chueugeynt [45]{keỳnỳauc.]

XI. Ỳkeuercorn pedeyr arugeynt′ [45]{keỳnỳauc.]

XII. [46]E taluburt [47]e [48]brenhỳn] chueugeynt [49]{keỳnỳauc.

XIII. [50]Ỳ] corn ethefo [51]e brenyn [52][o honav] punt [53]atal.

XIV. [54]Ae ỳ′ corn [55]{kỳchvỳn [56]a vo enỳ] [57]keueytas [58][en wastat] punt [59]{heuyt [60]a tal.]

XV. Corn [61]e penkenyt punt [62][hevỳt.]

[63]E tri corn henne adeleant vod enuuelen.′

XVI. Pop tlus [64]{or [65]avo [66]en [66]eỳdau e] brenyn [67][y am] ỳfuoleu ay [68]uodruyeu [69]aỳ [70]kyrn′ punt [71]atalant [72][pob vn] kanỳ dele [73]ef damduc.

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[a] [74]punt. [b] [74]chṓeugein

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[1] *C.* [2]′ar *K.* ′′am pob un o hỳnnỳ *B.* [3] *C.D.K.* [4] *C.K.* [5] o *K.* [6] *C.* [7] *not in K.* [8] sỳuageu *B.C.K.* sang *D.* [9] *C.* ar *B.* [10] gwascpren *E.* gṓspren *D.* ′*not in K.* [11] *C.* [12] *B.* [13] *D.B.C.K.* [14] tei *D.* [15] *not in K.* [16] tei *D.* [17]′ar trỳderan o henne *B.* [18] *D.C.* [19] *not in K.* [20] O *C.* ′Am *B.* ′′*not in D.K.* [21] – e traetha hỳnn. *C. not in E.* [22] *not in D.* [23] ew *C.* ỳ werth. *C.K.* [24] *C.K.* [25] *C.* [26] *not in B.C.D.K.* [27] Peỳr *B.K.* brenhỳn *B.* [28] *C.* [29] *D.E.K.* [30] *C.* brenhỳn *B.* [31] *C.* [32]′*D.C.K.* Pergỳn brenhỳn – *B.* [33] *C.* [34] Kallaur brenhỳn *B.* ′*not in E.* [35] *C.* [36] *not in B.C.D.* ′– *K.* [37] *C.* [38] *D.C.K.* [39] Telỳn brenhỳn *B.* [40] *C.* [41] *not in B.* [42] *C.* [43]′*not in B.D.* [44] *C.K.* [45] *C.* [46] *not in B.C.D.K.*

four legal pence; for the thresholds, four legal pence; for the fire back stone, four legal pence; for every pole, rod, and rail, a legal penny; for the weather poles, and the spars, a legal penny each of them; a binder, a legal penny; a springle, a legal penny; [12]for each of them is a rod:' the roof of the house and its fence are equal in worth to one third of the house; and a third of the worth of the roof is set upon the fence.

XXII. HERE IS THE WORTH OF THE FURNITURE.

1. The plaid of the king is six score pence in value.
2. His pillow is twenty-four pence in value.
3. His boiler, six score pence.
4. The flesh-fork of his boiler, twenty-four pence
5. His [a]'perging,' [a]six score pence.'
6. His cauldron, [b]three score pence.
7. The flesh-fork of his cauldron, twelve pence.
8. His harp, six score pence.
9. His tuning-key, twenty-four pence.
10. The harp of the chief of song, six score pence.
11. His tuning-key, twenty-four pence.
12. The king's throw-board, six score pence.
13. The horn out of which the king drinks, its value is a pound.
14. And his horn of march, that is always in his suit, a pound likewise.
15. The horn of the chief huntsman, a pound likewise.

Those three horns ought to be of the buffalo.

16. Every trinket belonging to the king, including his vessels, his rings, and his horns, a pound is the value of each; as he is not to appraise them.

[a/74]a pound. [b/74]six

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[47] *C.K.* [48] *B.C.D.K.* [49] *C.* 'Tri chorn buelyn y brenhin: y gorn kyued, ae gorn kyỏcithyas, ae gorn y gan y penkynyd ỏrth hely, punt adal pob vn onadunt. *D.* [50] *C.* [51] *not in B.* [52] *C.K.* [53] ew ỳ werth kỳfreỳth. *C.* [54]'Y *C.K. not in B.* [55] *B.C.* [56] *C.* [57] *not in B.* [58] *C.* [59] *K.* [60] *E.* [61] *not in B.* [62] *C.* [63] Ar *K.* 'A buelỳn e deleant uot ell trỳ. *B.* [64] *C.* [65] *C.K.* [66] *K.* [67] *D.B.E.K.* [68] gyrn *D.* [69]'*not in B.* [70] vodrỏyeu *D.* [71] ew ev gwerth kỳfreỳth *C.* a dal *D.B.* [72] *D.B.* [73] *not in B.C.K.* [74] *K.*

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[a] Uncertain; it may be the perch, or brandrith, for the boiler.

xvii. Brecan [1]mab vchelur [2]trugeynt [[3]keỳnỳauc [4]a tal.]

xviii. [5]Ỳ openỳt′ pedeyr arugeynt [[6]keỳnỳauc [7]yỏ i ỏerth.]

xix. Y kallaur trugeynt [8][keỳnỳauc.]

xx. Ỳ kỳcueỳn [a] deudec [9][keinhaỏc.]

xxi. [10]Ỳ telỳn′ trugeynt′′ [[11]keỳnỳauc.

xxii. [12]A [13]ỳ chỳweỳrgorn deudec [14]keinhaỏc.

xxiii. Y [15]taulburth] o [16]bỳd [17]ascurn moruyl trugeynt [18][keỳnỳauc.]

xxiv. Obyd [b] blayn corn′ hỳt pedeyr arugeynt.

xxv. [19]O byd corn eỳdyon deudec [20][keinhaỏc.]

xxvi. [21]O bỳt [22]taulburd [23]bren pedeyr [23]keynyauc [24][kyfreith.]

xxvii. Keruyn estellaut [25]obyt [26][ỳ] brenyn byeuuyd pedeyr arugeynt [27][keỳnnỳauc.]

xxviii. [28]O byt [29][y] [30]mab′ uchellur deudec [31][ceỳnnỳauc.]

xxix. [32]O bỳt′ [33][y] mab eyll chuech [34][cheinhaỏc.]

xxx. [35]Pop keruyn unpren pedeyr [36][keỳnnỳavc.]

xxxi. Sac [36][pedeỳr keỳnnỳauc.]

xxxii. [37]A nytlen pedeyr [38][keỳnnỳauc] [39]ar pop vn.′

xxxiii. Budey due [40][keỳnnỳauc.]

xxxiv. Gren due [[40]keỳnnỳauc.

xxxv. [41]Kóman [42]keinioc.]

xxxvi. Kelurn [43]un [44][keỳnnỳauc.]

xxxvii. Mennei [43]un [[45]keỳnnỳavc [46c]hep ardỳrchaval′ [47]sef achavs′ [48]ew [47]vrth nat oes clavr ỳdỳ.]

xxxviii. Kauan traet [43]un [[49]keỳnnỳauc [50]kyfreith.]

xxxix. Padell ayaran [d] un [[51]keỳnnỳauc [52]kyfreith.]

xl. Fyol [53]pren ael [54]en llyn′ pedeyr [55][keiniog.]

xli. Bayol [56]yu pedeyr [[57]keỳnnỳauc [58]kyfreith.]

xlii. [59]Heskỳn eu due′ [60][keỳnnỳauc.]

xliii. Bayol helỳc due [61][keỳnnỳauc.]

xliv. [62]Heskyn helyc [e] un [60][keỳnnỳauc.]

xlv. Bayol guyn [f] un [60][keỳnnỳauc.]

[a 63]vi. [b/64]bann [c/65]kotta

[d 66]pedeir keinhaỏc kyfreith. [e 67]dwỳ keỳnnỳauc.

[f 68]dóy geinhaỏc kyfreith.

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[1] *not in B.* [2/′]ae gallaỏr ae delyn trugeint adal pob vn. Y gicwein deudec keinhaỏc. *D.* [3] *C.* [4] *K.* [5/′]Gobennỳd ucheluur *B.* [6] *C.* [7] *K.* [8] *C.* [9] *D.B.C.* [10/′]Telỳn ucheluur *B.* [11] *C.* [12] *D.* [13] *E.B.C.D.K.* [14] *not in E.* [15] daỏlbort *D.* [16] *not in D.* [17] escỳrn *C.* [18] *C.* [19] Or *D.* [20] *D.C.* [21] Or *D.* [22] *not in B.C.D.K.* [23] *not in E.* [24] *K.* [25] os y *D.K.* [26] *E.* [27] *C.* [28] Or *D.* 'Os *K.* [29] *D.* [30] *not in B.C.* [31] *C.B.D.* [32] Or *D.* 'Os *K.* [33] *D.* [34] *D.B.C.K.* [35/′′] *Articles of*

17. The plaid of an uchelwr, three score pence.
18. His pillow, twenty-four pence is its worth.
19. His cauldron, three score pence.
20. His flesh-fork, [a] twelve pence.
21. His harp, three score pence.
22. His tuning-key, twelve pence.
23. His throw-board, if it be of the bone of a sea animal, three score pence.
24. If it be of the [b] tip of the horn′ of a hart, twenty-four pence.
25. If it be of the horn of an ox, twelve pence.
26. If it be a wooden throw-board, four pence.
27. A mash-tub made of staves, if it belong to the king, twenty-four pence.
28. If to an uchelwr, twelve pence.
29. If to an aillt, six pence.
30. Every mash-tub of one piece, four pence.
31. A sack, four pence.
32. A winnowing cloth, four pence.
33. A churn, two pence.
34. A vat, two pence.
35. A tub, one penny.
36. A cooler, one penny.
37. A trough, one [c] penny, without augmentation,′ because it has not a cover.
38. A foot-trough, one legal penny.
39. An iron pan, [d] one legal penny.′
40. A wooden can for taking up liquor, four pence.
41. A yew pail, four legal pence.
42. A yew cruck, two pence.
43. A willow pail, two pence.
44. A willow cruck, [e] one penny.′
45. A white pail, [f] one penny.′

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[a] [63] six [b′] [64] antler [c′] [65] curt penny,
[d′] [66] four legal pence. [e′] [67] two pence.
[f′] [68] two legal pence.

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similar worth are classed together in D. [36] *C.B.* [37] *not in B.C.K.* [38] *B.C.K.* [39] *not in B.C.* [40] *B.C.K.* [41] *D.K. This and the next section follow* XXXVI. *in K.* [42] *K.* a *D.* [43] *not in B.K.* [44] *B.C.* [45] *B.C.K.* [46′] *C.* [47′] *C.K.* [48] *C.* [49] *B.C.* [50] *K.* [51] *B.C.* [52] *K.* [53′] llŷn o pren *B.* [54] meôn *K.* [55] *K.* [56] *not in K.* [57] *B.* [58] *K.* [59] Ystôc *D.* ′*not in K.* [60] *B.* [61] *B.K.* [62] Ystôc *D. This section follows the next in B.C.K.* [63] *K.* [64] *D.B.C.K.* [65] *D.K.* a tal *K.* [66] *D.* [67] *C.K. not in B.* [68] *D.K.*

XLVI. Buẏall ledan pedeyr [1][keẏnnẏauc.]
XLVII. Buẏall kenut due [1][keẏnnẏauc.]
XLVIII. Buyall vecan un [[1]keẏnnẏauc [2]kyfreith.]
XLIX. Rump due [[1]keẏnnẏauc [2]kyfreith.]
L. Tarader peruet un [1][keẏnnẏauc.]
LI. [3]Ebyll dymeẏ.′
LII. Creman un [[1]keẏnnẏauc [2]kyfreith.]
LIII. Guelleu un [[1]keẏnnẏauc [2]kẏfreith.]
LIV. Rau [4][haẏarn] un [[1]keẏnnẏauc [2]kyfreith.]
LV. [5]Keyp [a] due [6][keẏnnẏauc.]
LVI. [7]Guedyf un′ [6][keẏnnẏauc.]
LVII. Nedẏf un [[1]keẏnnẏauc [2]kyfreith.]
LVIII. [5]Gelef un′ [6][keẏnnẏauc.]
LIX. Raskel dymey.
LX. [5]Croper dymeẏ.′
LXI. Truydeu dẏmey.
LXII. [5]Canhuẏr [8]un′ [6][keẏnnẏauc.]
LXIII. Ser dymey.
LXIV. [[9]Klo haẏarn′ [10]un [6]keẏnnẏauc.
LXV. [11]Klo pren dẏmeẏ.]
LXVI. Fiol duuer fyrlyg.
LXVII. Chuynhokel fyrlyg.
LXVIII. Saeyth fyrlyg.
LXIX. [5]Turnen fyrlyg.′
LXX. Guerthyt fyrlyg.
LXXI. Kegladur fyrlyg.
LXXII. Estellaut dyruyn fyrlyg.
LXXIII. Fust fyrlyg.
LXXIV. Kreuenllyn fyrlyg.
LXXV. Orduyn fyrlyg.
LXXVI. Espodol fyrlyg.
LXXVII. Rau bren firlyg.
LXXVIII. [5]Forc fyrlyg.′
LXXIX. Krẏbẏn fyrlyg.
LXXX. Escub keyrc fyrlyg.
LXXXI. [12]Dull llẏn fyrlyg.
LXXXII. Keu ẏar fyrlyg.
LXXXIII. Buruẏ fyrlyg.

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[a] [13]keinhaȣc kyfreith.

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[1] *B.K.* [2] *K.* [3]′*not in D.* [4] *B.C.* [5]′*not in K.* [6] *B.* [7]′*not in D.*
[8] *not in B.* [9]′*B.C.D.* [10] *C.D.* [11] *B.C.D.K.* [12] Rull *B.* [13] *D.E.*

46. A broad axe, four pence.
47. A fuel axe, two pence.
48. A small axe, one legal penny.
49. A large auger, two legal pence.
50. A middle-sized auger, one penny.
51. A wimble, a halfpenny.
52. A reaping hook, one legal penny.
53. Shears, one legal penny.
54. An [4]iron spade, one legal penny.
55. A pickaxe, [a] two pence.[/]
56. A bill-hook, one penny.
57. An adze, one legal penny.
58. A [a] 'gylyv,' one penny.
59. A draw-knife, a halfpenny.
60. A chisel, a halfpenny.
61. A pannel-awl, a halfpenny.
62. A plane, one penny.
63. A bolt, a halfpenny.
64. [9]An iron lock, one penny.
65. A wooden lock, a halfpenny.[/]
66. A water can, one farthing.
67. A weeding-hook, a farthing.
68. An arrow, a farthing.
69. A turning wheel, a farthing.
70. A spindle, a farthing.
71. A reel, a farthing.
72. A yarn-winder, a farthing.
73. A flail, a farthing.
74. A skimmer, a farthing.
75. A mallet, a farthing.
76. A spud, a farthing.
77. A wooden shovel, a farthing.
78. A fork, a farthing.
79. A rake, a farthing.
80. A sheaf of oats, a farthing.
81. A flax hackle, a farthing.
82. A chicken, a farthing.
83. A cow-fetter, a farthing.

[a/13] one legal penny.

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[a] A large crooked knife, called, in Scotland, a 'gully.'

lxxxiv. Lleuyadur fyrlyg.
lxxxv. [1]Lleucroen fyrlyg.[/]
lxxxvi. Drych fyrlyg.[//]
lxxxvii. Rŷsken fyrlyg.
lxxxviii. Geuel pren fyrlyg.
lxxxix. [2]Meyl fyrlyg.[/]
xc. Kyst damduc.
xci. [3]Eueden damduc.
xcii. [4]Trebet damduc.
xciii. [4]Gradell damduc.
xciv. Escraf [5]ac a[/] perthyn [6]ar neŷ[//] damduc.
xcv. [7]Tunell damduc.
xcvi. Mortuyl damduc.
xcvii. Bŷtheyat damduc.
xcviii. Eydyon guedy [8]yd emadauho ayteledyuruyt damdug.
xcix. [9]Pop pedh ny uo guerth kefreŷt damdug auyd arnau.[/]

c. [10][[a]Kvt] [b]due [[10]keŷnnyauc [11]kyfreith.]
ci. Kycdeskel [c]un [12][keŷnnŷauc.]
cii. Deskel arall un [[12]keŷnnŷauc [11]kyfreith.]
ciii. Goger un [12][keŷnnŷauc.]
civ. Rydyll un [[12]keŷnnŷauc [11]kyfreith.]
cv. Cryb [d]un [[12]keŷnnŷauc [11]kyfreith.]
cvi. Caboluaen [e]dymey.
cvii. Noe [f]un [13][keŷnnŷauc.]
cviii. [14]Claur pobŷ [f]un[/] [[13]keŷnnŷauc [11]kyfreith.]
cix. Raf bleu deudec keuelyn [g]un [15][keinhaȣc kyfreith adal.]
cx. Raf luyf deudec kauelyn un [16][[h]keinhaȣc kotta adal.]

cxi. Torc mylkŷ [17][e] brenyn uyth [12][keŷnnŷauc.]
cxii. Torc mylky gurda pedeyr keynyauc.
cxiii. Kanllauan mylky [17][e] brennyn pedeyr [12][keŷnnŷauc.]
cxiv. Kanlleuan [12][mylgy] gurda due [12][keŷnnŷauc.]
cxv. Kanlleuan olreat uyth [12][keŷnnŷauc.]
cxvi. Tom ty pedeyr [12][keŷnnŷauc.]

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[a] [18]Ruyd [b] [19]I. [c] [20]II.
[d] [21]ffyrllig. [e] [22]un [23]keŷnnŷauc [24]kyfreith.
[f] [25]dŷmeŷ. [g] [26]duy keŷnnŷauc. [h] [27]keŷnnŷauc.

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1 [/]*not in K.* [//] *– D.* 2 Hual pren – *B.* [/]*not in K.* 3 Ac – *A.* 4 A – *A.* 5 [/]aŷ *B.* [//]*not in K.* 6 [//]*not in B.* 7 *Sections* ccviii. ccx. ccix. *follow here in K.* 8 ir *K.* 9 [/]Er hŷnn re dŷwedassam nŷ wuchot *C.* a phob peth [or *C.*] nŷ bo gwerth kŷvreŷth arnaw *C.D.* y am y rei hynny *D.*

84. A palm-iron, a farthing.
85. A guiding-thong, a farthing.
86. A mirror, a farthing.
87. A platter, a farthing.
88. Wooden nippers, a farthing.
89. A cup, a farthing.
90. A chest, appraisement.
91. A brass pan, appraisement.
92. A trivet, appraisement.
93. A baking-girdle, appraisement.
94. A craft, with what pertains to it, appraisement.
95. A tun, appraisement.
96. A hammer, appraisement.
97. A harrier, appraisement.
98. An ox, after it has passed its prime, appraisement.
99. Every thing, the worth of which is not fixed by law, is to be appraised.
100. A [a] bag, [b] two legal pence.[/]
101. A flesh-dish, [c] one penny.[/]
102. Another dish, one legal penny.
103. A sieve, one penny.
104. A riddle, one legal penny.
105. A comb, [d] one legal penny.[/]
106. A polishing stone, [e] a halfpenny.[/]
107. A bowl, [f] one penny.[/]
108. A baking-board, [f] one legal penny.[/]
109. A hair rope, of twelve cubits, [g] is one legal penny in value.[/]
110. An elm-bark rope, of twelve cubits, [h] is one curt penny in value.[/]
111. The collar of the king's greyhound, eight pence.
112. The collar of a gwrda's greyhound, four pence.
113. The leash of the king's greyhound, four pence.
114. The leash of a gwrda's greyhound, two pence.
115. The leash of a tracker, eight pence.
116. A dunghill, four pence.

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[a] [18] net, [b/] [19] one penny. [c/] [20] two pence.
[d/] [21] a farthing. [e/] [22] one legal penny.
[f/] [25] a halfpenny. [g/] [26] two pence. [h/] [27] one penny.

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damtug *C.D.* a geffir amdanadunt *D. not in B.K. The MSS. hence differ in arrangement.* [10] *B.C.D.K.* [11] *K.* [12] *B.C.K.* [13] *C.* [14/] *not in D.* [15] *D.* keiniog *K.* [16] *D.* [17] *C.* [18] *A.* [19] *C. not in E.* [20] *B.* [21] *D.* [22] *C.* [23] *C.D.* [24] *D.* [25] *B.* [26] *B.C.E.* [27] *B.C.K.*

cxvii. Kauell teylyau [1]un [[2]keỳnnỳauc [3]kyfreith.]
cxviii. Berua [1]un [[2]keỳnnỳauc [3]kyfreith.]
cxix. Esten pryd damdug.
cxx. [4][Barỳl damtug.]
cxxi. Costrel damdug.
cxxii. [5]Honfest pedeyr arugeynt [6][keỳnnỳauc.]
cxxiii. Geuyn pedeyr arugeynt.[f]
cxxiv. Gleysyadec pedeyr arugeynt [6][keỳnnỳauc.]
cxxv. [7]Penlluydec [8][[a]vn arbymthec[f] [9]keỳnnỳavc.
cxxvi. [10]Gaulawec uyth keỳnnỳauc.]
cxxvii. [11]Ballecruyd [b]pedeyr [12][keỳnnỳauc.]
cxxviii. Gleysyat due[f] [12][keỳnnỳauc.]
cxxix. Kar due [12][keỳnnỳauc.]
cxxx. Estrodur [c]un [12][keỳnnỳauc.]
cxxxi. [13]Estaul [d]due [12][keỳnnỳauc.]
cxxxii. [14]Brekycauan due [12][keỳnnỳauc.]
cxxxiii. Prenyal guedes pedeyr arugeynt:
cxxxiv. [15]E [16]peytheneu [17]ar [18]cloryon[f] [19][[e]chwech keinhaȣc;]
cxxxv. [20]Ebruydeu [21][[f]chȣech keinhaȣc;]
cxxxvi. [22]Eruylleu [23][[g]chwech cheỳnỳauc;]
cxxxvii. Ecaruaneu ar trohelleu [[24]ar troetlasseu[f] [h]chwech [25]keỳnnỳauc [26]ar] [27]trayan ar [28]e trohelleu.[f]
cxxxviii. Ofer gof chueugeynt:
cxxxix. Eynyaun vaur trugeynt;
cxl. Eynyaun kyryauc [29][[i]deudec [12]keỳnnỳauc;]
cxli. [30]E mekyneu uyth [12][keỳnnỳauc;]
cxlii. Geuel [31][y] gof pedeyr [12][keỳnnỳauc;]
cxliii. [32]Orth [[33]y gof[f] [12]pedeyr keỳnnỳauc;]
cxliv. [34]Cammec [12][pedeỳr keỳnnỳauc;]
cxlv. [34]Kethtraul [12][pedeỳr keỳnnỳauc;]
cxlvi. [34]Kuỳsyll [12][pedeỳr keỳnnỳauc;]
cxlvii. [34]Troryd [12][pedeỳr keỳnnỳauc;]
cxlviii. [34]Carnllyf [[12]pedeỳr keỳnnỳauc;
cxlix. [35]Haỳarnllỳf pedeỳr keỳnnỳauc;]

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[a] [36]uyth [b] [37]xxiiii. [c] [38]dȣỳ geinhaȣc kyfreith.
[d] [39]keiniog kyfreith. [e] [40]uyth [f] [41]uyth
[g] [42]uyth [h] [43]uyth [i] [44]uyth

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[1] *not in B.K.* [2] *B.C.K.* [3] *K.* [4] *B.C.* [5] *not in B.K.* [6] *C.* [7] *not in K.* [8] *D.B.C.* [9] *C.* [10] *B.C.D.K.* [11] *not in D.* [12] *B.C.K.* [13] Eikaȣl *D.* [14] Kauyn breci *K.* [15] *not in K.* [16] peithynen *D.* [17] *not in K.* [18] cloryeu *D.* [19] *D.C.* [20] Y rȣydeu *K. not in B.C.E.* [21] *D.* [22] *not in*

117. A manuring pannier, one legal penny.
118. A barrow, one legal penny.
119. An earthen pitcher, appraisement.
120. A barrel, appraisement.
121. A bottle, appraisement.
122. A tunic, twenty-four pence.
123. Gyves, twenty-four pence.
124. A salmon net, twenty-four pence.
125. A greyling net, [a] sixteen pence.
126. A suin net, eight pence.
127. A bow net, [b] four pence.
128. A salmon, two pence.
129. A car, two pence.
130. A pack-saddle, [c] one penny.[f]
131. A stool, [d] two pence.[f]
132. A wort-vat, two pence.
133. A weaver's loom, twenty-four pence:
134. The reeds and the beam, [e] six pence;
135. The harnesses, [f] six pence;
136. The warping-trough, [g] six pence;
137. The rollers and the wheels, [24] and the treadles, [h] six pence,[f] and the third on the wheels.
138. The tools of a smith, six score pence:
139. The large anvil, three score pence;
140. The bickorne anvil, [i] twelve pence;
141. The bellows, eight pence;
142. The smith's pincers, four pence;
143. The smith's sledge, four pence;
144. A parer, four pence;
145. A bore, four pence;
146. A groover, four pence;
147. A vice, four pence;
148. A hoof-rasp, four pence;
149. An iron saw, four pence;

[a 36] eight [b 37] twenty-four [c f 38] two legal pence.
[d f 39] a legal penny. [e 40] eight [f 41] eight
[g 42] eight [h 43] eight [i 44] eight

B.D.K. [23] *C.K.* [24 f] *B.E.* [25] *D.C.K.* [26] *B.C.D.K.* [27 f] *not in B.E.* [28] *not in C.* [29] *B.* [30] *not in B.* [31] *K.* [32] *not in D.* [33 f] *K.* [34] A–*A.E.* [35] *B.C.D.K.* [36] *A.* [37] *K.* [38] *D.* [39] *K.* [40] *A.B.E.K.* [41] *A.* [42] *A.E.* [43] *A.B.E.* [44] *A.C.D.E.K.*

CL. [1]Breuanllyf [2]am pop vn ohenne′ pedeyr [3]keynyauc.
CLI. [4]Guerth breuandỳ punt:
CLII. [5]Trỳugeyn ar pop maen ydau;
CLIII. Atriugeyn ar er reyrnt;
CLIV. [6][a]Dec arugeỳn] ar eguyd;′
CLV. Ar etỳ [b]decarugeyn.
CLVI. [7]E ureuan [c]pedeyr [8][keỳnnỳauc:]
CLVII. [9]Ar emayn vcaf due [8]keỳnnỳauc;]
CLVIII. [10]Ar emayn yssaf′ due [[8]keỳnnỳauc.
CLIX. [11]Ar e keluỳd un keỳnnỳauc.]
CLX. Ar ebreuanuot pedeyr′′ [11][keỳnnỳauc.]
CLXI. [12]Guaeu pedeyr′ [13][keỳnnỳauc.]
CLXII. Bua adeudecsaet pedeyr [13][keỳnnỳauc.]
CLXIII. [14]Aref buyall′ due [13][keỳnnỳauc.]
CLXIV. Cledyf obyd [15]breulyf deudec [13][keỳnnỳauc.]
CLXV. Obyd [d]grunseyt un arbymthec [11][keỳnnỳauc.]
CLXVI. Obyd guenseyt pedeyr arugeynt [11][keỳnnỳauc.]
CLXVII. Taryan uyth [13][keỳnnỳauc.]
CLXVIII. Obyt kalec llassart neu eur galtc pedeyr arugeynt.
CLXIX. Luryc damdug.
CLXX. Penfestyn damdug.
CLXXI. [16][Helỳm damtug.]
CLXXII. [17]Percguyn damdug.′
CLXXIII. [18]Guert kefruy uyth [13][keỳnnỳauc.]
CLXXIV. Fruyn eureỳt uyth [13][keỳnnỳauc.]
CLXXV. Fruyn aryaneyt chuech [13][keỳnnỳauc.]
CLXXVI. Frueneu [19][ereỳll] estayneyt [20]adulys ac euedeyt′ pedeyr [13][keỳnnỳauc.]
CLXXVII. Espartuneu eureỳt pedeyr [13][keỳnnỳauc.]
CLXXVIII. Esparduneu aryanyeyt due [13][keỳnnỳauc.]
CLXXIX. [21]Esparduneu [e]dulys [22]ac estaỳneyt ac eueteỳt′ un′′ [23][keỳnnỳauc.]
CLXXX. Reỳ a adant vrth vreynt ekefruỳ eduỳ guartaual [24]ar teỳr keghel′ ereỳll ahadant guerth kefreyt ar nadunt sef eu henne,

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[a 25]Triugeyn [b 26]trugeint [c 27]xxiiii.
[d 28]gurỳmseỳt [e 29]ereỳll

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[1] A—*A.* ′*not in E.* [2]′*not in B.C.K.* [3] *not in E.* [4] *not in B.* [5]′Ar pob maen [ỳdau *B.C.D.*] LX. Ar ỳ heỳrn. LX. Ar e guỳd. *B.C.D.K.* [6] *B.* [7] *not in B.C.D.E.* [7]—*K.* [8] *B.C.* [9] *not in E.* ′Ar pob un oỳ meỳn *B.* Dỳ ar pob maen. *D.* [10] *not in E.* [11] *B.* [12]′*not in B.* [13] *B.C.K.* [14]′Buỳall arỳf *B.E.* [15] breulym *C.* [16] *B.C.D.K.* [17]′*not in D.* [18] *not in B.E.* [19] *B.C.K.* [20]′neu euydeit a dulys *D.K.* [21]′′*not*

150. A grindstone, four pence.[a]
151. The worth of a mill, one pound:
152. Three score pence for each stone;
153. Three score pence for the irons;
154. [a] Thirty pence for the timber;
155. For the house, [b] thirty pence.
156. A quern, [c] four pence:
157. For the upper stone, two pence;
158. For the nether stone, two pence.
159. [11]For the kiln rods, one penny.[/]
160. For the quern shed, four pence.
161. A spear, four pence.
162. A bow and twelve arrows, four pence.
163. A battle-axe, two pence.
164. A sword, if it be rough-ground, twelve pence.
165. If it be [d] round-hilted, sixteen pence.
166. If it be white-hilted, twenty-four pence.
167. A shield, eight pence.
168. If it be enamelled blue, or gold, twenty-four pence.
169. A hauberk, appraisement.
170. A basnet, appraisement.
171. A helm, appraisement.
172. A crest, appraisement.
173. The worth of a saddle, eight pence.
174. A bridle, gilt, eight pence.
175. A bridle, silvered, six pence.
176. Other bridles, stained, black, or lackered, four pence.

177. Spurs, gilt, four pence.
178. Spurs, silvered, two pence.
179. Spurs, [e] black, stained, or lackered, one penny.

180. Some rank with the saddle the two stirrups, and the three girths; others allow a legal worth upon them; and that is,

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[a] [25]Three score [b] [26]three score [c] [27]twenty-four
[d] [28]brown-hilted, [e] [29]others,

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in D.K. [22]/euýdeýt ac staýneýt a dulys *B.* estaeneýt a dvlýs ne evýdeýt *C.* [23] *B.C.* [24]/ *not in B.* [25] *A.C.D.E.K.* [26] *D.K.* [27] *B.* [28] *B.D.E.K.* [29] *B.*

[a] There appears to be some error in these numerals, as they do not collectively amount to six score.

CLXXXI. [1]Guarthaualeu [2]o [3]bedant eureyt uyth [[4]keinhaũc [5]kyfreit:]
CLXXXII. [6]O bedant arŷaneyt [7][a] chũech [4]keinhaũc [8]kyfreith:]
CLXXXIII. [6]O bydant [9]euedeyt neu [10]dulys neu [11]estayneŷt pedeyr [[4]keinhaũc [8]kyfreith.]
CLXXXIV. Bronkeghel vn kerthet [12][vŷd] [13]ac vn guarthaual.[f]
CLXXXV. [14]E duy [15]tor keghel due [[4]geinhaũc [8]kyfreith.]
CLXXXVI. Sudher pedeyr [[4]keinhaũc [8]kyfreith.]
CLXXXVII. Panel kyghuyl [b] un [16][keŷnnŷauc.]
CLXXXVIII. Panel lyeyn [c] un [[4]geinhaũc [8]kyfreith.]
CLXXXIX. [17]Kanuyl un [[18]keŷnnŷauc [19]kyfreith.]
CXC. Hossaneu maur uyth [[18]keŷnnŷauc [19]kyfreith.]
CXCI. [20]Due [21]hoseoaus [d] chwech [[18]keŷnnŷauc [19]kyfreith.]
CXCII. Due estyuos pedeyr [[18]keŷnnŷauc [19]kyfreith.]
CXCIII. Botesseu kenhenlauc pedeyr [[18]keŷnnŷauc [19]kyfreith.]
CXCIV. [22]Eskydyeu careyauc due[f] [[18]geŷnnŷauc [19]kyfreith.]
CXCV. Guyntesseu un [[18]keŷnnŷauc [19]kyfreith.]
CXCVI. Gurekys [23]obyt eur neu aryant [24][arnaw] damdug:

CXCVII. Onŷ byt[f] un [[18]keŷnnŷauc [19]kyfreith.]
CXCVIII. Modruŷ damdug.
CXCIX. [25]Kaŷ damdug.[f]
CC. Kellell clun un [26][[e] keŷnnŷauc.]
CCI. Kellell kell [f] un [[27]keŷnnŷauc [19]kyfreith.]
CCII. [28]Honsas [g] un.
CCIII. [[29]Agalaen gũregys [30]un keŷnnŷauc.[h]]
CCIV. [31]Ruyll un[f] [32][keŷnnŷauc.]
CCV. [33]Gurekys laudyr un [[34]keŷnnŷauc [19]kyfreith.]
CCVI. [35]Breŷchruy damdug.[f]
CCVII. [36]Claur taulburt damdug.[f]
CCVIII. Guert dreua keyrc pedeyr [[34]keŷnnŷauc [19]kyfreith.]
CCIX. [37]Gurth duŷcluŷt buart [[34]keŷnnŷauc [19]kyfreith.]
CCX. [38]Guert dreua amyd uyth [[34]keŷnnŷauc [19]kyfreith.]

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[a] [39]pedeyr [b] [40]II. [41]II. [d] [42]II.
[e] [43]keinhaũc kotta. [42]kyfreith. [f] [43]dũy geinhaũc kyfreith.
[g] [44]dũy keŷnnŷauc [45]kyfreith. [h] [45]– kotta. [46]– kyfreith.

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1 Guarthauŷl *B.* 2 or *D.* 3 bŷt *B.* 4 *D.B.C.K.* 5 *D.K.* 6 Or *D.* 7 *D.B.C.K.* 8 *D.* 9 staeneit *D.B.K.* 10 euydeit *D.B.K.* 11 dulis *D.B.* dulió *K.* 12 *C.* 13 agũarthafŷl yũ. *D.B.* ar gũarthafleu. *K.* 14 *not in K.* 15 *not in B.* 16 *B.C.K.* 17 A – *D.* 18 *B.C.D.K.* 19 *D.K.* 20 *not in B.* 21 hossŷavr *C.K.* hossyanas. *D.* 22 *not in K.* 23 *not in B.* 24 *C.D.* 25 *not in B.* 26 *B.C.K.* 27 *B.C.* 28 Honsex *B.C.* Honsei *K.*

181. Stirrups, if they be gilt, eight legal pence:

182. If they be silvered, [a] six legal pence:
183. If they be lackered, or black, or stained, four legal pence.

184. A breast-girth is of the same class with one stirrup.
185. The two belly-girths, two legal pence.
186. A horse-cloth, four legal pence.
187. A wadded pannel, [b] one penny.[f]
188. A linen pannel, [c] one legal penny.[f]
189. A blinker, one legal penny.
190. Trunk-hose, eight legal pence.
191. A pair of hose, [d] six legal pence.
192. A pair of [a] 'ystywaws,' four legal pence.
193. Wadded boots, four legal pence.
194. Shoes with thongs, two legal pence.
195. Buskins, one legal penny.
196. A girdle, if it be ornamented with gold or silver, appraisement:
197. If it be not, one legal penny.
198. A ring, appraisement.
199. A wreath, appraisement.
200. A skene, one [e] penny.
201. A house knife, [f] one legal penny.[f]
202. A short sword, [g] one penny.[f]
203. A girdle-buckle, one [h] penny.
204. A cresset, one penny.
205. A girdle for trowsers, one legal penny.
206. A bracelet, appraisement.
207. A throw-board table, appraisement.
208. The worth of a thrave of oats, four legal pence.
209. The worth of two fold-hurdles, a legal penny.
210. The worth of a thrave of meslin, eight legal pence.

[a 39] four [b f 40] two pence. [c f 41] two pence. [d 42] two
[e 43] – curt [42] – legal [f f 43] two legal pence.
[g f 44] two legal pence. [h 45] – curt [46] – legal

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[29] *D.B.C.K.* [30] *not in D.K.* [31] *f not in D.* [32] *B.C.* [33] *a chasm here in C.* [34] *B.D.K.* [35] *f not in D.* [36] *f not in B.* [37] *not in B.D.E.K.* [38] *not in B.D.* [39] *A.E.* [40] *K.* [41] *B.C.D.K.* [42] *K.* [43] *D.* [44] *B.C.D.* [45] *D.* [46] *K.*

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[a] Literally 'stays;' perhaps, jambs.

ccxi. Hual hyarn [a] un [1][keỳnnỳauc.]

ccxii. Hual pren fyrlyg.

ccxiii. Hestaur fyrlyg.

ccxiv. Koceyl [b] fyrlyg.

ccxv. Corn canu [2]pyeufo bennac' [c] due [1][keỳnnỳauc.]

ccxvi. Reỳ adeueyt am [3][e] dyllat panyu damdug eset [4]arnadunt ereyll adeueyt panỳhu edull [5]hunu ese [6]ar nadunt [7]sef eu henne,'

ccxvii. [8][Pob] mantell gurem [9][odidaȣc] pedeyr arugeynt [10][keiniog.]

ccxviii. Pop [d] mantell [11]dynessyc pedeyr arugeynt.

ccxix. Pop' capan'' [11]dỳnesyc pedeyr arugeynt' [[10]keiniog.

ccxx. [12]Pheis dinessic pedeir arhugeint pob vn.]

ccxxi. Pop tudhedyn pentan uyth [13][keỳnnỳauc.]

ccxxii. Crys allauder pedeyr arugeynt [14][keỳnnỳauc.]

ccxxiii. Kenhughel damdug.

ccxxiv. Teyspan uyth [[13]keỳnnỳauc [15]kyfreith.]

ccxxv. [16]Llenllyeyn uyth' [14][keỳnnỳauc.]

ccxxvi. [17]Penllyeyn uyth' [[18]keỳnnỳauc [15]kyfreith.]

ccxxvii. Funen pedeyr [[13]keỳnnỳauc [15]kyfreith.]

ccxxviii. Penchuc [19]un [[13]keỳnnỳauc [20]kyfreith.]

ccxxix. Eskỳn [21]obyteydau e' brenỳn [22]punt.

ccxxx. [23]Obyt eydhy' [24][ỳ] urenynes punt.

ccxxxi. [25]Obyt eydau' huchellur [e] neu ỳgureyc' [f] chueugeynt [26][atal.]

ccxxxii. [27]Ruc mabeyllt [28]neu [29][ỳ] yskyn' trugeynt.''

ccxxxiii. [30][Ruuch ỳ wreỳc deugeỳnt keỳnnỳauc.]

ccxxxiv. Ruc tayauc [31][neu y wreic] dec arugeynt [32][atal.]

ccxxxv. [33]Klustoc pedeyr [34]keynyauc.

ccxxxvi. Keueyr [35]e gỳaf due [[13]geỳnnỳauc [15]kyfreith.]

ccxxxvii. Keueyr [35]e guahanuyn [36]un [[13]keỳnnỳauc [15]kyfreith.]

ccxxxviii. [g] Penfest aredar un' [[13]keỳnnỳauc [15]kyfreith.]

ccxxxix. Oluyneu [h] due [[13]geỳnnỳauc [15]kyfreith.]

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[a] [37]dȣy geinhaȣc [38]kyfreith.

[b] [37]keinhaȣc kyfreith.

[c] [37]keinhaȣc [38]kyfreith.

[d]'' [39]tudedỳn

[e]' [39]cxx. Os ỳ wreỳc bỳeuỳd

[f] [37]trugeint

[g]' [37]Aradyr neu penffest

[h] [39]I.

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[1] *B.* [2]' pȣy *D.* bynnac bieiffo *D.K.* [3] *B.D.* [4] arnunt *K.* [5] hȣnn *D.B.K.* [6]' iaȣnaf *K.* [7]' nỳt amgen *B.* [8] *D.* [9] *D.K.* [10] *K.* [11]' a *D.* ''*not in K.* [12] *D.* [13] *B.D.K.* [14] *B.K.* [15] *D.* [16]' *not in D.* [17]' *not in K.* [18] *B.D.* [19] *not in D.* [20] *D.* [21]' *not in B.D.* [22]' neu *D.* [23]' Esgin *B.* [24] *B.E.K.* [25]' Skin *D.* [26] *K.* [27]'' *not in D.* [28]' *not in B.* [29] *E.* [30] *B.*

211. An iron fetter, [a] one penny.[f]

212. A wooden fetter, a farthing.

213. A [a] 'hestor,' a farthing.

214. A distaff, a [b] farthing.

215. A blowing horn, whoever may be the owner, [c] two pence.[f]

216. Some say that the wearing apparel are to be appraised: others say that they have their respective prices: that is,

217. Every mantle of a [9] rich dark colour, twenty-four pence.

218. Every town-made [d] mantle, twenty-four pence.

219. Every town-made cap,[f] twenty-four pence.

220. A town-made coat, twenty-four pence each.

221. Every home-made covering, eight pence.

222. A shirt and trowsers, twenty-four pence.

223. A [b] 'cynnygl,' appraisement.

224. A cushion, eight legal pence.

225. A sheet, eight pence.

226. A head-cloth, eight legal pence.

227. A band, four legal pence.

228. A bonnet, one legal penny.

229. A robe, if it belong to the king, a pound.

230. If it belong to the queen, a pound.

231. If it belong to an uchelwr, [e] or his wife, it is [f] six score pence in value.

232. The rug of an aillt, or his robe, three score pence.

233. The rug of his wife, two score pence.

234. The rug of a taeog, or of his wife, is thirty pence in value.

235. A pillow, four pence.

236. Winter-tilth of a [c] cyvar, two legal pence.

237. Spring-tilth of a cyvar, one legal penny.

238. [g] A plough-head,[f] one legal penny.

239. Wheels, [h] two legal pence.[f]

[a f 37] two legal pence. [b 37] legal penny.
[c f 37] a legal penny. [d f 39] covering,
[e 39] six score pence. If it belong to [f 37] three
[g f 37] A plough, or muzzle, [h f 39] one penny.

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31 *D.* 32 *K.* 33 Rustoc *E.* 34 *not in E.* 35 *not in B.* 36 *not in D.* 37 *D.K.* 38 *D.* 39 *B.*

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[a] A 'hestor' is at present a corn measure containing two bushels.

[b] Literally 'wadded;' perhaps, a gambeson.

[c] A 'cyvar' at present, in Anglesey and Caernarvonshire, contains 3,240 square yards, in Merionyddshire and Montgomeryshire, 2,430 square yards.

CCXL. Probuylleu [1]ar racarnaut [2]un′ [[3]keỳnnỳauc [4]kyfreith.

CCXLI. [5]Sŏch dŏy geiniog.]

CCXLII. Pop ỳeu [6]ae ỳ′ pestelyeu un′′ [[3]keỳnnỳauc [4]kyfreith.

CCXLIII. [7]Arnaŏt keiniaŏc kyfreith.

CCXLIV. Cŏlldyr IIII. keiniaŏc kyfreith.′

CCXLV. [8]Y] pystyl [9][ehun] fyrlyg.

CCXLVI. [9][Carthglŏyt keiniaŏc kyfreith.]

CCXLVII. Carthpren [10]un [[11]keinhaŏc [12]kyfreith.]

CCXLVIII. [13]Yre un′ [14][keỳnnỳauc.]

CCXLIX. Og [10]un [[15]keinhaŏc [16]kyfreith.]

CCL. Drayngluyt′ un′′ [[14]keỳnnỳauc.[a]

CCLI. [17]Pob peth [18]arall ene bỳt or′ nỳ bo guerth kỳureỳth arnau damdug′ [19]a uỳd [19]am danaŏ.′

[20]Llyma daruot gŏerth gŏyllt adof.

XXIII. AM AELODEU DYN BELLACH.′

I. [21]Am] guerth [22][y] nau aylauyt gokefurt eu hyn.

[23]Ar pop vn [24]oy′ deutroet chue byu a chueugeynt [25][o] aryant ar [26][bob un or] [27]e duylau [28]chuebyu a chuevgeỳnt aryant′ ar′′ [29][ỳ] deulegat [30]chue byu a chue vgeyn aryant;′ ar [29][ỳ] duygueus [30]chue byu achuevgeyn aryant; ar pop vn′ [29][onadunt] chuebyu a chue vgeyn [31][o] aryant; [32]ac ar [33]e truỳn [33]ehun chue byhu a chue ugeyn [34][o] aryant′′′ [35][yn wahanedic adaŏ.]

II. Guerth [36][y] clust olledyr due byu a deugeynt [37][o] aryant [37][yn ŏahanedic a daŏ.] Ocae val naclehuo chue byu a chueugeynt aryant.

III. Guerth yduykeyll kemeỳnt [38][ỳnt] aguert enau aylaut gokefurt.

IV. Guert etauaut [39][ehun] kemeynt [40][ỳu] [41]ac eugurt vinteu′ oll kanys [42]ef [43]ac eu′ hamdyfyn.

V. Gurt bys troet bucch ac vgeyn [44][o] aryant.

VI. Gurt euaut duybyu a deugeynt [44][o] aryant.

VII. [45]Guerth bys [b]llau buch ac vgeyn aryant.

VIII. [46]Guert [47][ỳ] baut duybyu adeugeynt aryant.′

IX. Guerth [48]y euyn dec arugeynt.

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[a] [49]–cotta. [b] [50]bỳchan

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[1] y *D.* ′aradyr *K.* [2] *not in D.* [3] *B.D.K.* [4] *D.* [5] *K.* [6]′a *B.* ar *K.* ′′ae phistlon *D.* [7]′*K.* [8] *D.* [9] *K.* [10] *not in D.* [11] *D.B.K.* [12] *D.K.* [13]′*not in D.* ′′– *K.* [14] *B.* [15] *D.B.* [16] *D.* [17]′*B.D.* [18] ar *D.* [19] *not in B.* [20]′*K.* [21] *B.* [22] *D.B.E.K.* [23]′*not in K.* ′′′Sef ỳu e reỳ henne ỳ duỳ lau ar deu lỳgat ar duỳ weus ar deu troet ar truỳn, guerth pob un en wahanedỳc or reỳ henne ỳu chue buu a chueugeỳnt arỳant. *B.* [24] or

240. Bars and stilt, one legal penny.
241. A sock, two pence.
242. Every yoke and its bows, one legal penny.
243. A beam, a legal penny.
244. A coulter, four legal pence.
245. A bow, a farthing.
246. A cleansing-hurdle, a legal penny.
247. A cleansing-spud, one legal penny.
248. A goad, one penny.
249. A harrow, one legal penny.
250. A thorn-harrow, one [a] penny.
251. Every other thing whatsoever, upon which there is no legal worth, is to be appraised.

Here ends the worth of wild and tame.

XXIII. NOW OF THE MEMBERS OF THE HUMAN BODY.

1. Of the worth of the nine co-ordinate members this is.

[28] For each of the feet, six kine, and six score of silver; for each of the hands, six kine, and six score of silver; for each of the eyes, [30] six kine, and six score of silver; [′] for each of the lips, six kine, and six score of silver; for each separately, six kine, and six score of silver; and for the nose itself, six kine, and six score of silver, separately.

2. The worth of the ear, if it be cut off, two kine, and two score of silver, [37] separately. If injured, so as to cause deafness, six kine, and six score of silver.

3. The worth of the two testicles is the same as the worth of the nine co-ordinate members.

4. The worth of the tongue itself is equal to the worth of all the other members, because it defends them.

5. The worth of one of the toes, a cow, and one score of silver.
6. The worth of the great toe, two kine, and two score of silver.
7. The worth of a [b] finger, a cow, and one score of silver.
8. The worth of the thumb, two kine, and two score of silver.
9. The worth of its nail, thirty pence.

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[a] 49 – curt [b] 50 – little

D. 25 *K.* 26 *D.E.K.* 27 *not in D.E.* ′′ – *K.* 28′ *not in D.* 29 *E.* 30′ *not in D.K.* 31 *K.* 32 ar dŏy laŏ – *K.* ′′′ *not in E.* 33 *not in D.K.* 34 *K.* 35 *D.K.* 36 *D.B.* 37 *K.* 38 *B.* 39 *D.* 40 *B.* 41′ a gŏerth hynny *D.B.K.* 42 ŷ tauaut *B.* 43′ ae *D.K.* 44 *K.* 45′ *not in D.K.* 46′ *not in E.* 47 *B.* 48 yr *K.* 49 *D.* 50 *E.*

x. Gurt ekukyn vchaf or bys [a] chuech arugeynt [1]adymey atrayan dŷmeŷ.′

xi. Guert ekukyn perved [b] teyr ardec arugeynt′ adeupart dymey.′′

xii. [2]Gurth ekukyn yssaf [c] petwar ugeynt ahene eu gurth ebys.′

xiii. [3]Gurth pop vn or dannet [4][ereill] buch ac vgeyn [[4]o [5]aryant.]

xiv. Guerth pop vn or eskydred duybyu adeugeynt [[6]o [7]aryant] kanys [8]bukeyl edanhet ŷnt.

xv. [9]A kemeynt ahene oll [10]ar ekŷf ehun sef eu ekyf epen ar corf ar gale kanys [11]en henny egeyll er eneyt vod′ vrth henne emay [12]vngurth enteu′ ahenne oll.

xvi. [13][O trŷ arperŷgŷl dŷn ew hŷnn.]

Tri ar perykyl dyn [14][ew] dernaut [15]em pen hyd [16]er emenyd adernaut [17]eny corf hyd eremescar a tory vn [18]or peduar post [[19]y corf.′

xvii. [20]Messvr e medegŷnaethew ew hŷnn.′

[21]Am pob un o henne] deyr punt akeyf enep aarkoller ykan enep ay arholleho [22][velly] [23]sef eu [24]messur′ euedecynyat [25][hevŷt] [26]ykan enep ayarchollo′ [27]punt heb [28]y uoyd [29]neu nau vgeyn [30]kanŷ voet′ [31]ay guayd dyllat.

xviii. [32][Goreth.]

Medekynyat [d] gored pedeyr arugeynt.

xix. [32][Rvd elŷ.]

Medekŷnyaet rudelŷ deudec [33][keŷnnŷavc.]

xx. Medekŷnyat llesseu pedeyr [[33]keŷnnŷavc.

xxi. [34]O vessur bwŷt e medŷc ew hŷnn.]

[35]Youoyt peunoet [36]yr medyc′ [37][un] keynyauc [38]atal.

xxii. Yoleuat [39]pop nos′ keynyauc [40][hevŷt] atal.′′

xxiii. [40][Or teŷr kreŷth go kŷvarch ew hŷnn.]

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[a] [41]dec [42]xvi.

[b′43]pymthec adeugeint adimei [44]′′ugein.

[c′44]dec. Gŏerth y bys oll pedŏar ugein.

[d 44]gŏerth

1′ *not in K.* 2 *not in E.* 3 *This section follows the next in D.K.* 4 *K.* 5 *D.B.K.* 6 *K.* 7 *B.D.E.K.* 8 bugelyd *D.K.* 9 *not in B.* 10 ŷu guerth *B.* 11′yr eneit a *D.B.K.* eill *D.B.* dichon *K.* bot yn hynny *D.B.K.* 12′ynteu yn vn werth *D.* 13 *C. resumes. Sect.* xxx. *follows here in B.* 14 *C.* 15 en e *C.* ar y *K.* 16 ŷ *E.* 17 eg *B.* ŷ *E.* 18 oe *C.*

10. The worth of the upper joint of the finger, [a] twenty-six pence [1]and a halfpenny and a third of a halfpenny.[/]

11. The worth of the middle joint, [b] thirty-three pence[/] and two parts of a halfpenny.[//]

12. The worth of the lowest joint, [c] four score pence; and that is the worth of the finger.[/]

13. The worth of each of the teeth, a cow, and one score of silver.

14. The worth of each of the fang-teeth, two kine, and two score of silver; because they are the guards of the teeth.

15. The trunk itself is in worth equal to all those together; the trunk consists of the head, the body, and the penis; for it is therein that the life may be; therefore it is equal in worth to them all.

16. Of the tree imminent dangers to a man this is.

The three imminent dangers to a man are: a stroke on the head, unto the brain; a stroke in the body, unto the bowels; and the breaking of one of the four limbs of the body.

17. The compensation for the medicaments is this.

For each, the person wounded is to receive three pounds from the one who shall have so wounded him; the amount likewise due from the person who shall wound him, for his medical treatment, is a pound, without food; or nine score pence, with his food, and the bloody clothes.

18. A tent.

An application of [d] a tent,[/] twenty-four pence.

19. Red salve.

A medicament of red salve, twelve pence.

20. A medicament of herbs, four pence.

21. Of the amount of the food of the mediciner this is.

His food daily to the mediciner is one penny in value.

22. His light, every night, a penny likewise in value.

23. Of the three conspicuous scars this is.

[a/41] thirty [42] sixteen

[b/43] fifty-five pence and a halfpenny [44//] twenty pence.

[c/44] ten pence. The worth of the whole finger, four score pence.

[d/44] worth

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o *D.* [19/] *D.* [20/] *C.* [21] *B.* [22] *D.* [23/] a *K.* [24] meint *D.* [25] *C.K.* [26/] *not in D.* [27] – sef ỳu messur ỳ uedegỳnỳaeth *B.K.* [28] *not in B.* [29/] *not in K.* [30] ae *D.* [31] a *E.* [32] *C.* [33] *C.B.K.* [34] *C.* [35] Buỳt ỳ medỳc *B.K.* [36/] *not in B.K.* [37] *B.* [38//] *not in K.* [39/] beunoeth *B.* [40] *C.* [41] *K.* [42] *E.* [43] *D.* [44] *K.*

Teyr creyt okeuarc esyt vn ar [1]uynep ac′ [2]arall ar [3]troet ac′ [4]arall ar [5]lau [6]decarugeynt ar [7][e] troet′ trugeynt ar [8][ŷ] lau chueugeynt ar [9][ŷ] venep.

xxiv. Pop kreyt kudyedyc pedeyr [10][keỳnnỳavc.]

xxv. [11]Creuuan [10][pedeỳr keỳnnỳavc.]

Pop ascurn tun [12]ugeỳnt onybyt amresson [13]am yuechanet′ [14]ac [15]o [16]byd [17]amrỳson [18]entev [17]am ỳ vỳchanet] kemeret emedyc cauc [19][a euyd] adodet pen yelyn ar ellaur aỳ lau huc pen ecauc ac ockleuyr yseyn [20][taler] pedeyr [21]keynyauc [[22]kyfreith [23]ac] ony kleuyr ny [24]deleyr dym.

xxvi. [25][O werth gwallt bonwỳn aỳ dỳvwỳn.]

Guert guallt [26][b bonwyn] keynyauc am bob bys [[27]or [28]ael yndaó′ [29]ỳu gnỳthỳau] a duy [30][keynnỳavc] am euaut [[31]a dóy am y gó allt.′

xxvii. [32]O werth gwaet rỳd a chaeth.]

Gurth guaet [33][dỳn] ryd pedeyr arugeynt.

xxviii. Guerth guaet [33][dỳn] kaeth un arbymthec.

xxix. Saraet pop dyn heruuyd yureynt etelyr ydau.

xxx. [34]Tri guaet nydyukyr guaet deynt aguaet [35]crac aguaet [36]truyn yr argluyt [37][hagen] etelyr dyruy am [38]danau ac nytelyr [39][dỳm] yr nep pỳeufo [40]eguaet kanys′ [41]golleghedyc [42]ynt [43]eu sarahet [44]haken atelyr′ [[45]idaó.

xxiv. [46]am kỳvar e traetha hỳnn.]

i. Puebennac a [47]guenel keuar [48]ae kylyt′ yaun eu ydau rodỳ [49][mach ar] bod vrthau a [50]karuaruod ellau ae kỳlyt aguedỳ [51][y] guenelỳnt hỳnnỳ ỳkadu′ eny [52]darfey emakal: [53]sef eu emakal′ deudec eru.

ii. [54][Am vessur yreró neur dywetpóyt kynno hynn.]

iii. Er eru kentaf yr ammaeth [55][bieiuyd] [56]ar eyl yr heyrn [57]e

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[a 58]attau [b 59]bonedyc

1′troet *C.K.* 2 vn *C.* 3′llau *B.C.K.* 4 ar trỳded *B.* vn *C.* 5 traet *B.* wynep *C.K.* 6′ar y troet dec arugeint *K.* 7 *B.C.* 8 *B.C.D.K.* 9 *B.D.* er *C.K.* 10 *C.K.* 11 *not in B.* 12 *not in K.* 13′ugein a tal. *K.* 14 *D.B.C.* 15 *B.C.K.* or *D.* 16 *D.B.C.K.* 17 *C.B.K.* 18 *C.* 19 *D.C.K.* 20 *C.* 21 *not in E.* 22 *D.* 23 *B.C.D.K.* 24 dyly *K.* 25 *C.* 26 *D.B.C.K.* 27 *B.C.* 28′*D.B.C.K.* 29 *B.* 30 *C.* 31′*K.* 32 *C.* 33 *C.K.* 34 *A–A.E.* 35 truỳn *B.* 36 crach *B.* 37 *C.K.* 38 danunt *B.D.K.* danadvnt *C.*

There are three conspicuous scars: one upon the face; another upon the foot; and another upon the hand: thirty pence on the foot; three score pence on the hand; six score pence on the face.

24. Every unexposed scar, four pence.

25. The cranium, [10]four pence.′

For every broken bone, twenty pence; unless there be a dispute as to its diminutiveness; and if there be a dispute as to its size let the mediciner take [a]a brass′ basin, and let him place his elbow upon the ground, and his hand over the basin, and if its sound be heard, let four [22]legal pence be paid; and if it be not heard, nothing is due.

26. Of the worth of hair pluckt from the roots, and the compensation.

The worth of hair [b]pluckt from the roots;′ a penny for every finger used in plucking it out, and two pence for the thumb; [31]and two pence for the hair.′

27. Of the worth of blood of free and bond.

The worth of the blood of a freeman, twenty-four pence.

28. The worth of the blood of a bondman, sixteen pence.

29. The saraad of every person is to be paid according to his privilege.

30. There are three effusions of blood not to be compensated: blood from the teeth; blood from a scab; and blood from the nose: to the lord, however, a dirwy is to be paid for it; but nothing is paid to him whose blood is drawn, for it is apt to flow; his saraad, however, is to be paid to him.

XXIV. OF CO-TILLAGE THIS TREATS.

1. Whoever shall engage in co-tillage with another, it is right for them to give [49]surety for performance, and mutually join hands; and, after they have done that, to keep it until the tye be completed: the tye is twelve erws.

2. [54]The measure of the erw, has it not been before set forth?

3. The first erw belongs to the ploughman; the second to the

[a/58]to himself a [b/59]of a boneddig;

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39 *B.D.* 40′canys guaet *B.* 41 ellygedyc *B.C.D.K.* colledyc *E.* 42 vyd *D.* 43 e *B.C.D.* 44′a telyr [ydau *B.*] hagen. *B.C.* 45 *D.* 46 *C.* 47 vynno goneuthur *D.B.C.J.K.* 48 a *E.* ′*not in B.C.D.J.K.* 49 *D.* y gret *J.* 50′dylyant *J.* 51 *D.B.* 52 darffo *D.B.C.E.J.K.* 53′*not in K.* 54 *D. Sect.* II. *Chap.* XII., *and Sect.* VI. *Chap.* XVII. *of Book* II. *are here reinserted in B.C.J.K.* 55 *J.* 56 er *B.* 57 ar *D.B.* 58 *B.* 59 *A.E.*

tredet yr [a]eyheuyc teuarc [1]e peduaret′ yr [a]eydhecyc guell [2]rac torry yrŷeu′ ar pemed yr geylguat: ac [3]e uelley ekerdha [4]er eruuŷ′ o oreu yoreu [5]er echen′ [6][o hynny allan] [7]eŷthŷr [8]na torryr′ er yeu er [9]regthunt hyd edŷguedhaf aguedy heny eru [10][ŷ] guyd ahonno aelguyr [11][kyueir] [12]e kasnat a [13]hynny vn gueyt enebluydyn.

IV. [14]O deruyd vtunt mennu guahanu guedy darfo emakal [15]vuent [16]a allant [17]os menant [18]guahanu [19]ony bŷt′ amod ae [20]ruŷm.

V. [21]O deruyd kau [22]dol ar [23]e echen amaru vn [24]onadunt [25]pa adoet bennac ae decho ŷaun eu kafael [26]y eru ohonau.

VI. Odamheuyr y [27]perchennauc [b]narekafo er hyc cam ykantau ef′ creyrhaer [28][ef] hyd na doet ycam ef vrthau [29]ef nac am ybuŷt nac am ŷguasanaeth′ ahonno aelguyr eru er hecc dw.′′

VII. Ked gueneler keuar [30]ac ecch ac nadel [31]ef yr llauur [32]a kau dol arnau ac [c]na darfo′ na kylc na deu ny dele kafael dym.

VIII. [33]O deruyd bod hŷcc en claf ae o [d]bryu ae ophet arall yaun eu [34]yu [35]perchenauc [36]kennal pen erŷeu.

IX. [37]O deruŷd ŷdŷn menu guerthu hŷcc [38]or keuar [39]re [40]keuarer [41][ynda6] ny dele [42][na] ŷguerthu [43]eny darfo e [44]keuar nae ytrafnydrau′ ac os [e]guana [45]keuoet undyt′ kyn [46][no] kafael [47]y eru kolly y eru [48][o hona6] [49]ae os guedŷ [50]kafael [51]y eru′ [52]kennal pen er yeu [53]ohonau.

X. Paub [54]pyeu duyn ydeuenetyeu [55]yr [56]eredyc nac [57]hycc na heyrn na petheu [58]ereyll a′ uo ŷdau; guedy [59]e del pop peth [60]atadunt er amaeth ar keylguad byeu kadu [61][pob peth o] [62]ereyn hene en dŷguall′ agueneuthur [63]ydau [64]kestal [65]ar [66]yr eudun ehun.

[a 67]ch6echet ych [b 68]o [69]rygaffel cam [70]y ganthaó ef or ych
[c 71]nat ardo [d 72]uraó [e 73]gó erth

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[1] ar *D.B.* ′petóeryd *K.* [2]′ *not in D.* [3] *not in C.D.J.K.* [4]′ *not in B.D.* [5] or *D.J.K.* ′ *not in B.* [6] *J.K.* yr erwi – *D.* [7] dyeithyr *D.* [8]′ *not in J.* [9] rydynt *K.* [10] *B.C.D.E.J.K.* [11] *D.B.C.J.K.* [12] *not in B.C.D.K.* [13] honno *C.* [14] Or *J.* [15] hŏy *K.* [16] ae *D.K. not in B.* [17] hynny or *J.* o *K.* ′guahanu os mynnant *B.* [18] *not in C.D.K.* [19]′ onyt *D.K.* [20] gwahanv. *C.* róymo. *J.* [21] Or *J.* [22] doleu *D.* [23] *not in B.C.D.E.J.K.* [24] or ychen *D.B.C.K.* o honunt *J.* [25] py *D.* [26] yr *K. not in D.* [27] perchen *K.* [28] *D.* [29] *not in B.* ′ – *C.J.K.* ′′ – *D.* [30] am *B.* [31] *not in J.K.* [32] ŷ *B.* [33] Or *J.* [34] yr *D.B.J.* ŷ *C.K.* [35] perchen *J.K.* [36] – er

irons; the third to the [a] exterior sod ox; the fourth to the [a] exterior sward ox, lest the yoke should be broken; and the fifth to the driver: and so the erws are appropriated, from best to best, to the oxen, thence onward, unless the yoke be stopped between them, unto the last; and after that the plough erw, which is called the plough-bote [11] cyvar; and that once in the year.

4. If they will to separate, after the tye shall be completed; they may, if they will, so separate, unless a contract bind them.

5. If the oxen be put in the yoke, and one of them die, by whatever disorder he may be taken off; it is right that he should have his erw.

6. Should the owner doubt, [b] that the ox may not have received injury' from him, let him be sworn, that the injury did not originate with him, either as to its food or its service: and that is called the erw of the black ox.

7. Though co-tillage be formed with an ox; if it come not to the labour, is not yoked, and shall not [c] do a turn or two; nothing is to be had on its account.

8. If an ox become ill, whether from a [d] wound, or any other thing; it is right for its owner to support the yoke.

9. If a person will to sell an ox out of the co-tillage in which it is put, he is not to sell it until the co-tillage be ended, nor to exchange it; and if he [e] separate it but one day, before he has obtained his erw, he loses his erw; and, if after obtaining his erw, he is to support the yoke.

10. Every one is to bring his requisites to the ploughing, whether ox, or irons, or other things pertaining to him; and, after every thing is brought to them, the ploughman and the driver are to keep the whole safely, and use them as well as they would their own.

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[a] [67] sixth [b/68] that the ox received injury
[c] [71] plough [d] [72] fright, [73] sell

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ych *C.K.* [37] Or *J.* [38] oe *B.* [39] i *K.* [40] gyfaroed *J.* [41] *D.C.J.K.* [42] *D.* [43/] nae drafnitraŏ yny darffo y kyuar *D.J.K.* [44] magŷl *C.* [45] ket boet *B.K.* kynn oet *J.* [/] *not in D.* [46] *D.* [47] yr *K.* [48] *J.K.* [49] *not in K.* [50] – ŷ *B.* [51] yr *K.* [/] *not in B.* [52] – o honaŏ *J.K.* [53] a dyly. *K. not in C.D.* [54] adyly *D.* a bieu *K.* [55] ŷ *B.E.J.K.* [56] maes *D.* [57] ychen *C.* [58/] *not in K.* [59] *not in J.K.* [60] attunt *D.J.K.* [61] *D.* [62] en dŷwall e reŷ henne *B.C.* [63] udunt *B.C.D.J.K.* [64] mal *J.* [65] ac *D.* yr *J.* [66] rei *J.K.* [67] *J.* [68] *B.* am *D.* [69] *D.B.C.J.K.* [70] *not in B.* [71] *D.B.C.J.K.* [72] *K.* [73] *D.J.K.*

xi. Egeylguad adele kayu [1]arnunt [2][yn diwall] val nabo rekeuyc [3][arnadunt] [4]ac na bo re heag' a[5][c eu] galu val na torhoent e[6][u] [7]kaloneu:'' ac [8]o deruyt druc udunt en henne ouessur ef [9]ay tal' neu [10]enteu yllu' [a]naguanaet [11]ydau guaeth noc yr eydau ehun.'

xii. [12]Er amaeth nydele' [b]talu er ecchen onys bryhu;' ac os bryhu [13][ae vn ae oll] talet neu guadet. Er amaeth adele kemehorth ekeylguat odale er ecchen ac ny dele [14]eu [15]hellunc [16]namyn [17][y] deu [18]bereuys.

xiii. Guedy [19][ỳ] darfo ekaueyr paup [20]byeu kercu ydefnedyeu atau adref.

xiv. Karthur na march [21]llefnu ny henỳu [22]or [[23]kỳvar [24]o] [25]kefreyt.

xv. Ny dele nep dody corescur [26]ar hyc [27]y kylyd' [28]heb [29]y kanyat, [30]onyd [31]amod [32]uyd' [[33]neu [34]o ewỳllỳs.]

xvi. [35]O deruyd' bod amresson [36]am [c]drecar [37][er rvng dev kỳvarwr] edrecher eru er amaeth [38]adefnet yhar [39][aỳ hỳt] ay llet' ac vrth [40]honno [41]gueneler ypaup kastal ay kylyt.

xvii. [42]O deruyd bod [43]amresson [44]er rug deu kauarur' am tyr [45]guyll [46][guỳd] ac arall faeth ar neyll en menhu eredyc [47]e [48][tir] guyt ar llall [49]heb yuenu' onyd amod ayduc [50]racdau yaun eu [51]ydau eredyc yr llall etyr auo kandau.

xviii. [52]O deruyd [53]bod amresson [54]am eredyc' [[55]y [56]rỏng deu gyuarỏr] [57]ar neyll en mennu eredyc' empell [58]ar llall' en acos [59]nynỳ adeuedun' nadeleant venet [60]namyn [61]val e [62]kallont' er ecchen [63]keraydu eu' [64]budelu ac eu [65]gued en guan val en [66]kadarn en ekamud [67][ehun.]

[a/68]na doeth dỳm oỳ cam ef urthunt huỳ.

[b/68]tavlu er ỳchen rac eu briuuau [b/69]na thaflu yr ychen [70]nac eu' briỏaỏ;

[c 71]dav ar

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[1] arnadunt *B.* ar yr ychen *D.C.J.K.* [2] *D.* [3] *B.C.D.J.K.* [4]'*not in B.* ''– *C.D.J.K.* [5] *B.* [6] *B.E.* [7] callon: *B.* [8] or *J.* [9]'bieu eu talu *D.B.C.J.K.* [10]'e lw enteu *B.* [11] udunt *D.C.J.K.* [12]'Ny dyly yr amaeth *D.B.C.J.K.* [13] *J.* [14] *not in B.D.E.J.K.* [15] gollóg *D.J.* [16]– un o honunt *J.* or ychen *K.* [17] *D.B.C.J.K.* [18] *not in K.* [19] *C.E.* [20] adyly *D.J.K.* [21] llyuyn *D.C.J.K.* [22] o *D.* [23] *C.J.K.* [24] *C.* [25] *not in J.K.* [26] ac *B.C.D.J.K.* [27]'neb *D.* [28]'*not in J.* [29] *not in K.* [30]'*not in D.* [31] – o *K.* [32] *not in B.C.K.* [33] *B.C.D.J.K.* [34] oe *D.J.* [35] Or *J.* 'Os *K.* [36] – y rỏng deu gyuarỏr *D.* [37] *C.* [38]'ae dyfnet ae llet ac har

11. The driver is to yoke in the oxen carefully, so that they be not too tight, nor too loose; and drive them so as not to break their hearts: and if damage happen to them on that occasion, he is to make it good; or else swear that he [a] used them not worse than his own.[/]

12. The ploughman is not to [b] pay for the oxen, unless they be bruised by him;[/] and if he bruise either one or the whole, let him pay, or exonerate himself. The ploughman is to assist the driver in yoking the oxen; but he is to loosen only the two short-yoked.

13. After the co-tillage shall be completed, every one is to take his requisites with him home.

14. Neither a cleanser, nor a horse for harrowing, is comprised by law in co-tillage.

15. No one is to place a restraint upon the ox of another without his leave; unless there be an agreement, [33] or assent.[/]

16. If there should be a dispute about [c] bad tillage,[/] between two co-tillers; let the erw of the ploughman be examined, as to the depth, [39] length, and breadth of the furrow, and let every one's be completed alike.

17. If a dispute arise between two co-tillers, as to rough [46] bushy land, and to other clear; the one willing to plough the bushy land, and the other not willing; unless there be an agreement to the contrary, it is right for him to plough for the other such land as he may have.

18. If a dispute arise about ploughing, between two co-tillers, one willing to plough far off, and the other near; we say, that they are to go to such place only as that the oxen may reach their stalls, and their work, the weak as well as the strong, within their own cymwd.

[a/68] did not cause any injury to them.

[b/68] cast at the oxen lest he bruise them; [69] cast at the oxen, nor bruise them; [c/71] two tilths,

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D.C.J.K. [39] *B.* [40] hynny *J.K.* [41] guneýthur *B.* [42] Or *J.* [43/]y róng deu gyuarór amrysson *J.* [44] *not in K.* [45] *not in D.C.J.K.* [46] *B.C.D.J.K.* [47] *not in D.J.K.* [48] *D.C.J.K.* [49/]yn mynnu peidyaú ae eredic *J.* [50] ỳ ganthau *B.* [51] *not in K.* [52] Or *J.* [53] *not in J.* [54/] *not in D.J.K.* [55] *D.* [56] *D.J.K.* [57/] *not in B.C.* [58/] ac arall *B.C.* [59] – a henne e rug deu kỳuaruur *B.* /e *C.B.K.* kỳvreýth a dỳweýt *C.B.D.J.K.* [60/] en lle na alloent *B.* [61] en *C.* hyt *D.* e *C.D.* yr *J.K.* lle *C.D.J.K.* [62] gallwýnt *C.* gallo *D.J.K.* [63/] i *K.* [64] góed *D.J.K.* [65] budelw *D.J.K.* [66] gryf *D.* [67] *J.* [68] *B.* [69] *D.C.J.K.* [70/] nae *J.K.* [71] *K.*

xix. [1]Nyny adeuedun′ [2]na [3]deleyr kemenu [4]hyc auo eg kauar heb [5]kanŷat ykauaruyr kany dele nep kamenu [6][dim] namen [7]e ped′ auedho [8][arnav] ac [9]ny med enteu [10]ar [11][y da] hunnu [11][tra vo yny kyuar.]

xx. [12]Nynŷ adeguedun′ [13]na deleyr [14]y ecchen [15]auo egkeuar [16]nac eu guestau′ [17]nac eu′ [18]hadauaelha kany dele [19][neb] guestlau namen [[20]yr [21]hynn] auo enyuedŷant ahunu [22]ny dedyu.′

xxi. Puebennac agnel keuar aguedy henny kauaru ac arall [23]nŷnŷ adeguedun′ [24]deleu [25]bod er ecchen henne en′ [26]e kauar kantaf acc [27]ked guenel [28][ynteu] kan kauar guedŷ hennŷ [29]ef adele′ kanal′′ pen er yeu ypop lle [30][or] yguenel.

xxii. Puebennac aguenel kauar ac [31]na del [32][ŷn [a] hŷwed] na dŷt na deu [33][y bo heb dyuot] [34]yeredyc nyny adeguedun′ nac [35]o uod [36]nac [35]o [37]kaṃell edel′ [38][ef] [39]hyd na dele ef dym or aardha hebdau.

xxiii. Ny deleyr dodŷ [40]na meyrch na [41]kessyc na [42]bucc en arader [43]ac [44]o dodyr [45]huy′ ked [46]erthelo [47]a kessyc [48]a′′ guarthec [49]ny dyukyr′ [50]ked anafo emeyrch′ ny dyukyr′′ [51]ac ykyd ahenne [52][hevyt] ny deueyd [53]e kefreyt [54]onyd amodyr [55]udunt′ deleu [56]vn eru [57][onadunt.]

xxiv. O deruyd ydyn kauaru hyc aduyn [58]er hŷcc′ en lledrat [59]nynŷ aduedun′ na dele [60][perchennavc er ŷch] dale pen er yeu ac [61]na dele [62][ynteu] [63]kafael [64]y eru.

xxv. O deruyd [65]ydyn kauaru hycc abod en guell [66]kantau dody arall eny le [67]nynŷ adeuedun′ [68]na dele′ [69][ef] y [70]semudau heb kanyat y [71]kauarguyr.

xxvi. Ny [72]deleyr [73][ynteu] [74]semudau [75]hycc′ [76]ahkauarer [77]en [78]e′ [79]ryc [80]ar [81]e′ guel heb kanyat [82]ykauaruyr [83][a vo perchenogyon udunt.]

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[a] [83]vuyd

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1 Nŷ *E.* 'E *C.J.K.* kevreŷth a dŷweŷt *C.D.J.K. not in B.* 2 Nŷ *B.* 3 ellŷr *B.C.D.E.* 4 ychen *D.B.C.J.K.* 5 gŷghor *B.* 6 *J.K.* 7′er hŷn *C.B.J. not in D.K.* 8 *C.J.K.* 9 na *C.D.J.K.* 10 *not in B.* 11 *J.* 12 E *C.J.K.* kevreŷth [heuyt *J.*] a dŷweŷt *C.D.J.K. not in B.* 13 Nŷ *B.* 14 gŵystlaŵ *D.J.K.* 15 ac ŵynt *J.* 16′*not in D.J.K.* 17′na *J.* 18 hatauelu *K.* 19 *D.B.C.E.J.K.* 20 *J.* 21 *J.* hŵnn *K.* 22′nyd eido. *K.* 23′e *C.B.J.K.* kevreŷth a dŷweŷt *C.B.D.J.K.* 24 y dyly *J.* 25′or *D.K.* yr *J.* ychen [hynny *J.K.*] vot *D.J.K.* ŵrth *D.* yn *J.K.* 26 *not in K.* 27 chen *E.* 28 *D.C.J.K.* 29′deleu o honau *B.* y dyly ef *J.* ′′dalŷ *C.* 30 *D.J.* 31 ni *K.* 32 *B.C.D.J.K.* – y eredic *D.B.C.J.K.* 33 *D.B.C.J.K.* 34′e *B.C.J.K.* kevreŷth a dŷweŷt *C.B.D.J.K.* 35 oe *B.D.* 36 – i del *K.* 37′anuod *K.* 38 *B.* 39 *not in D.K.* 40 *not in K.* 41 gŵarthec *D.* 42 chessyc *D.* gŵarthec *K.J.* ′′*not in B.* 43′*not in K.* 44 or *D.J.*

19. We say, that an ox engaged in co-tillage is not to be bequeathed, without the consent of the co-tillers; since any one is to bequeath only that which he shall have in possession; and that ox is not then in his possession, [11]while engaged in the co-tillage.'

20. We say, that oxen engaged in co-tillage are neither to be pledged, nor to be distrained; since no one is to pledge but what is in his possession; and that is not.

21. Whoever shall engage in co-tillage, and after that make a similar agreement with another; we say, that those oxen are bound to the first co-tillage; and should he engage in a hundred such co-tillages after that, he is to support the yoke wherever he may engage to do so.

22. Whoever shall engage in co-tillage, and does not come [a]orderly to the ploughing;' whether he be a day or two without coming; we say, that whether he come willingly, or by compulsion; he is to have nothing of what shall be ploughed without him.

23. Neither horses, mares, nor cows, are to be put to the plough; and if they should be put, and abortion should ensue to either mares or cattle, or the horses be injured, it is not to be compensated; and besides this the law does not say, that they are entitled to an erw, unless it be covenanted for them.

24. If a person engage an ox in co-tillage, and bring a stolen ox; we say, that the owner of the ox is not bound to support the yoke, nor is he to obtain an erw.

25. If a person engage an ox in ploughing, and afterwards wish to substitute another; we say, he is not to change it without the consent of the co-tillers.

26. An ox engaged in co-tillage is not to be moved from the furrow to the sward, without the consent of the co-tillers, [83]who are the owners of the cattle.'

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[a]'[83] willingly;

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[45] Gynt *J. not in D.* [46] erthylont *D.* [47] y *D.C.E.J.K.* [48] ar *D.C.J.* 'a *K.* [49]'a *J.* [50]'ar meirch kyt anafhont *D.B.C.* ''*not in E.* [51] – amdanunt dim yr hynny *J.* [52] *C.* [53] *not in B.D.* [54]'*not in J.K.* [55] *not in B.* [56] – o nadunt *D.* [57] *B.C.D.K.* o honunt *J.* onyt amodir udunt. *J.K.* [58]'hónnó *J.* [59]'e *B.C.J.K.* kevreỳth a deweỳt *C.B.D.J.K.* [60] *C.* ef *D.B.J.K.* [61] ny *J.K.* [62] *D.B.C.J.K.* [63] *not in K.* [64] yr *D.B.* [65] *not in C.K.* [66] gan e *B.C.* den *B.* perchennauc *C.* [67]'e *B.C.J.K.* kevreỳth a deweỳt *C.B.D.J.K.* [68]'*not in K.* [69] *B.C.* [70] symut *D.* [71] kyuarór. *K.* [72] dele *B.* [73] *D.* [74]'yr ychen *D.B.C.* [75] yr ychen *J.K.* [76] a gyuaro *K.* [77] ar *C.* '– *D.* [78] *not in B.E.J.K.* [79] wellt *D.C.* eu symudaó *D.C.B.* [80]'yr *D.C.K.* yng *J.* [81] *not in B.* [82] eu *B.C.* y *J.K.* perchennauc. *B.C.J.* perchen. *K.* [83] *D.*

xxvii. Ny dele nep kamryt [1]amaẏath [2]arnau [3]ony huybyt′ gueneuthur [4]aradar [a] ay hoylyau′ [5]kanys ef adele [6]y gueneuthur [b]en kubyl′ [7]or hoel [8]gẏntaf hẏt e [9]dẏwethav′ [10]neu ynteu or′′′ leihaf hyt y vŵyhaf.]

xxviii. Puybennac [10][a] pyeufo er heryrn keueyryet [11]ef uuent′ [12][ŵy] en dylesteyr yr [13]geylguat [14]ac yr amaeth′ acny deleant [15][ŵy] vn kemorth.

xxix. Ekeylguat adele [16]dyguallu [17]e pestelyeu ar yeuuedon [18]ar gudyn′ [19][ac] os [c]hyrguet vyd etorccheu [20]beccheẏn a [d]guyeyll edoleu.

xxv. am lukyr hyd [21][e traetha hŷnn.]

i. Pop perchen [22][nauc] hyd [23]byeu kadu yhyd apop perchen [24][nauc] escrybel [25][bieu] kadu yescrybyl [26][e meun ac allan] ac vrth henne emay yaun ypaup dale ar yhyd. [27]Ac es′ sef [28][ual] e may yaun dale ar egayauar aryant [29]tal [30]amdanau] hyd huel [31]Sanfreyt [32]ac ohene allan dyuuyn [33][y] llukyr: eguahannuynar [34]ohuyl Sanfreyt′ hyd kalan Mey aryantal; o kalan Mey allan dyuuyn [35][y] llukyr.

ii. [36]Em pop amser y [37]dylluc escrybyl [38][allan] okarcar ny deleyr [39]namen aryant [40][tal] sef [41]val edeleyr [42]talu [43][er] aryant′ keynyauc [44]or march [45]a dymey [46]o eydyon.

iii. Ebaul neu eboles [47]o pen e′ peduuaredyt ar dec allan guedy [48]e ganer keynyauc [49]amdanau [50][mal [51]am ŷ uam.]

iv. [52]Llo or pan aner hyd kalangayaf [53]y guarchy or pryd [54]buy kylyd [[55]a deleŷr ŷdav.

v. [56]Or] [57]vuen [[58]a [59]mynneu [60]hŷt] [61]tra uuynt en denu [e]eucuarchae or pryd buykylyt′ [62][a deleŷr] neu [63][entev] eu kemescu ac eu mam [63][mev:] sef hyd edeleant [64][bot en] denu hyd kalan Mey ac ohyny [65][allan] un [66]breynt [67][ŷnt] [68]ac eu′ mam [[69]eu [70]ar ŷt.]

[a 71]a hŵylaŵ [72]y heyrn [b 73]ŷ guŷd
[c 74]hyrrŵyd [d 75]gudŷn [e 76]y gŵarthec

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1 amaethŷaeth *B.* amaethat *D.C.J.K.* 2 *not in E.* 3′ar nŷ vŷppo *B.* 4 e guŷd *B.* 5′*not in D.* 6 *not in B.* 7′ *B.C.D.J.K.* 8 leihaf *D. not in C.* ′′′a *K.* 9 vŵyaf *D.C.K.* 10 *J.* 11 *not in E.J.K.* ′ – *B.* 12 *D.B.* 13′emeŷth *B.* amaeth ar geilwat *D.* 14′*not in J.* 15 *D.B.C.J.K.* 16 *not in C.* 17′yr *J.* y *K.* ewydon a gŵydyn *J.K.* y *J.* a *K.* pistleu *J.K.* 18 o *B.C.D.* 19 *B.* 20 *not in D.* 21 *C.* yŵ *K.* 22 *B.C.D.* 23 a dele *B.* 24 *C.D.* 25 *D.C.K.* 26 *B.* 27′*not in B.* 28 *D.B.* 29 *C.* adaŵ *D.J.* 30 *B.C.K.* ymdanaŵ *D.* 31 – Uair *K.* 32 *not in B.* 33 *D.* 34′o henne *C. not in D.K.* 35 *D.K.* 36 Am *C.* 37 ellug *B.C.K.* ollŵng *D.* 38 *D.*

27. No one is to undertake the work of a ploughman, unless he know how to make a plough, and [a]nail it;' for he ought to make [b]it wholly,' from the first nail to the last, or from the smallest to the largest.

28. Whoever shall own the irons is to keep them in order, that the ploughman and driver be not impeded; and they are to have no assistance.

29. The driver is to furnish the bows of the yokes with wythes; and, if it be [c]a long team,' the small rings, and [d]pegs of the bows.

XXV. OF CORN DAMAGE THIS TREATS.

1. Every owner of corn is to mind his corn; and every owner of an animal is to mind his animal, [26]within and without;' and, therefore, it is right for every person to take upon his corn. Thus it is right to take for winter-tilth; money payment for it until the feast of St. Bride; and thence onward, reparation for damage: for spring-tilth; from the feast of St. Bride until the calends of May, money payment; from the calends of May onward, reparation for damage.

2. At all times to release an animal impounded, money payment only is due: and it is thus that money is to be paid; a penny for a horse; a halfpenny for a bullock.

3. For a colt or filly, from the fourteenth day onward after it is foaled, a penny, [50]like as for its mother.'

4. A calf, from the time of its birth until the calends of winter, is to be impounded from one meal-time to another.

5. Lambs [58]and kids,' while they are sucking, [e]are to be impounded' from one meal-time to another; or else to be mixed with their dams: the period during which they suck is until the calends of May; and thence onward, for trespass upon corn, they rank with their dams.

[a/71]set the irons; [b/73]the plough,
[c/74]in haste, [d 75]wythes [e/76]the cattle

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39 – talu *K.* 40 *D.* 41 *not in K.* 42 – ual hynn *K.* 'not *in B.* 43 *C.K.* 44 o *B.C.E.K.* 45 *not in K.* 46 or *D.* 47/or *B.C.D.* 48 *not in D.* 49 ymdanaỽ. *D.* 50 *B.C.* 51 o *C.* 52 Lloi *D.* 53 eu *D.* 54 y *D.K.* 55 *C.* 56 *D.* 57 neu *E.* 58 *B.* ar *D.* 59 *D.B.* 60 *C.* 61/eu guarchae or prŷt buỽ g�²lŷd tra uoent ŷn dŷnu *B.* 62 *C.* 63 *D.B.C.K.* 64 *C.B.* 65 *B.C.D.E.K.* 66 kyfreith *K.* 67 *B.* 68/ai *K.* 69 *D C.K.* 70 *B.* ynt. *E.* 71 *D.B.C.J.K.* 72 ŷr *B.K.* 73 *B. not in C.J.K.* 74 *D.* 75 *E.* 76 *K.* 'y dadyl gyffelyb *D.*

VI. [1]E moch [2]ar deueyt [2]ar keuyr [2]ar guydeu [2]ar yeyr eyl deuys [3][or kadó] [4]onadunt adeleyr.′

VII. [5]E perchyll becheyn or pan [6]emcuelo [7]bysguelyn [8][gyntaf] [9]ay [10]truyn un kefreyt [11]ay uam [12][výdant] ar hyd.′ [13]

VIII. Enekefreyt ebu huc or moch [14]ac un′ or man escrybýl [[15]rý [16]deuedassam ný uchot] kenýbey namen trilluden [17]onadunt [18]sef acaus oed [19]henne [20][y] moch a aeý yr nep pyeufoent a hucch [21]adryc [22][ei] y perchennauc er hyd; [23]ny [24]deleyr [25][dóyn] huch o [26]duy [27]huch′ kanydaey [28]e mocch yr perchenauc [29][e moch] [30]o trykey [a]euelle. O dena esemuduyt or pemdeclydyn [31][or] mocch vn ac or [32]dec [33]lledýn arugeyn or′ deueýt [34]dauat; ac or′ keyuýr [35]ar [36]yeýr [37]ar [38]guydeu vn or dec [39][llydyn] arugeyn [40]euelle. Oderuyd na kafer kýfnýueruc a hynne ar [41]er hyd [42]or moch heruuyd rey [43][or ygneit] pedeyr keynyauc or pym lledyn [44][or] mocch: ereyll adeueyt panyu keynyauc opop vn [45]or mocch′ adeleyr ac opop [b]pym lledyn′ or [46]deueyt ar [47]keyuýr keynyauc [48]aheuyt or [49]guydeu [50]ar yeyr onykefyr kemeynt ac edeleher vn onadunt [51][ar er ýt] vuý opob [52]vn onadunt′ [53][a deleýr.]

IX. [54]Ac ny deleyr dale [55][yr] yeyr ar hýd namen epedheunos kentaf [56]ed heer [[57]yr yt kynn′ [58]no [57]y vot yn egin′ [59]a hynny yni el yn egin] ac ohynny ený [60]del graun [61][ynyr yt] ný delyr [[62]eu [63]daly] [64]ac or pan del graun edelyr guedy henne.′

X. Pop gokaur [65]or ed′ emokoryo dyn ac ef kaduet paup yogaur [66][a] byd ryd er escrybyl sef eu [67][ý] gogaur hýd guedy [68][y] [69]keueyryer yar etyr etefho [70]ar nau′ aperllan [71]abressyc [72]a llin guedý [73][ý] [74]medy neu eghart heb [75][y] uedy agueyr syc ato tey ac eu hacure [76]akennyn a pop peth [77][or] a uo perthenas y [78][vot eg] arth [79]ac ef.′ Guanet [80]enteu [[81]kae [82]eg kýlch] yart en kynkadarnet ac na allho escrybyl ytory a[82][c onýs guna] ked [83]torrer [84]hyd na′ dýucher ýdau [85]ef [86]eythyr [[87]awnel [88]yr] yeýr

[a] [89]y neill. [b′] [90]un

[1] *not in D.* [2] a *D.* [3] *K.* [4] o honunt *D.* ′a deleýr o nadunt. *B.K.* [5] *not in B.C.D.K.* [6] emchwelwýnt *C.* ymchoelont *D.B.K.* [7] bisweil *D.* [8] *K.* [9] ac eu *D.B.C.* [10] durýn *B.* tróyneu *D.* [11] ac eu *C.* ′ýnt ar ýt ac eu mam. *B.* [12] *C.* [13] – vydant. *D.* [14] neu *C.* ′– *B.D.K.* [15] *B.C.* a *D.K.* [16] *D.B.C.K.* [17] – vn *D.* [18] – un *B.* [19] *not in D.* [20] *K.* [21] *not in K.* [22] *D.B.C.E.* [23] – a drigei *K.* [24] deleýt *B.E.* ellýr *C.K.* ellit *D.* [25] *D.B.C.K.* [26]′deu lódyn *D.* [27] *not in B.C.K.* [28] *not in B.C.D.K.* [29] *B.* [30] or *D.* [31] *C.D.K.* [32]′*not in K.* [33] *not in D.* [34]′ar *K.* [35] ac or *C.* [36] góydeu *D.B.C.K.* [37] ac or *C.D.* [38] ieir *D.B.C.K.* [39] *D.* [40] *not in D.K.* [41] *not in B.* [42] o *B.C.D.K.* [43] *D.B.C.K.* [44] *C.K.* [45]′onadunt *B.D.* [46] geiuýr *B.C.* [47] deueýt *B.C.*

6. The swine, the sheep, the goats, the geese, and the hens; the second choice of them is due.

7. The pigs, from the time they turn up the cow-dung with their snouts, are subject to the same law as their mother, for trespass upon corn.

8. [a] In the law it was one from the swine, and one from the small animals, which we have mentioned above, though there might be only three of them; the cause was, the swine returned to the person who owned them, and one remained with the owner of the corn; but one is not to be taken of two swine, for the swine could not return to the owner of the swine, if [a] it remained so.' Then it was altered to one of every fifteen of the pigs; and one of every thirty sheep; and from the goats, the poultry, and the geese, one of every thirty, in like manner. If so many of the swine should not be found upon the corn, according to some [43]of the judges,' four pence for every five swine: others say, that a penny is due for each of the swine; and for every [b] five animals,' of the sheep and the goats, a penny; and also, of the geese, and the poultry, if the number, for which one is due, be not found upon the corn, an egg is due for each.

9. Poultry are not to be taken upon corn, except during the first fortnight after the corn is sown, before it springs; from that time until it shoot into ear, they are not to be taken; but from the time when the grain is formed, they are.

10. Every crop that a person shall harvest, he is to look after; and the cattle are free: by the crop is understood, corn after it is severed from the land whereon it grew; the produce of an orchard; cabbage; flax, after it is cut, or in a garden uncut; tedded hay; thatch for houses; and their fence; leeks; and every thing that pertains to a garden. Let him fence so strong about his garden, that beasts cannot break into it; and if he do not, and it should be broken into, he is not to be compensated; except for the

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[a/89] the other remained. [b/90] one

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[48] *not in B.* [49] guŷdeu enteu *B.* [50] ac or *B.C.* [51] *B.* [52/] rei o honunt. *D.* [53] *C.* [54] *not in B.C.D.K.* [55] *D.* [56] ir *K.* [57/] *D.B.C.K.* [58] *B.* [59] *K.* [60] el *K.* [61] *D.B.* endav *C.K.* [62] *D.B.C.* i *K.* [63] *D.B.C.K.* [64/] *not in B.C.D.K.* [65/] ac ir *K.* [66] *B.C.D.K.* [67] *E.* [68] *D.B.C.K.* [69] kymerher *B.* kychŏynher *D.C.K.* [70/] *not in B.* [71] *not in C.D.K.* [72] ar *K.* [73] *D.B.C.E.* [74] metter *D.B.C.K.* [75] *D.B.C.K.* [76] – a bressych *D.C.K.* [77] *B.D.* [78] *C.* [79/] *not in B.C.D.K.* [80] pavb *C.* [81] *D.B.C.K.* [82] *B.* [83] torret *K.* [84/] ny *D.B.E.K.* [85] *not in K.* [86] dyeithyr *D.* [87] *D.K.* [88] *D.* [89] *D.B.C.K.* [90] *K.*

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[a] A later MS., not collated, has; 'In the law of Howel.'

[1]a guydeu [2]sef achaus eu′ [3]kany ellyr [4]kau racdunt kanys ehedec a allant.

xi. [5]Er escuboryeu adeleant [6]eu bod en agoret or panhel er escub kentaf [7]endunt y [8]ellug guỳnt [9]en dunt′ hyd kalangayaf:′′ ac [10]o [11]llegryr en henỳ oamser [12]dyhuycher ydau.′

xii. O kalangayaf allant [13]kayer er escuboryeu val edeleher′ [14]sef [15]eu val e [16]deleyr′ [17]ykayu dody′ teyr bancor ar ellokyl a [18][a]phleit] ar edrus [19]a tri [20]ruym [21]ar nau′ [b]deu ar eguekyl ac [c]un [22]or tu′ rechỳ ac [23]o toryr [24][hynny] dyucher [25]ar hyd ar escubaur sef [26][ual] edỳhuchyr [[27]yr [28]yt [29]en escvbavr] [30]escub yach en lle [31]er claf.

xiii. Oderuyt ydyn kafael escrybyl ar [32][y] hyd abod amresson hyd nakafat [33]kater [34]en llu edeylyat.

xiv. Oderuyd llugry hyd ac na [35]ho dỳuedher er escrỳbyl [36]ar er hyd′ bỳd en llu [37]e [38]perchenauc [39]eu glanau kanyellyr estyolaet ar anỳveyl [40][yna] ked [41]as teueto paup [42]y guelet [43]ny remah.

xv. [44]Nỳdeleyr llu geylyd [d]amdanunt kany remhaha′ ked adeuer′′ os e [45]perchenauc ay [e]dyheura.

xvi. Oderuyt [46]kafael march tros kay [[47]o [48]hyt y vynógyl] en [49]essu hyd nyt yaun ydale namyn dyhuyn [50][y] llugyr [51]ony [52]dyheurỳr.′

xvii. O deruyd kafael [53]na march [54]nac anyueyl′ arall ay deutroet ulaen [55]ar [56]er hyd ny deleỳr y dale kanỳ bu en kubyl [57]ar er hyd′ ac [58]ny ellyr kubyl oaghubyl [59][ac] [60]ony leneyr dyhucher′ [61]y luger.

xviii. Oderuyt ydyn tydau [62]y kassec [63]enemyl hyd′ ar ebaul en legry er hyd ac nacafer ydale kemerer ekassec or lle [64][ỳ] bo

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[a] [65]peth [b] [66]vn [c] [66]deu
[d] [67]am ỳt [e] [68]guata.

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[1] ar *D.* [2]′*not in K.* [3] vrth na *C.* [4] cadu *B.K.* [5] Ar *E. not in K.* [6] *not in B.D.K.* [7]′′udunt hyt kalan gaeaf i ellóng góynt yndunt *K.* [8] ollóng *D.* [9]′udunt *D.* [10] or *D.* [11] llógyr *K.* [12]′ỳ dỳwỳn a wneỳr ỳdau aỳ talu. *B.* diuóyn [y *D.K.*] llógyr *D.C.K.* a dlyir. *K.* [13]′kaeet paób y yscubaór val y dylyho *D.* [14]′*not in K.* [15] *not in B.C.D.E.* [16] dele *C.* [17]′bot [yr *D.K.* pob *C.*] yscubaór *D.C.* yscuporieu *K.* yn gyngadarnet ac y bo *D.B.C.K.* [18] *D.B.C.K.* [19] *not in B.* [20] róyta *K.* [21]′ar ỳ pleỳt *B.* arnei *D.C.K.* [22]′*not in E.* [23] or *D.* [24] *D.B.C.K.* [25] yr *D.K.* [26] *D.B.C.K.* [27] *D.K.* [28] *D.C.K.* [29] *C.* [30] *not in B.*

trespass of poultry and geese; because it is not possible to fence so as to exclude them, since they can fly.

11. The barns are to be open from the time the first sheaf is brought into them, until the calends of winter, to admit the air: and, if the corn be damaged during that period, the owner is to be compensated.

12. From the calends of winter onward, the barns shall be closed in the manner required; they are to be closed by three eatherings on the sill, and [a] a wattle[f] upon the door-way with three bands thereon, [b] two on the back, and [c] one on the front; and, if that be broken, the corn and the barn are to be compensated; the corn in the barn, by giving a whole sheaf for every damaged sheaf.

13. If a person find an animal upon his corn, and it be disputed whether he found it there; let it be determined by the oath of the taker.

14. If corn be damaged, and the animals be not overtaken upon the corn, let the oath of the owner exonerate them; for there can be no testimony as to an animal; for, if all shall assert that they saw them, it will not avail.

15. A voluntary oath is not to be taken concerning [d] them, since it will not avail, though acknowledged, if the owner shall [e] exculpate them.

16. If a horse be found stretching his neck over a hedge eating the corn, it is not right to take him, but to obtain compensation for the damage; unless he be exculpated.

17. If either a horse or other animal be found with its two fore-feet upon the corn, it is not to be taken, since it was not wholly upon the corn: and part is not the whole: and, if it be not cleared, the damage is to be compensated.

18. If a person tether his mare by the side of corn, and her colt damage the corn, and cannot be caught; let the mare be taken

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[a/65] some [b 66] one [c 66] two
[d 67] corn, [e 68] deny

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31 ŷ *E.K. not in B.* 32 *D.C.* 33 bŷt *C.* 34 y *K.* 35 or *D.K.* 36/arnaȣ *D.* 37 eu *D. not in C.K.* 38 perchen *K.* 39 – er escrŷbŷl *C.K.* i *K.* 40 *D.* 41 *not in D.* 42 eu *B.* 43 i *K.* 44/*not in C.* // – *D.K.* 45 perchen *K.* 46 cael *E.* 47 *B.* 48 *D.B.C.K.* 49 llygru *D.B.C.K.* 50 *D.K.* 51/*not in D.* 52 glenheŷr. *B.C.K.* 53 ae *D. not in B.K.* 54 ae *D.* /na llȣdyn *K.* 55 yn *D.* 56 *not in K.* 57/*not in B.* 58 na *C.K.* 59 *B.C.* 60/o nys glanha y perchen [naȣc *D.B.*] diuȣyn *D.B.K.* 61 *not in B.C.* 62 *not in B.D.* 63/*not in C.K.* 64 *E.B.C.D.K.* 65 *A.E.* 66 *D.* 67 *B.* amdanadunt *E.* 68 *B.C.D.K.*

[1]endau adecher yr ty a [2]dalyer er ebaul ene ty a [3]deker ekassec [4]eny lle [5][ed oed] [6]ual kynt allena eguyllt adeyly edof ac nyt hemchuel [7][henne] en aghefreyth arnau.[8]

xix. Lloe [9]ac huyn [9]a meneu nyt reyt yr deylyat [10]eu [11]hellug′ [12][onẏt] tros yeuellys or pryt [13]buy kylyt [14]kany bẏt maru un lludyn [15]yr yguarchae′ or pryd [16]buy kylyt.′′[17]

xx. [18]E teyru ohanner haf hyd Aust ny deleyr [19]eu dale′ [20]nac ar hyd nac ar guellth kanys en er amser hunnu ebyt teruen [[21]yd [22]ar] eguarthec prouaduy. [23]Nyd yaun dale eteyru′ o Aust hyd huyl Ueyr kentaf kanys ena ebyt teruenyt ekenflydhet.′′

xxi. Nyd yaun dele taru [24][en] [25]un amser′ en hol bucc teruenyt.

xxii. Nyd yaun dale baeth vn amser en mocherya.

xxiii. [26]Nẏ deleẏr′ [27]e meheryn eu dala′ [28]nar [29]becheu ohuyl Vẏhaghel hyd kalangayaf.

xxiv. [30]Ny delyr [31][dale] [32]er estaluynyeyt′ ohanner Ebryll hyd hanner Mehefyn.′′

xxv. [33]Ny delyr′ [[34]daly [35]saeth] ebaul en hol yuam [36][ar gerdet] [37]ahunu aelguẏr saet ebaul.′

xxvi. Ny deleyr dale mocc ar hyd ony kefyr en [38][yr] escubaur neu [39]ar gueyrclaut ohuyl Yeuan hyd ekalan.

xxvii. Puebennac auenho [40][kadó] gueyrclaut kaduet ohuyl Padryc hyd kalangayaf sef eu gueyrclaud tyr dyuunyant namyn ygueyr aclaud [41][góneuthuredic] enykylc. Sef [42]eu paham′ ekeduyr hyd [43][y] kalangayaf urth deleu yllat duy [44]gueyt [45][ene uluẏden.]

xxviii. Puebennac akafo escrybyl ar er ryu [46]gueyrclaud honno kemeret ohoney′ ual or hyd. [47]O deruyd [48]ydau [49]eu′ [a]kafael [b]arney ac [c]nys [50]godyuaut arney ked adeuer′ [51][nẏ deleẏr] dyhuyn llugir am guellt.

[a/52]na ordiwedo yr ysgrybyl arnei kyt adefho eu ry uot

[b 53]escrẏbẏl en mẏnet o honeẏ [c 54]onys

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1 *not in B.C.D.K.* 2 daly *K.* 3 dotter *B.* 4 ỳu *E.* ir *K.* 5 *C.* 6 i bn *K.* 7 *B.C.K.* 8 – ef hynny. Y *D.* 9 ar *D.K.* 10/i heprỏng *K.* 11 gollỏng *D.* 12 *B.C.D.* onis mynn *K.* 13 y *D.K.* 14/′*not in B.* 15/*not in K.* 16 y *D.K.* 17 – yni ỏarchae. *K.* 18 Ar *E.* ′Nẏ deleẏr dale ỳ teẏru o hanner haf hẏt Aust *B.* 19 i *K.* 20 *not in D.* 21 *D.B.C.K.* 22 *D.* 23/Nac *B.* ′′*not in D.* 24 *C.* 25/*not in K.* 26/Na *K.* 27/daly [e *B.C.E.*]

from the place she is in, and brought to the house; and let the colt be detained in the house, and the mare taken back to her former place: and here the wild is caught by the tame: and that does not constitute an illegal act.

19. Calves, lambs, and kids need not be loosed by the taker, but at his will, between meal-times; for no animal will die, by being impounded from one meal-time to another.

20. The bulls are not to be taken from Midsummer until August, for trespassing upon corn or grass; for at that period the milch cattle become tufty. It is not right to take bulls, from August unto the first feast of the Virgin; for then the heifers become tufty.

21. It is not right to take a bull at any time, that is following a tufty cow.

22. It is not right to take a boar at any time, when following a brimming sow.

23. It is not right to take the rams, nor the he-goats, from the feast of St. Michael unto the calends of winter.

24. Stallions are not to be taken from the middle of April unto the middle of June.

25. A foal following its mother is not to be taken, and that is called a darting foal.

26. Swine are not to be taken for trespassing upon corn, from the feast of St. John unto the calends of January; unless they be found in a barn, or in a meadow.

27. Whoever shall will to preserve a meadow, let him keep it, from the feast of St. Patrick unto the calends of winter: a meadow is land appropriated for hay only, and enclosed by a fence. It is to be preserved unto the calends of winter, because it is mowed twice in the year.

28. Whoever shall find an animal trespassing upon such a meadow, let him take thereon as upon corn. If he chance [a] to find [b] them thereon,' and [c] cannot overtake them, though confessed,'' damage to grass is not to be compensated.

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[a]''[52] not to overtake the animals thereon, though he may confess to their being there,

[b]'[53] animals going therefrom, [c][54] unless he

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meherein *D.B.C.E.* – maharen *K.* [28] na *D.K.* ar *E.* [29] bóch *K.* [30]''*not in D.* [31] *B.C.K.* [32]'ystalóyn *K.* [33]'Na *K.* [34] *D.B.C.K.* [35] *B.K.* [36] *D.* [37]'*not in B.K.* [38] *D.B.* [39] yn *K.* [40] *D.C.* [41] *D.* [42] *not in B.E.* 'pa *C.* achaus *C.D.K.* [43] *K.* [44] *not in B.K.* [45] *B.K.* [46]'tir hónnó kymerer o honaó *K.* [47]''*not in K.* [48] *not in B.* 'ý dýn *C.* [49] ynteu *D.* [50] godýwedho *C.* [51] *B.C.D.* [52] *D.* [53] *C.* [54] *B.* nas *C.*

xxix. Puybennac auenel kay egkylc [1]y eyd dalyet ar eguellt auo endau ual ar er yd[′′] kany [2]deleyr guellpaur [3]ena.

xxx. Ny dele nep [4][eỳthỳr argluỳd] [5]guell kadu amken [6]a deuguell[′] kay [7][cadu] agueyrclaud ac [8]os mỳn [a]ykadu [9][kymeret] croes [10]ycan [11]er argluyt [12]akaduet [13][a] honno ef.[′]

xxxi. [14]Val hyn edeleyr dale escrybyl [15]ar hyd:[′] [16]obydant guyll [17][adỳlyir eu daly y eu gŏarchae] [18]em buarth allan [19]ac escrybyl[′] [20]dof [21][a dylyant] [22]eu guarchae[′] emeun ac allan [23][ual ỳ mỳnher.] Ac [24]o byt [25]escrybyl [26][y deudyn] na kamesker; [27]ac obyt amreu [28][ysgrubyl] nac kamesker[′] [28][hevỳt huỳnt] ac [29]o dodyr [30]ykyd ruymher pop [31]rey onadunt. [32]E mocc nyd yaunt euruymau [b]namyn eu [33]dale. Er yeyr ar guydeu yaun eu yuruymau [34]en eu[′] dale.

xxxii. O deruyd ydyn herchy guystyl [35]am [36][e] hyd[′] ar oet [37]guestel [38][a dỳguỳdho] ny dele [39][nep] y [40]roy namen ar [41][oet] huystyl hyd [42]aguystyl hyd[′] ny dỳguyt hyd kalan gayaf.

xxxiii. Puebenac adeleho hyd [43][aỳ] [44]ar uacc ay[′] [45]am lugyr [46]hyd hescrybyl ekanayaf [47]ay [[48]o [49]ỳ] prynu[′] ac nas gouenho hyd kalan gayaf [50]nys dele [51][o henne allan] sef achaus nas dele urth [52][y] uenet entemor [53]nad yaun youyn ka [54][nỳs] nỳt yaun gouyn [55][yt] ebluydyn en y [56]kylyt.

xxxiv. Puybennac a [57]dalyho escrybyl ac [58]eny dale ef gueynuthur kaflauan [59][or ysgrybyl] [60]pa [61][rỳw] kaflauan bennac [62]auguenelhont edeylyat [63]byeu [64]y talu [65]kanys dele er escrybyl deuot [66][atref] heb haul heb arhaul [67][arnadvnt] namyn talu [68]yr deylyat[′] [c]er eydau.[′]

xxxv. [69]Pa dyn[′] benac adalyho escrybyl ket as [70]ellegho y pory ny kyll yureynt yr gueneuthur guell [71]nor yaunt.[′]

[a 72]kadu guellt arall [b 73]yn [c 74]y eissiwet.

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[1]ỳt *E.* [2]ellir *D.C.* [3]yno. *D.* [4]*B.C.* [5]′namỳn deu wellt eu cadu ỳdau nỳt amgen *B.* [6]ar *C.* nor *D.K.* [7]*B.* [8]o *B.K.* [9]*D.B.C.E.K.* [10]*not in K.* [11]*not in D.K.* [12]′a honno ae keỳdu. *B.* [13]*D.* [14]′*not in D.* [15]′*not in B.C.K.* [16]reỳ *B.* ysgrybyl *D. not in C.K.* [17]*D.* [18]y *D.C.* mỳn *D.C.K.* [19]′a reỳ *B.* [20]′*not in K.* [21]*D.* [22]′*not in C.* [23]*B.* ew gwarchae. *C.K.* [24]or *D.* [25]amryỳ *K.* [26]*D.B.C.* edheỳn *A.E.* [27]′*not in B.D.K.* [28]*C.* [29]or *D.* [30]*not in K.* [31]vn *D.* [32]*not in D.* [33]gŏarchae. *D.B.C.K.* [34]′ai *K.* [35]ar *K.* ′*not in B.* [36]*C.K.*

29. Whoever makes a fence about his corn, let him take animals found upon the grass that may be therein, as well as upon the corn; because nothing is to depasture there.

30. No one, [4]except a lord,' is to have more than two reserves of grass, a field, and a meadow; and, if he will to keep [a] it, let him obtain a cross from the lord, and under the sanction of that let him keep it.

31. Thus animals trespassing upon corn are to be impounded: if they be wild, they are to be taken and placed out in a yard; if they be tame animals, they may be impounded, in or out, at pleasure. If there be animals belonging to two different persons, they are not to be mixed together; and if they be animals of different species, they are not to be mixed; but, if they be placed together, every one of them is to be tied. It is not right to tie swine, [b] only to take' them. It is right to tie poultry and geese, in taking them.

32. If a person require a pledge for his corn, with the time of a pledge [38]which shall lapse;' no one is to give it, except for the time of a corn-pledge; and a corn-pledge does not lapse until the calends of winter.

33. Whoever is entitled to corn, either by surety; or for damage done by cattle in the harvest; or by purchase; and shall not demand it before the calends of winter; he is not afterwards entitled to it; because he has suffered the proper period for urging his claim to elapse: for it is not right to claim corn from one year to another.

34. Whoever in taking cattle shall injure them, whatever the nature of the injury, the taker is to pay for it; for the animals are to return home without claim, without surclaim, except payment to the taker of [c] the property.'

35. Whatsoever person shall impound an animal, and suffer it to graze; he is not to lose his claim, for doing more than right.

[a 72]other grass, [b' 73]in taking [c' 74]his loss.

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[37] dygŏyd *D.C.K.* [38] *B.* [39] *C.* [40] rodi *D.B.C.K.* [41] *D.* [42'] ac *D.* [43] *B.* [44'] *not in K.* [45] o *E.* [46] *not in B.C.D.E.K.* [47'] *not in K.* [48] *D.B.C.E.* [49] *B.* [50] nỳ *B.* [51] *B.* [52] *D.B.C.K.* [53] nŷt *B.C.* [54] *C.* [55] *D.B.C.K.* [56] llall. *K.* [57] dalỳ *C.* [58] oc *D.B.C.* i ar y *K.* [59] *D.C.* [60] pỳ *D.* [61] *C.* [62] a wneloent *B.* vo *D.C.K.* [63] a dele *B.* [64] *not in K.* [65] kan *D.* kani *K.* [66] *K.* [67] *C.* arnunt *B.* [68'] *not in K.* [69'] Pŏy *D.* [70] gollygho *D.* [71'] noc a dele. *B.C.K.* [72] *B.* [73] *C.* [74] *D.B.C.K.*

xxxvi. Puybennac [1]adalyo escrybyl ac eu dydor hyd adref ny deleyr dym udunt [2]kanyd [3]yaun [4][deu daly] am [5][yr] unlluguyr.

xxxvii. Puebennac adalyho escrybyl a gurthot guystyl kefreythaul yr mennu aryant [6]o byt maru er escrybyl ef [7]ay tal.′

xxxviii. Puybennac adalyho escrybyl llauer [8]ac atael un [9][onadvnt] ar [a]neylldu tros [10]eu gueyttret [11]oll ac [12]ellug elleyll [13]ykerdhed ny dele [14][ef] namyn adel [15]ar er′ un lludyn hunnu.

xxxix. Puybennac akafo man [16]lludyn [17]ar [18][y] hyd′ ay [19]dauad ay [20]gauar [21][aỏ huch] [b] deguysset edeylyat ay [22][kymryt] kefryf [23]onadunt enydel elludyn ehun′ ae [24]ynteu keynyauc [25]ohoney [26]hyteu′ guedy [26]e dalyer pemgueyt [27]akeynyauc or hucc [28][pan dalhỏer] neu aros kefryf eny del [29]hucc en kubyl.′′

xl. Puebennac adel y [30]ellug escrybyl tros [31]ereyll yaun eu yr deylyat gouyn ydau [32]ef aseyf [33][ef] em [34]popet trosdunt [35][ỏy] ac ony seyf nydele [36][ef] [37]eu [38]kellug ydau [39][ef] aked buynt maru [c] eny guarchae′ [[40]ef [41]ỏ uelly] nytelyr [42][yr vn.] Os enteu aseyf [42][drostunt ỏy] empopeth [43]kamerher guystyl ykantau amac ar [44]ydylesruyt ac o deruyd deuod [45]perchennauc [46]arall [47]aỏ′ anylessu eguystel ef adele [48]or eydau ef [49]deuod [50]enyle′ ykastal′′ kyn menet ellall ykanthau.

xli. Eguystyl aguystylho [51][y] greyc nydele y gur yanylessu [[52]nar [53]wreic [54]ỏ] guystyl [55]ahustlo [56][y gỏr] [57]euelle.

[a 58]uedỏl y dylyu

[b′′ 59]keinhaỏc a dyly ef or dauat neu or afyr gỏedy asdalyo bumweith; acheinhaỏc or hỏch hob treigyl or ydalyo. O deruyd idaỏ ynteu tebygu dylyu y dauat neu yr afyr gỏedy asdalyo degweith arhugeint, neu yr hỏch gỏedy asdalyo pymthegweith, nys dyly; kanys dewis adyly perchennaỏc yr ysgrybyl, ac nat oes idaỏ ynteu eil dewis, kanys nyt oes yno namyn vn llỏdyn; ac na ellir dewis ar un.

[c′ 60]er ỏscrỏbỏl ganthau [61]yr nas caffai

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[1] *A leaf is here lost in E.* [2] kanỏs nỏ *C.* kanny *D.B.K.* [3] dylyir *D.B.C.K.* [4] *D.B.C.K.* deude *A.* [5] *D.C.K.* [6] or *D.* [7]′a dyly talu. *K.* [8] at *C.* [9] *C.* [10] i *K.* [11] en gubỏl *B.* [12] gollỏg *D.* [13] ymeith *D.* [14] *D.* [15]′or *D.* ar *K.* [16] ỏscrỏbỏl *B.C.D.K.* [17]′*not in B.C.* [18] *D.K.* [19] gauỏr *B.* [20] dauat *B.* [21] *B.C.D.* [22] *K.* [23] *not in B.* ′or a del ido or dauat neu or afyr *K.* [24] *not in K.* [25]′or dauat neu or auỏr *B.* [26] *not in K.* [27]′′ *not in K.* [28] *B.* [29] c lluden *B.* [30] ollỏg *D.* [31] arall

36. Whoever shall take animals, and they break out and get home, nothing is due for them; for it is not right that there should be two takings for one trespass.

37. Whoever shall impound an animal, and refuse a lawful pledge, requiring money; if the animal die, he is to pay for it.

38. Whoever shall take many animals, and detain one of them [a] apart, for the act of the whole, and suffer the others to go away; he is only to receive what shall fall on that one animal.

39. Whoever shall find a small animal upon his corn, whether a sheep, a goat, [21]or a swine;' [b] it is at the option of the taker, either to keep account of them, until one animal be due; or else a penny for a sheep, or a goat, after it shall have been taken five times; and a penny for the swine when taken, or reckon until a swine be wholly due.'

40. Whoever comes to liberate animals for others, it is right for the taker to ask him, whether he will be responsible for them; and, if he will not be responsible, he is not to deliver them to him: and, should [c] they so die in his pound,' not one is to be paid for. If the other engage to be responsible for them in all things, let a pledge be taken from him, with a surety for its dilysrwydd: and, if another owner should come to claim that pledge, he must produce, of his own property, one equally good, before the other is to go from him.

41. The pledge that is given by a wife, the husband is not to nullify; and the pledge given by a husband is not to be nullified by the wife.

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[a] [58]thinking it to be due,

[b'] [59]he is to have a penny for the sheep, or goat, after he shall have taken it five times; and a penny for the swine, each time he shall take it. If he should suppose that he is to have the sheep, or the goat, after he shall have taken it thirty times, or the swine after he has taken it fifteen times, he is not; for the owner of the animals is to choose, and there is no second choice for him, for there is only one animal; and there can be no choice of one.

[c'] [60]the animals die with him, [61]they die, though he might not have them,

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D. [32] *not in D.K.* [33] *D.C.K.* [34] pob pǒngk *D.* [35] *K.* [36] *B.* [37] ŷ *B.* [38] gollǒng *D.* [39] *B.* [40] *D.B.C.K.* [41] *B.C.* [42] *D.* [43] – trostvnt *C.* [44] dilysrǒyd y gǒystyl *D.* [45] perchen *K.* [46'] ŷ *B.* [47] ac *C.D.K.* [48''] dyuot oi eido ef a gǒystyl yni le *K.* [49'] en lle *C.* [50''] kystal ar gǒystyl yny le *D.* [51] *D.B.C.* [52] *D.B.C.* ar *A.* na *K.* [53] *D.B.C.K.* [54] *D.C.* anilyssu *K.* [55] a rodo *K.* *not in B.C.* [56] *D.B.C.K.* ygureyc *A.* [57] *not in D.K.* [58] *D.B.C.K.* [59] *D.* [60] *B.* [61] *D.C.K.*

xlii. Puebennac [1]a uo llugyr [2]maur ar yhyd akafael escrybyl arnau amennu ohonau [3][ef] [4]ygan er escrybyl henne [5]dyuyn [6]kubyl′ [7]nys dele′′ namyn talu ydau [8]urth lu [9]e perchenauc′ er escrybyl [10][aẏ llẏgrws] na maur [11]na bechan [12]vo [13][hynny:] a [14]hunnu adele [15]uod en unryu edeutyr [16][ac en un oet eu har a hunnu a elwẏr] en dyuyn llugyr [17][e] sef edeleyr youyn′ [18][kynn] kalangayaf.[19]

xliii. Puybennac asemuto [20][y] hyd yar eseuel hyd ar eguendun agueneutur ydas ar eguendun ked lleger [21]ena ef ny dyuckyr. [22][Ac] un kefreyt eu [23][e] llyn auo [24]eythyr garth [25][eu] [26]ar [a] hyd [27][hǒnnǒ.]

xliv. Nydoes undyn heruyt breynt [28]adeleho [29]na dyuko [30][y] llugyr.

xlv. Ny dele nep godro escrybyl blyth ac uent endale [31]yr yuod en [32]perchennauc [33][ar] [34]yr escrybyl′ nac un muynyant [35]arnadunt′′ heb kanyat edelyat.[36]

xlvi. Ny dele [37][y] deylyat keysyau [38]perchennauc er escrybyl [39][a dalyo] ac ny dele enteu [40]eu kelu [41][ǒy] ac os kel talet [42]o [43]byt maru [[44]neu o chollant oẏ wall ef.

Ac ẏ uellẏ e teruẏnẏr am lugẏr ẏt.′

[45]Explicit libellus probationis legum curialium Wallie. Amen.]

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[a] [46]y tir.

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[1] *not in D.* [2] *not in K.* [3] *C.* [4] – diuǒyn kǒbyl *D.* [5]′ *not in D.* [6]′′llǒgyr hǒnnǒ *K.* [7]′′′ *not in B.* [8]′o *D.* [9] *not in B.C.* ′perchen *K.* [10] *B.C.* eu llǒgyr ǒrth y lǒ *D.* a lygrod *K.* [11] – vo *C.* [12] *not in C.* [13] *D.* [14] henne *B.* [15]′ *not in K.* [16] *B.* [17] *C.* [18] *D.B.C.K.* [19] – iouyn. *K.* [20] *D.* [21] yno *D.K.* [22] *C.* [23] *B.C.K.* [24] odieithyr *D.* dieithir *K.*

42. Whoever shall have had his corn greatly damaged by trespass, and find animals upon it, and demand from the owner of those animals compensation for all the damage; he is not entitled to more than the owner of the cattle, on his oath, may pay him as their damage; whether that be much or little: and that is to be of the same kind of land, [16]in the same course of tillage: and that is called[f] compensation for damage: and it is to be claimed before the calends of winter.

43. Whoever shall remove his corn from the stubble to the ley, and make his rick upon the ley; if it be damaged there, he is not to receive compensation. And flax, not in a garden, is subject to the same law as [a]such corn.[f]

44. There is no person, whatever may be his privilege, that is exempt from compensating damage.

45. No person is to milk, or to make any use of cattle that are impounded, though he may be the owner of them; without the permission of the captor.

46. The taker is not to seek the owner of the cattle he may take; neither is he to conceal them; and if he should conceal them, and they die, [44]or be lost, through his negligence; let him pay for them.

And so terminates concerning corn damage.[f]

The proof book of the laws of Wales ends. Amen.

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[a][f][46] the land.

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[25] *D.B.C.K.* [26] ag *C.* [27] *D.* [28] a dalio *K. not in C.D.* [29] ny *D.C.* [30] *D.* [31][f] *not in B.* [32] perchen *K.* [33] *C.* [34][f] arnadunt *D.* [35] o honunt *D.* [36] – ket buỳnt eỳdau. *B.* [37] *D.B.C.K.* [38] perchen *K.* [39] *D.C.* [40] i *K.* [41] *D.B.C.K.* [42] or *D.* [43] bydant *D.B.C.K.* [44][f] *B.* [45] *C.* [46] *K.*

CYVREITHIAU HYWEL DDA,

AR DDULL DYVED;

THE LAWS OF HOWEL DDA,

ACCORDING TO THE DIMETIAN CODE.

CYVREITHIAU HYȢEL DDA,

AR DDULL [a]DYVED.

[RHAGLITH.]

HYWEL da orat Duȣ [1]mab Kadell′ [2]brenhin Kymry oll awelas [3]y Gymry [4]yghamaruer ogyureitheu adeuodeu [5]ac [6]wrth hynny′ [7]a [8]devynnaȣd attaȣ [9]o bop kymhȣt [a]oe teyrnnas′ whegȣyr′′ [10]aaruerynt o aȣdurdaȣt ac [11]ygneittaeth a holl eglȣyssȣyr yteyrnnas aaruerynt o teilygdaȣt bagleu megys archescob Mynyw ac esgyb ac abadeu aphrioreu hyt ylle aelwir y Ty Gȣynn [12]ar Taf′ yn Dyuet. Y ty hȣnnȣ aberis [13]ef y [14]adeilat o wyeil [15]gȣynnyon yn llety ydaȣ [16]ȣrth [17]hely′ pan deley y Deuet [18]ac ȣrth hynny y [19]gelȣit [20]ef y Ty Gȣyn.

Ar brenhin ar gynnulleittua honno atrigassant [21]yno trȣy′ yr holl Araȣys ywediay Duȣ trȣy dyrwest [22][a gȣedi] perffeith ac y erchi rat [23]a darpar [24]yr brenhin [25]y wellau kyureitheu adeuodeu [26][b Kymry.] [27]Ac or′ [28]gynnulleittua [29]honno pan tervynnavd y Garaȣys y deȣissaud y brenhin [30]y deudec lleyc doethaf oe wyr ar vn yscolheic doethaf [31]yr hȣnn′ aelȣit yr athro Vlegyȣryt [32]y [33]luneithaȣ ac y synnhȣyraȣ idaȣ [34][ef] [35]ac [36]oe teyrnnas′ kyureitheu [37][c ac arueroed′ [38]yn perffeith [39][o nadunt] ac yn nessaf [40][ac] y [41]gellit [42]at [43][yr] wironed [44]a iaȣnder.

Ac [45]y [46]dechreuis′ [47]eu hysgriuenu ynteir rann [48][ac] yn gynntaf [49]kyureith y llys pennydyaȣl; yr eil [49] kyureith y wlat;

[a′ 50]yg Kymry

[b 51]hynny.

[c′ 52]Kȳmrȳ ac i arver

[1′]*not in P.* [2] tywyssauc *O.* [3] *not in S.* [4] ynkamarueru *I.P.* [5′]*not in I.N.O.Q.S.* [6] o *M.* achaȣs *J.* ′*not in P.R.* [7] ỳ *M.R.* [8] dyuynnȣys *I.S.* [9′′]hȣegȣyr o bob kymhȣt Yghymry *I.S.* [10] oe deyrnas *S.* [11] ygnataeth *I.N.O.P.Q.S.* [12′]*not in I.S.* [13] y brenhin *P.* [14] adail *S.* [15] gwỳngoll *R.* [16′]*not in I.S.* [17] hela *O.* [18] – y hela *I.S.* [19] gelȣir *P.* [20] *not in O.* [21′]*not in J.* [22] *O.* [23] ar *I.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S.* [24] y *I.M.N.O.Q.R.S.* [25] *not in P.* [26] *I.J.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S.* [27′]Or e *S.* [28] nifer *I.S.* [29] hȣnnȣ *I.* [30] idaȣ *M.* [31′]*not in I.N.O.P.Q.R.S.* [32] o *S.* [33] lunyaethu *I.N.O.Q.* [34] *J.* [35′]*not in S.* [36] y *I.* [37] *not in S.* [38] – a

THE LAWS OF HOWEL DDA,

ACCORDING TO THE [a] DIMETIAN CODE.

[PREFACE.]

HOWEL the good, son of Cadell, by the grace of God, king of all Cymru, observed the Cymry perverting the laws and customs; and therefore he summoned to him, from every cymwd [a] of his kingdom,[/] six men, who were practised in authority and jurisprudence; and all the clergy of the kingdom possessed of the dignity of the crosier, as the archbishop of Menevia, and bishops, and abbots, and priors, to the place called the White House upon the Tav, in Dyved. That house he ordered to be constructed of white rods, as a lodge for him in hunting, when he came to Dyved; and on that account it was called the White House.

And the king, with that assembly, remained there during the whole of Lent, to pray to God, through perfect abstinence, and to implore grace and discernment for the king to amend the laws and [b] customs of Cymru.[/] And, at the termination of Lent, the king selected, out of that assembly, twelve of the wisest laics, and the most learned scholar who was called the master Blegywryd, to form and systemize the laws [c] and usages,[/] for him and his kingdom perfectly, and the nearest possible to truth and to justice.

And he began to write them in three parts: the first, the daily law of the palace; the second, the law of the country; the third,

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[a/ 50] in Cymru,
[b/ 51] those customs.
[c/ 52] of Cymru and its custom,

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defodeu *S.* [39] *P.* [40] *J.P.* [41] gelwit *N.Q.* gellŷnt *P.Q.* [42] ŷ *R. not in I.O.P.S.* [43] *I.O.P.S.* y *J.N.Q.* [44] ac at *P.* [45/] yd erchis *I.M.N.O.R.S.* [46] dechreuaȣd *J.* [47] y *I.P.S.* [48] *I.S.* [49] kyfreitheu *R.* [50] *N.O.P.Q.* [51] *L.* [52] *P.*

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[a] Dyved, or West Wales, in strict acceptation, was the name of the district bounded by the Tywi on the S.E. and by the Teivi on the N.W.; but in a wider sense the country over which the ecclesiastical supremacy of the see of Menevia extended.

[1]y tryded aruer o bop vn [2]onadunt [[3]ỏynteu [4]ỳn berffaith.] Guedy hynny [5]yd erchis′ [6][y brenhin] gỏnneuthur [7]tri llifuyr′ kyureith: vn vrth y lys peunydyaul [8][yn] pressuyl [9][uodic] ygyt ac ef [10][e hun;] aral ylys Dineuur; [11]y trydyd ylys Aberffraỏ megys ycaffey teir rann Kymry [12]nyt amgen′ Gỏyned [13]Pỏys [14][a] Deheubarth′ audurdaỏt [15]kyureith yn eu plith [16]vrth eu′ reit yn [17]wastat ac yn paraỏt′ [18][pop amser.]

Ac o gyghor y doethonn hynny rei or henn gyureitheu [19][hynny] a [20]gynnhalaỏd [21][ef] ereill a′ [22]ỏellaaỏd ereill [23]a [24]dileaỏd [25]o gỏbyl′ [26]a gossot′ kyureitheu neỏyd ynn [27]eu lle. Ac yna ykyhoedes [28][ef] y [29]gyureith [30]yr bopyl yn gỏbyl′ ac y [31]catarnnhaỏd y aỏdurdaỏt vdunt arygyureith [32]honno ac y [33]dotet emelltith Duỏ [34]ar [35]eidaỏ [a]ỏynteu [36]ac vn′ Gymry oll aryneb nys cattỏei rac llaỏ megys ygossottet [37][yna] onny ellit [38]y gỏellaỏ o gyuundeb gỏlat ac arglỏyd.

[[39]Llyma lyfyr [40]ogyfreith aỏnaeth Hỏel da yny Ty Gỏynn ar Daf [b]yn Yfed, yr hỏnn y′ doyth yno o ỏys Hỏel [41]y chỏegỏyr doethaf [42]o bop kymỏt Ynghymry o lygion a seith vgeint baclaỏc o [43]archesgyp ac [44]esgyp [45]ac athrawon da′ ac abadeu [40]aphriorieit, o doython Kymry oll. [46]Ef a wnaethbỏyt′ y deudec doythaf [45]o hyny′ arneilltu y ỏneuthur y gyfreith, ar vn ysgolheic huotlaf o Gymry oll y ysgrifenu y gyfreith, ac y edrych rac gỏneythr dim ynerbyn kyfreith eglỏys na chyfreith yr amherodyr.

[41]A llyma henỏau y gỏyr llygion hynny [45]oll nid amgen:′
Morgeneu ynat;
Kyfnerth y vab;
[47]Gweir vab [48]Rvvawn;
Gronỏy vab Moridic;
[49]Keỏyd ynat;
Iddic ynat;
[50]Gỏiberi hen o [51]Iscenein;

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[a] [52]ynteu

[b′53]kyd boed hevyd pethav ereill ynddaw o kyfreithiav da a wnayth doythion kyn no hyny ac wedi hyny a hyn wnaythbwyd ynghyfraith Howel kyfraith Howel a ddyleir i chredv a chyd

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[1] *not in S.* [2] o honunt *I.J.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S.* [3] *J.* [4] *P.* [5] ir *P.* ′y dechreuỏys *S.* [6] *J.* [7]′llyfyreu *M.* [8] *I.P.* [9] *J.* [10] *P.* [11] *not in S.* [12]′*not in I.J.N.O.P.Q.R.S.* [13]′Deheubarth Powỳs *J.* [14] *I.* [15] *not in P.* [16]′herỏỳd kỳfraith pan vai *P.* [17]′*not in I.S.* [18] *I.S.* [19] *O.* [20] gỳnhaliwỳt *P.R.S.* ′*not in O.* [21] *J.* [22] wellaỏyt *M.P.R.S.* [23]′o gỏbyl a dileaỏd *I.* [24] dileỏyt *P.R.* [25] yn *N.Q.* ′*not in S.* [26] gan *M.* ′ac a ossodet *R.* [27] y *S.* [28] *J.* [29] kyfreitheu *R.* [30]′yn gỏbyl yr pobyl

the perfect administration of each of them. In the next place, the king ordered three law books to be prepared: one for the use of the daily court, to remain continually with himself; another for the court of Dinevwr; the third for the court of Aberfraw: so that the three divisions of Cymru, namely, Gwynedd, Powys, and South Wales, might have continually amongst them the authority of the law, ready for their reference at all times.

And by the advice of those wise men, the king retained some of the old laws; others he amended; others he abolished entirely, and established new laws in their place. And then he fully promulgated the law among the people; and he supported it with his authority; and the malediction of God, as well as [a] theirs, and that of all Cymru, was pronounced upon such as should not thenceforth observe it, in the manner then set forth; unless altered by the concurrence of the country and the lord.

[39] Here is the book of the law made by Howel the good at the White House upon Tav, [b] in Dyved, to which there[/] came, by the summons of Howel, six of the wisest laics from every cymwd in Cymru, and seven score croziers, archbishops, and bishops, [45] and good teachers,[/] and abbots, [40] and priors,[/] being the wise men of all Cymru. Twelve of the wisest of that number were set apart to form the law, with one clerk, the most learned in all Cymru, to write the law, and to guard against doing any thing in opposition to the law of the church, or the law of the emperor.

Here are the names of all those laymen, that is to say:

Morgeneu, the judge;

Cyvnerth, his son;

[47] Gwair, son of [48] Ruvon;

Goronwy, son of Moreiddig;

[49] Cewydd, the judge;

Iddig, the judge;

[50] Gwiberi the aged, of [51] Iscenain;

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[a] [52] his,

[b/] [53] although there are likewise in it many other good laws made by wise men previously and afterwards; and what is inserted in the law of Howel is to be credited; and together

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O. [31] canhadaȣd *I.* [32] *not in S.* [33] dodes ef *S.* [34] ae *S.P.* [35] eidunt *J.* velltith *P.* [36/] ar hon *I.O.* a melltith *P.* aryr hȣnn *S.* [37] *I.P S.* [38] eu *P.* [39//] *S.Z.* [40] *not in Z.* [41] *not in S.* [42] – o Gymrv *Z.* [43] esgyb *Z.* [44] archesgyb *Z.* [45/] *not in S.* [46/] Y tynwyd *Z.* [47] *Z.* Gȣeiri *S.* [48] *Z.* Kyfiaȣn; *S.* [49] Kedwyd *Z.* [50] Gwrbri *Z.* [51] Is kennyn *Z.* [52] *I.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S.* [53] *Z.*

Górnerth llóyd y vab;
[1]Meddóon ail [2]Kerisc;
[3]Góga6n Dyuet;
Bledrós vab Bleidyd;′

Góynn vaer [3]y gór oed′ berchena6c ar Lanta6in bioed y ty y gónaethbóyd y gyfreith ynda6 [4]a Blege6ryd′ archdiaga6n Llanndaf [5]a oed yr ysgolheic a doctor ynghyfreith yr amhera6dyr ac ynghyfreith [5]yr eglóys [3]oed ef.′

[6]Ac góedy darfod góneuthur y gyfraith oll [3]ae hysgrifeny′ yn góbyl ef a aeth Hoel [5]da a theuyrnedd o Gymry [6]y gidac ef a Lambert esgob Mynyó a Mordaf esgob Bangor, a Chebur esgob Seint Asaph, a Blege6ryd archdiagon Llanndaf [5]hyd att Anestacius [6]bab hyd yn Ryfein y darllein y gyfreith ac y edrych a oed dim yn erbyn kyfreith Dyó o honei [6]hi ac am nadoed dim yn górthneby idi, hi a deilyngóyd ac a el6id [5]yn gyfreith Hóel dda [6]hi [3]o hynny allann.′

[7]Oedran yr Arglóyd Jessu Grist [8]yr amser hónnó′ na6 kant mlyned a phedeir ardec. [5]A llyma y góersseu a 6naeth Blege6ryt [6]yna yn dystoliaeth [3]ar hynny.′

Explicit editus legibus liber bene finitus
Quem regi scripcit [9]Blangoridus et quoque [10]fuit
Hweli [11]turbe doctor tunc legis in vrbe
Cornando [6]cano tunc iudice cotidiano
Rex dabit ad partem dexteram nam sumerat artem.′′

[12]Sef oed oed Krist pan aeth Howel da vrenhin y Ryuein y gadarnhau y gyfreitheu dróy . . . a6l vediant XIIII. a IX. ¢ mylyned.′

[a]Oed Krist XL. a IX. ¢ mylyned pan vy varó Howel da penn a moliant yr holl Vrytaniaid.]

[a 13]Oed yr Arglwydd Jesv oedd pan vv varw Howel dda vab Kadell vab Rrodri vab Kamwri IX¢XLVIII.

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[1]Meddwan *Z.* [2]Kerist *Z.* [3]′*not in Z.* [4]′′Bledrws vab Bleiddvd Brewgawryd *Z.* [5]*not in Z.* [6]*not in S.* [7]Oed *Z.* [8]′oedd yna *Z.* [9]Langordus *Z.* [10]fiunt *Z.* [11]turbi *Z.* [12]′*S.* [13] *Z.*

Gwrnerth the grey, his son;
[1]Meddwon, son of [2]Cerisg;
[3]Gwgon of Dyved;
Bledrws, son of Bleiddyd;'

Gwyn, the maer, the man who was the owner of Glantavwyn, to whom the house belonged in which the law was made; and Blegewryd, archdeacon of Llandav, was the clerk, and he was a doctor in the law of the emperor and in the law of the church.

After the law had been all made, and completely written, Howel the good, accompanied by princes of Cymru, and [a]Lambert, bishop of Menevia, and Mordav, bishop of Bangor, and Cebur, bishop of Saint Asaph, and Blegewryd, archdeacon of Llandav, went to Rome, to pope Anastatius, to read the law, and to see if there were any thing contrary to the law of God in it; and as there was nothing militating against it, it was confirmed, and was called the law of Howel the good from that time forward.

The year of the Lord Jesus Christ at that time, nine hundred and fourteen. And here are the verses composed by Blegewryd thereupon, in testimony of that event.

Explicit editus legibus liber bene finitus
Quem regi scripcit Blangoridus et quoque fuit
Hweli turbe doctor tunc legis in vrbe
Cornando cano tunc iudice cotidiano
Rex dabit ad partem dexteram nam sumerat artem.

[12]'The year of Christ, when king Howel the good went to Rome to confirm his laws by papal authority, was nine hundred and fourteen.'

[a]'The year of Christ was nine hundred and [b]forty when Howel the good died, the chief and glory of all the Britons.'

[a'13]The year of the Lord Jesus when Howel the good, son of Cadell, son of Rodri, son of [c]Camwri, died, 948.

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[a] These names are variously written in the 'Chronicle of the Princes;' page 847.

[b] The discrepancy in the dates concerning the death of Howel is occasioned by the account in *S.* being taken from a chronicle in which the events of a decade were not particularized. See 'The Chronicle of the Princes of Wales,' page 847.

[c] This word, which means 'oppression,' is an epithet here applied to Mervyn the father of Rodri.

BOOK THE FIRST.

[CYVREITHAU Y LLYS.

I. AM SŎYDDOGON Y LLYS.]

I. Kynntaf y [1]dechreuis y brenhin [2]kyureith yllys peunydyaul ac or dechreu y gossodes petuar [3]sŏydaŏc arhugeint [4]ynny lys [5]peunydyaŏl′ nyt amgen:

I. [6]Pennteulu.
II. Offeirat teulu.
III. Dystein.
IV. Egnat llys.
V. Hebogyd.
VI. [7]Pennguastraut.
VII. Pennkynyd.
VIII. Gŏas ystauel.
IX. Dystein brenhines.
X. Offeirat brenhines.
XI. Bardteulu.
XII. Gostegŏr llys.
XIII. Dryssaŏr neuad.
XIV. Dryssaur ystauell.
XV. Morŏynn ystauell.
XVI. Gŏastraut afŏyn.
XVII. Cannhŏyllyd.
XVIII. [8]Trullyat.
XIX. Medyd.
XX. Sŏydŏr llys.
XXI. Coc.′
XXII. Troedaŏc.
XXIII. Medyc [9][llys.]
XXIV. Gŏastraut aŏoynn brenhines.

II. Dylyet ysŏydogyonn hynn yŏ caffel brethynnwisc y gann [10][y] brenhin allieynwysc y gann y vrenhines teir gŏeith ynny ulŏydynn yn Nadolyc, ar Pasc, ar Sulgŏynn.

III. [11]Y vrenhines [12]adyly caffel′ [13][y] trayan [14]y gann y brenhin or ennill a del ydaŏ oetir ac [15]val hynny′ [16]y dyly [17][ant] sŏydogyonn yvrenhines′ [18]caffel [19]y] [20]trayan [21][or ennill] [22]y gan sŏydogyonn y brenhin.

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[1] dechreuaŏd *J.P.* [2] kŷfreitheu *R.* [3] sŏydogyon *M.* [4] y *J.* [′] *not in I.* [5] *not in N.O.P.Q.R.S.* [6′′′] *not in N.* [7] *This section follows the next in I.* [8′] *These four follow section* XXII. *in R.* [9] *I.S.* [10] *I.J.M.O.P.*

BOOK THE FIRST.

[THE LAWS OF THE COURT.

I. OF THE OFFICERS OF THE COURT.]

1. First, the king instituted the law of his daily court; and at the first he established twenty-four officers in the daily service of his court, that is to say:

1. Chief of the household.
2. Priest of the household.
3. Steward.
4. Judge of the court.
5. Falconer.
6. Chief groom.
7. Chief huntsman.
8. Page of the chamber.
9. Steward to the queen.
10. Priest to the queen.
11. Bard of the household.
12. Silentiary of the court.
13. Door-ward of the hall.
14. Door-ward of the chamber.
15. Chambermaid.
16. Groom of the rein.
17. Candle-bearer.
18. Butler.
19. Mead brewer.
20. Sewer of the court.
21. Cook.
22. Footholder.
23. Mediciner of the court.
24. Groom of the rein to the queen.

2. The due of these officers is to have woollen clothing from the king, and linen clothing from the queen, three times in the year; at Christmas, at Easter, and at Whitsuntide.

3. The queen is to have a third from the king of the produce accruing to him from his land; and in like manner the officers of the queen are to have a third of the produce of the officers of the king.

Q.R.S. [11] *not in I.J.M.P.Q.R.S.* [12] a geiff *I.S.* [13] *I.J.* [14] *not in S.* [15] velly *I.P.Q.S.* [16] sŏydogyon y vrenhines a dylyant *O.* [17] *J.M.* [18] *M.* [19] *Q.S.* [20] *not in J.* [21] *M.* [22] *not in S.*

iv. Kylch adyly [1]y vrenhines [2][y gaffel] [3]ar morǒynon [4]ar meibon′ ar vilaeineit y brenhin pan el [5]y brenhin′ ymaes oetir [6]ehun.

II. [AM Y BRENIN.]

i. Gǒerth [7][y] brenhin yǒ tal ysarhaet teir gǒeith [8][i] gan tri [9]ardyrchauel.

[10][Am sỳrhaet brenhin ỳǒ hỳnn.]

ii. Teir sarhaet brenhin ynt: ǒn [10][o nadunt] yǒ torri ynaǒd [11][nyt amgen] llad dyn arnaǒd y brenhin; eil yǒ pan del deuvrenhin ar [12]eu kyffinyd y [12]vynnǒ ym aruoll or lledir dynn yn eu gǒyd sarhaet [13][yr] brenhin yǒ; trydyd yǒ kamaruerv oe wreic [13]sef yǒ hynny bot genthi.

[14]Am sỳrhaet pob gwr gǒraigoc.]

iii. Tri ryǒ sarhaet yssyd ypob gǒr gǒreicaǒc: ǒn yǒ ytaraǒ rygorff; eil yǒ bot arall [15]ygkamaruer oe wreic; trydyd yǒ torri naud [16][y] dyn aallo rodi naud [17]y arall trǒy′ gyureith.

[18][Am talu sỳrhaet brenhin.]

iv. Ual hynn ytelir sarhaet brenhin: cann mu ygkyueir pob cantref oe [19]arglǒydiaeth agǒialen aryant kyhyt ac or llaur hyt y [20]geneu ybrenhin pan eistedho ynny gadeir [21]a chỳn frasset′ [22]ae hirvys′ [23]athri bann [24]y erni [23]athri [25]y deni [26]kynn [27]vrasset ar ǒialen [28][ehun] affiol eur [29][erni] aangho llaǒn diaǒt [30]y brenhin yndi [31]a chlaǒr eur arney kyulet ac ǒyneb y brenhin [32][ac yn] kynn dewhet [33][vyd] y ffiol arclaǒr ac eǒin amaeth [34][a] [35]amaethey seith mlyned neu blyscynn ǒy gǒyd.′

v. Yne mot [36]hǒnnǒ ytelir sarhaet [37][y] brenhin auo eistedua arbennyc [38]idaǒ megys Dineuur dan vrenhin Deheubarth neu Aberffraǒ [39]dan vrenhin Gǒynned: onny byd eistedua [40]arbennyc ydaǒ ny cheiff onnyt gǒarthec.

vi. Breint arglǒyd Dineuur yǒ caffel dros y sarhaet [41][o] gǒarthec gǒynnyon clust gochyonn [42]kymeint ac′ [43]aaghont [44]ol ynol [45][y] rǒg [46]Argoel allys Dineuur′ atharǒ [47][or] [48]un lliǒ ac [49]ǒynt [50]y gyt aphob vgeint o [51]honunt.′

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[1] *not in R.* [2] *J.* [3] ai *P.Q.R.* [4]′ *not in P.* [5]′ef *O.* [6] ehunan. *I.O.Q.R.S.* [7] *I.* [8] *P.* [9] drychafel. *I.O.P.Q.S.* dỳrchauael. *R.* [10] *P.* [11] *J.* [12] *not in S.* [13] *J.* [14] *P.* [15] yn kam arueru *O.R.* [16] *S.* [17]′o *S.* [18] *P.* [19] teyrnas *I.P.Q.S.* [20] gen *S.* [21] *not in S.* ′ac yngyfreisget *J.* achyfrasset *R.* [22]′a hirvỳs ỳ brenhin *P.* [23] atheir *J.* [24] *not in I.J.O.P.Q.R.S.* [25] *not in S.* [26] kỳ *R.* [27] vreisget *J.* [28] *J.* [29] *I.S.* [30] yr *J.P.* [31]′kyn deǒhet ac eǒin amaeth a amaetho seith mlyned neu ablisgyn ǒy gǒyd, achlaǒr eur erni kyflet ac ǒyneb y brenhin, kyn deǒhet ar ffiol. *I.* [32] *J.*

4. The queen is to have a progress, with the maids and youths, among the villains of the king, when the king is absent from his own land.

II. [OF THE KING.]

1. The worth of the king is three times the amount of his saraad, with three augmentations.

Of saraad to a king this is.

2. There are three saraads to the king: one is, violating his protection; that is, killing a person under his protection; the second is, when two kings meet upon their boundaries, for the purpose of an interview; if a person be killed in their presence, it is saraad to the king; the third is, to misuse his wife; that is, having connexion with her.

Of the saraad of every married man.

3. There are three kinds of saraad to every married man: one is, to strike him upon his body; the second is, the misuse of his wife by another; the third is, violating the protection of a person qualified by law to give protection to another.

Of paying a king's saraad.

4. Thus is a king's saraad to be paid: a hundred kine, for every cantrev of his lordship; and a silver rod, as long as from the floor to his lips when seated in his chair, and as thick as his long finger, with three knobs at the top, and three at the bottom of it, of the thickness of the rod; and a gold cup [29]on it,′ that shall hold the king's full draught therein, having on it a golden cover of the breadth of the king's face; and both the cup and the cover are to be as thick as the nail of a ploughman who has ploughed for seven years, or the shell of a goose egg.

5. In this manner the saraad of a king is to be paid, possessing a principal seat; as Dinevwr, under the king of South Wales; or Aberfraw, under the king of Gwynedd: if he have not a principal seat, he is only to have cattle.

6. The privilege of the lord of Dinevwr is, to have for his saraad as many white cattle with red ears, as shall extend in close succession from Argoel to the palace of [a] Dinevwr, with a bull of the same colour along with each score of them.

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[33] *O.P.Q.R.* vydant *S.* [34] *J.O.P.Q.R.S.* [35] amaetho *O.P.Q.R.S.* [36] hôn *I.* [37] *S.* [38] y danaô *I.P.Q.S.* [39] neu *R.* [40] *not in I.* [41] *I.* [42]′*not in I.S.* [43] a anho *I.P.Q.S.* [44]′o Argoel hyt yn llys Dineſôr ol yn ol *O.* [45] *J.* [46] Aergoel *I.P.S.* [47] *P.* [48]′rôg pop vgeint mu o honunt vn lliô *I.S.* ac ôynt. *I.* ar gôarthec. *S.* [49] ôynteu *J.* [50] *not in M.O.P.Q.R.* [51] nadunt. *M.*

[a] Dinevwr is near Llandeilo vawr in the vale of Tywi.

vii. Ny thelir eur [1][y] namyn yvrenhin Dineuur neu [2]y vrenhin′ Aberffraȣ.

iii. [3][am sỳrhav ỳ vrenhines.]

i. O tri mod [4][y] sarhair yvrenhines: pan torrer ynaud; neu pann traȣher trȣy lit; neu pan tynner peth [5]gan treis oe llaȣ:′ trayan guerth sarhaet [6][y] brenhin atelir yr vrenhines [7]dros y sarhaet′ heb eur aheb aryant.

iv. [8][am gỳdỳmdaithias y brenin.]

i. Brenhin adyly un gȣr ar bymthec arhugeint [9]owyr ar veirch yny getymdeithas nyt amgen y petȣar [10]sȣydaȣc arhugeint [11]ar deudec guestei ae teulu ae [12]vchelȣyr ae vaccȣyeit ae gerdoryonn ae redussonn.

v. [am yr edling.]

i. Gwrthtrychyat nyt amgen yr etlig [13]yr hȣnn′ adylyho gȣledychu guedy ef [14]adylyir y enrydedu ymlaen paȣb yny llys [15]eithyr y brenhin ar vrenhines ahȣnnȣ [16][a] vyd mab neu vraȣt yr brenhin.

ii. Y le avyd yny neuad amytan ar brenhin; ac ynessaf ydaȣ y braȣdȣr yr rydhaȣ ar golofyn ac yn [17]eil nessaf [18]idaȣ [19]yr offeirat teulu ac or parth arall′ yr etlig pennkerd y wlat; guedy [20]hȣnnȣ [21]nyt oes le [22]dylyedus′ yneb or parth hȣnnȣ.′′

iii. Gȣerth yr etlig [23]yȣ kyffelyb′ y werth [24]y brenin [25]eithyr [26]ytryded rann′ ynn eisseu.

iv. Gwerth pob [27]un or etiuedyonn ereill aberthynont′ vrth yteyrnnas [28]yȣ trayan guerth y brenhin ac [29][ỳ] velly guerth sarhaet pob vn o [30]honunt heb eur [31]a heb aryant.

v. [32]Y brenhin bieu rodi yr etlig y holl treul ae holl gyureideu yn anrydedus.

vi. [33]Llety yr etlig′ yȣ neuad ybrenhin [34]achyt ac ef ybydant ymaccueyt [35]ar kynnutȣr adyly kynneu tan [36]idaȣ achayu y drysseu guedy ydel [37]yr etlig′ ygyscu yn diogel.

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[1] *S.* [2] *not in Q.S.′ – O.* [3] *P.* [4] *I.J.M.O.P.Q.R.S.* [5]′oe llaȣ gan treis: *I.S.* [6] *I.J.P.Q.S.* [7]′*not in I.P.Q.S.* [8] *P.* ′′hagen. Penhaf [vyd *I.*] yr etlig gȣedy y brenhin ar vrenhines. *I.S.* [9] *not in O.* [10] sȣydogyon *M.* [11] a *M.* ay *J.O.P.Q.* [12] wyrda *Q.* [13]′y neb *O.* [14] *T. here becomes legible, the prior part being scorched.* [15] dieithyr *J.* [16] *M.O. P.Q.R.* [17] *not in O.* [18] *not in R.* [19]′*not in M.* [20] hỳnnỳ *R.* [21]′lle

7. Gold is only paid to the king of Dinevwr, or to the king of Aberfraw.

III. OF SARAAD TO THE QUEEN.

1. By three means saraad is done to the queen: when her protection is violated; or, when she is struck in anger; or, when a thing is snatched by force out of her hand: the third of the worth of the king's saraad is to be paid to the queen, for her saraad, without gold and without silver.

IV. OF THE KING'S RETINUE.

1. The king is to have thirty-six horsemen in attendance; that is, the twenty-four officers, and the twelve gwestais; his household, his uchelwrs, his youths, his minstrels, and his almsmen.

V. [OF THE EDLING.]

1. The heir-apparent, that is, the edling, who is to reign after the king, is to be honoured above all in the court, excepting the king and the queen; and he should be a son or a brother of the king.

2. His place in the hall is on the opposite side of the fire to the king; and next to him the judge, between him and the column; and next to him the priest of the household; and on the other side of the edling, the chief of song of the country; after him, there is no privileged place for any one, on that side.

3. The worth of the edling is of like kind with the worth of the king; but less by the third part.

4. The worth of each of the other heirs to the kingdom in succession is a third of the worth of the king; and in like manner the amount of the saraad of each of them, without gold and without silver.

5. The king is to provide for the whole expense of the edling, and all his necessaries, honourably.

6. The lodging of the edling is the hall of the king; and along with him are to be the youths; and the woodman is to light the fire for him, and to shut the doors, after he shall have gone to sleep.

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dylyedus nyt oes *M.* [22] dilys *O.* [23] *not in O.* 'kyffelyb *I.P.Q.S.* vyd *I.Q.S.* ỽ *P.* [24] yr *M.* [25] dyeithyr *J.* [26]'y trayan *I.P.Q.S.* [27]'pob etiued arall a perthyno *O.* [28] *not in I.S.* [29] *R.T.* [30] nadunt *M.* [31] *not in T.S.* [32]'*not in I.S.* [33]'Y letty *J.O.* [34] ac y gyt *J.* [35] y *O.* [36] yr etlig *O.* [37]'ef *O.*

vii. Anc6ynn ageiff yn diuessur canys digaun adyly.''

viii. Tri ry6 dyn yssyd brenhin abreyr abilan ac eu haelodeu. Aelodeu brenhin ynt yrei [1]aberthynont [2]vrth vreinhinyaul vreint kynnys pieiffont; ac ohonunt oll brenhinolaf y6 yr etlig cannys ef aleheir yny lle yg6rthtrychir teyrnnas ohonna6 vrthgyfueistydya6 llys: eissoes or pan gymeront tir eu breint avyd vrth vreint [3]y tir agynnhaly6nt.

vi. [am briodolon leoedd.]

i. " Or pann eistedo brenhin yny eistedua yny teir g6yl arbennic ef a [4]lehaa ary asseu neb un bonhedic auo breint ida6 oetiuedyaeth eisted [5]ach yla6 [6][y] kyghellaur [5]ach la6 h6nn6 guedy ynteu yr hebogyd ac arydeheu y neb a vynno; [7]ac [8]odyna eistedent paub ac [9]ymbarchent mal ymynnont ytroedauc a eisted [10][y] dan traet y brenhin ar canh6yllyd rac yvronn.

vii. [am y noddau.]

i. Or pann safho ydistein yny neuad adodi naud Du6 [11]ar honn' y brenhin ar vrenhines ar g6yrda ac eu tagnef [12][ed] ary llys [13]ar nyuer [14][ac] atorro ytagnef honno nyt oes yda6 na6d yn [15]un lle [[16]ýnỳ [17]byt] kannys [18]y na6d oll yn gyffredin y6 honno ac y ar [19]na6d paub na6d y brenhin ynbenhaf ac vrth hynny nyt oes na6d ida6 y gann [20][un o [21]honunt nac y gan [22]creyreu nac y gan] egl6ys.

ii. Ny digaun vn [23]or s6ydogyonn [24]llys rodi naud onny byd vn o honunt yn seuyll drostunt oll [25][ac] ady6etto mae [26]ef adyry [27][y] naud drostunt oll y baup or ae keisso [28]y ganta6 yn yr eno y keisser.

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a'''' [29]Peida6 6eithon a6na6n achyfreitheu [30][s6ydogyon] llys [30][y brenhin] kanytoes [31]na reit nac aruer o honunt;' [32]namyn blinder eu hyscrifennu achosti memr6n adu yndiffr6yth.

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[1] a perthyno *O.P.Q.* [2] y *I.P.Q.S.* [3] eu *P.* [4] leheir *P.* [5] geyr *J.* vch *P.Q.* [6] *J.M.* [7] *not in J.* [8] od$ŷno *P.* [9] ymbarchont *M.Q.* [10] *J.* [11] a na6d *P.* [12] *P.Q.* [13] ay *J.P.Q.R.* [14] *J.* [15] *not in P.Q.* [16] *R.* or *Q.* [17] *Q.R.* [18] eu *P.Q.R.T.* [19] nodau *J.P.Q.R.T.* [20] *J.M.P.Q.R.T.* [21] nadunt *M.* [22] greir *R.* [23] o *Q.T.* *not in P.* [24] ỳ brenhin *P.* [25] *J.*

7. He is to have an allowance without measure, for he is to have a sufficiency.

8. There are three kinds of persons, a king, a [a] 'breyr,' and a villain, with their near relations. The near relations of the king are such as have kingly privilege attached to them, though not actually possessing it; and, of all those, the most royal is the edling; for he is placed in the station of presumptive heir to the kingdom in the session of the court: nevertheless, when they obtain possession of land, their privilege becomes merged in the privilege of the land they succeed to.

VI. [OF APPROPRIATE PLACES.]

1. [a] At the time when the king sits in his seat, at the three principal festivals, he is to place on his left such boneddig as may have privilege by inheritance to sit beside him; the canghellor beside that person; after that, the falconer; and on his right, whoever he may will; and then let all the rest sit, and take precedence, as they will: the foot-holder is to sit under the king's feet, and the candle-bearer before him.

VII. [OF THE PROTECTIONS.]

1. From the time when the steward stands in the hall, and proclaims the protection of God, and that of the king and queen and of the gwrdas, and their peace, upon the court and the company; the individual who shall break that peace is to have no protection anywhere: because that is the protection of all generally; and especially the protection of the king; and, on that account, there is no protection for him from any one of them, neither by relics, nor by church.

2. No one of the officers of the king's court has the power of giving protection, unless one of them shall represent them all, and say, that he will grant protection for the whole to every one in the name of the person it is sought from.

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[a]////[29] We will now discontinue the laws of the officers of the king's palace, since there is neither necessity for nor usage of them; [32] only trouble to write them, and the fruitless cost of parchment and ink.

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[26] efo *J.* [27] *J.* [28] *not in P.* [29] *I.O.S.* [30] *I.S.* [31] *I.* aruer na chrynodeb o hoŋynt yr aůr hon. *O.* aruer na reit ůrthint: *S.* [32] *S.*

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[a] 'Breyr,' literally, a 'mote-man,' a baron.

III. Naȣd brenhines yȣ dȣyn ydyn yrotho naȣd ydaȣ tros ffynn ywlat heb erlit aheb ragot [1][arnaȣ.]

IV. Naȣd ypennteulu yȣ dȣyn ydynn dros ffyn y kymhȣt y bo yndaȣ.

V. Naud yr offeirat teulu yȣ dȣyn ydyn hyt yr eglȣys nessaf idaȣ.

VI. Naud y distein yȣ or pan dechreuho [2][y] [3]distein seuyll yny sȣyd hyny el y dyn diȣethaf or llys ygyscu.

VII. Naud yr hebogyd yȣ hebrug y dyn hyt ylle pellaf ybu ydyd hȣnnȣ yny hebogydyaeth.

VIII. Naud ybraȣdwr yȣ hebrȣg [4]y dyn [5]kyhyt o amsser ac′ or pann dechreuer [6][ẏ] dadyl [6][gẏnttaf] rac y vronn y bore hyt pan tervynnho y dadyl diȣethaf [5]ynny dyd hȣnnȣ.′

IX. Naȣd [7]y pengȣastraut yȣ tra barhao redec ymarch [8]kynntaf auo yny gadȣ.

X. Naud [9]y pennkynyd [10]yȣ hyt ylle pellaf [11]y breyd [12]y [13]glyȣir ygornn.

XI. Naud [14]y guas ystauell yȣ or pan eler yvrȣynnha [15]athanu gȣely [16]yr brenhin [17]or brȣynn′ ae gudyaȣ [18]a dillat [19]yr hyt honno hebrȣg ydyn.′

XII. Naud distein brenhines yȣ or pann dechreuho seuyll ynny sȣyd ynnyr ystauell [20]hyt pann′ el ydyn diȣethaf or [21][ẏr] ystauell ygyscu.

XIII. Naud offeirat [a] brenhines yȣ hebrȣg ydyn hyt yr egluys nessaf.

XIV. Naud y bard teulu yȣ hebrȣng ydyn at ypennteulu.

XV. Naȣd ẏgostegȣr yȣ or ostec kynntaf [22]adotto ynny neuad hyt ydiȣethaf.

XVI. Naȣd dryssaur neuad yȣ hebrȣng [23]y dyn hyt′ y vreich a [24]hyt y wialen [25]parth [26]ar′ [27]porthaȣr kannys ef aeherbynn.

XVII. Naȣd yporthaȣr yȣ cadȣ ydyn [28]yrodher naȣd idaȣ′ hyt pan

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[29]brenhin

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[1] *M.* [2] *J.* [3] *not in P.Q.R.T.* [4] *not in Q.* [5] *not in P.Q.* [6] *P.Q.* [7] *not in T.* [8] gorau *P.Q.* [9] *not in Q.* [10] *not in P.Q.* [11] o *P.Q.* [12] *not in J.R.T.* [13] glyȣer *M.Q.R.* [14] *not in M.* [15] hyt pan darffo tanv *P.Q.*

3. The protection of the queen is, to convey the person, to whom she grants protection, beyond the confine of the country, without pursuit and without obstruction.

4. The protection of the chief of the household is, to convey the person beyond the limit of the cymwd wherein he may be.

5. The protection of the priest of the household is, to convey the person to the nearest church.

6. The protection of the steward is, from the time he shall begin to stand in his office, until the last person in the palace retires to sleep.

7. The protection of the falconer is, to accompany the person to the furthest spot where he has been hawking on that day.

8. The protection of the judge is, to accompany the person for so long a time, as from the commencement of the first cause before him in the morning, until he shall conclude the last cause on that day.

9. The protection of the chief groom is, while the fleetest horse under his care can continue to run.

10. The protection of the chief huntsman is, unto the utmost distance that his horn can be heard.

11. The protection of the page of the chamber is, during the time occupied in gathering rushes, and spreading the rushes for the king's bed, and covering it with the clothes, to accompany the person.

12. The protection of the steward to the queen is, from the time when he shall begin to officiate in the chamber, until the last person retires from it to sleep.

13. The protection of the priest to the [a] queen is, to accompany the person as far as the nearest church.

14. The protection of the bard of the household is, to accompany the person to the chief of the household.

15. The protection of the silentiary is, from the first order for silence that he shall proclaim, in the hall, until the last.

16. The protection of the door-ward of the hall is, to accompany the person the length of his arm and the length of his rod towards the porter, for he is to receive him.

17. The protection of the porter is, to keep the person to whom

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[a] [29]king

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[16] ŷ *P.Q.R.* [17] *not in P.Q.* [18] ar *P.Q.* ac *T.* [19] *not in P.Q.* [20] yny *J.* [21] *M.* [22] *not in P.Q.* [23] *not in M.* [24] *not in R.* [25] att y *J.* [26] a *T.* [27] porth *R.* [28] *not in P Q.* [29] *P.Q.*

del ypennteulu trȯy y porth parth ae lety ae ellȯg [1]y gyt ac ef ygymrȳt naȯd hyt pan adaȯho y dyn diȯethaf y llys.

xviii. Naȯd [2][y] dryssaur ystauell yȯ hebrȯg ydyn at yporthaur.

xix. Naud morȯyn ystauell yȯ kymeint a [3]naȯd [4]y] guas ystauell [5]y brenhin.′

xx. Naud guastraut afuyn yȯ tra wnel ygof llys [6]pedeir pedol′ ac eu to [7]o hoelyon athra pedolho amȯs y brenhin.

xxi. Naȯd [8][y] cannhȯyllyd [9]yȯ or pann ennynner yganhȯyll gynntaf [10][ỳnỳ llỳs] hyt pan diffoder y diȯethaf.

xxii. Naud [11][ỳ] trullyat yȯ or pan dechreuer gȯallaȯ ygerȯyn [12]gynntaf hyt pan [13]wallofỳer y diȯethaf.′

xxiii. Naȯd y medyd yȯ or pan dechreuho [14]parattoi ygerȯynn ved [15]hyt pann′ darffo ychudyaȯ.

xxiv. Naud [16][ỳ] sȯydur llys [17]yȯ or pann dechreuho rannv y bȯyt [18]hyt pan′ gaffo ydiȯethaf y [19]vuyt.

xxv. Naȯd ycoc yȯ or pan dechreuho troi ygolȯyth kynntaf hyt pan [a] dotter y diȯethaf [20]gyr bronn y brenhin ar vrenhines.

xxvi. Naȯd ytroedauc yȯ or pan dechreuho eisted dan traet y brenhin [21]hyt pan el [22]y ystauell.

xxvii. Naȯd ymedyc yȯ or pan el [23]oe ystauell′ o arch ybrenhin′′ y ofuȯy [24][ỳ] claf [25][or llỳs] [26]hyt pan′ del yr llys dracheuen.

xxviii. Naȯd [27][y] guastraut [28]auvyn [29][ỳ] brenhines [30]yȯ kyffelyp′ y naȯd guastraut [31][auȯyn] [32]y brenhin.

xxix. Naȯd y kynnvdur yȯ hyt y lle pellaf ydel ygynnutta achymeint [33]ac [34][a] allo y vurȯ ae vdyf.

xxx. Y [35]porthaur ar [36]kynnvttei [37]nyt [38][ỳd] ynt′ [39]o rif y petȯar [40]sȯydauc arhugeint.[41]

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[a] [42]torrer

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[1] *not in P.Q.R.T.* [2] *Q.* [3] *M.Q.R.T.* [4] *T.* [5] *not in M.* ′ – *P.Q.* [6]′pedoleu *M.* [7] *not in T.* [8] *J.P.Q.R.* [9] *not in Q.* [10] *P.* [11] *P.Q.R.* [12] *not in P.Q.* [13] darffo *R.* ′ – *P.Q.* [14] darmerth *P.Q.* [15]′yny *J.* [16] *T.* [17] *not in Q.* [18]′yny *J.* [19] ran. *P.* [20] rac *P.* [21]′′ *not in M.* [22] oe *R.J.* [23]′ *not in P.Q.R.* [24] *R.T.* [25] *P.Q.R.* [26]′yny *J.* [27] *Q.T.* [28] *not in J.M.R.T.* [29] *J.M.P.Q.R.T.* [30]′kỳffelỳb ỳȯ *R.Q.* [31] *M.* [32] *not in*

protection is granted, until the chief of the household shall pass through the gate towards his lodging, under whose protection he is to be allowed to go, until the last person shall quit the palace.

18. The protection of the door-ward of the chamber is, to accompany the person to the porter.

19. The protection of the chambermaid is equal to the protection of the page of the chamber to the king.

20. The protection of the groom of the rein is, whilst the smith of the court makes four shoes with their complement of nails, and whilst he shall shoe the king's steed.

21. The protection of the candle-bearer is, from the time of lighting the first candle, in the palace, until the last shall be extinguished.

22. The protection of the butler is, from the time when the first tub is begun to be drawn off, until the last is drawn.

23. The protection of the mead-brewer is, from the time he shall begin to prepare the mead-vat, until he shall have covered it.

24. The protection of the sewer of the court is, from the time he shall begin to distribute the meat, until the last person shall have had his meat.

25. The protection of the cook is, from the time he shall begin to turn the first collop, until the last shall be [a] placed before the king and the queen.

26. The protection of the foot-holder is, from the time he shall begin to sit under the king's feet, until he retires to his chamber.

27. The protection of the mediciner is, from the time he quits his chamber, by order of the king, to visit the sick, until he returns to the palace.

28. The protection of the groom of the rein to the queen is similar to the protection of the groom of the rein to the king.

29. The protection of the woodman is, unto the furthest spot whither he goes to collect fuel, and as far beyond as he can throw his bill-hook.

30. The porter and the woodman are not of the number of the twenty-four officers.

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[a] [42] cut

J.M.Q.T. [33] *not in Q.* [34] *J.M.P.Q.R.T.* [35] kỳnnuttei *M.* [36] porthaȣr *M.* [37] *not in M.* 'ny henynt *J.* [38] *P.Q.T.* [39] ỳn *P.* [40] sȣ́ydogỳon *M.* [41] – Kỳnn no hỳn y *M.P.Q.R.T.* dỳwetpȣ́yt *M.P.* dỳwespȣ́yt *Q.R.T.* am noduaeu *M.Q.R.T.* o nodieu *P.* ỳpetwar *M.P.Q.R.T.* sȣ́ydogỳon *M.* sȣ́ydoc *P.Q.R.T.* arhugeint. *M.P.Q.R.T.* [42] *R.*

xxxi. [1]Pŏy bynnac′ ohonunt ytorrer ynaud [2]neut sarhaet [3][ẏŏ] idaŏ.′

xxxii. [4]O medycynaeth [5][a] ymedyc llys [6]neb vn brathedic o wyr yllys [7]hyt pan′ vo iach ywaetŏisc ageiff ef ar tudedyn vchaf yr brenhin pan ymŏelho gynntaf ac ef.

[8]Am [9][y] noduaeu [10]y [11]dyŏetpŏyt kynn ohynn.′

viii. weythonn y dywedun′′ [12]peth adylyir ytalu dros sarhaet′ [13]paub ae [14]werth [15][or sŏẏdogion hŷnn.]

i. Sarhaet pennteulu yŏ trayan sarhaet ybrenhin:

ii. [16]Ae werth yŏ trayan gŏerth ybrenhin′ aphob un [17][a] heb eur aheb aryant.

iii. [18]Sarhaet pob vn or rei hynn [19][ẏŏ] nyt amgen′ distein pennkynyd penguastraut braŏdur llys hebogyd guas ystauell morŏynn ystauell [20]yŏ naŏ mu annaŏvgeint aryant.[21]

iv. Guerth pob vn ohonunt yŏ naŏ mu anaŏ vgeinmu gan tri drychauel: [22]ereill adyŏeit amy distein ytelir sarhaet agalannas deudyblyc idaŏ.′

v. [23]Sarhaet pob un or [a]sŏydŏyr ereill [24]oll [25]yŏ whebu ahŏeugeint [26][o] aryant.

vi. Galanas pob vn ohonunt yŏ ŏhwebu a wheugeinmv gan tri drychauel.′

vii. Pan lader dyn ysarhaet a telir yn gynntaf ac [27]odyna ywerth kanny ellir llad [28]neb heb ysarhav [29]namyn heb drychauel ytelir.

viii. Nybyd drychauel ar sarhaet neb [30][marw.]

ix. Y neb asarhao offeirat [31][teulu] neu ae llado godeuet [32]gyureith sened [33][arnaŏ dy] eithyr am ŏely tauot.

ix. [am y lletyau.]

i. Llety ypennteulu yŏ yty mŏyhaf ymperued ytref cannys ynny gylch ef ydyly yteulu lettyaŏ mal y [34]bŏynt baraŏt [35]yholl

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[a] [36]sŏẏdogẏon [b] [37]chŏeugeint

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[1]′Ŷ neb *P.Q.* *This section follows the next in J.* [2] *not in P.* ′ – *J.* [3] *P.* [4]Or *P.R.* [5] *M.P.Q.R.* [6] *not in P.Q.* [7]′yny *J.* [8]′Hyt hynn y dywetpŏyt am noduaeu y pedwar sŏydaŏc arhugeint. *J.* ′′Dŷwetter bellach *P.* [9] *Q.R.T.* [10] yr *Q.* [11] dyŏespŏyt *Q.R.* [12]′am werth *P.Q.* [13] pob vn *J.* [14] sŷrhaet *P.Q.* [15] *P.* [16]′*not in T.* [17] *R.* [18]′*not in*

31. Whichever of them shall have his protection violated, it is saraad to him.

32. If the mediciner of the palace professionally attend any wounded patient of the men of the court, until he be well, he is to have his bloody clothes; and the upper garment of the king, on his first visit to the patient.

Hitherto we have treated concerning protections.

VIII. WE WILL NOW SPEAK OF WHAT IS TO BE PAID ON ACCOUNT OF THE SARAAD, AND THE WORTH, OF EACH OF THESE OFFICERS.

1. The saraad of the chief of the household is a third of the king's saraad:

2. And his worth is a third of the king's worth: and each without gold and without silver.

3. The saraad of each of these, namely, the steward, chief huntsman, chief groom, judge of the court, falconer, page of the chamber, and chambermaid, is nine kine, and nine score of silver.

4. The worth of each of them is nine score and nine kine, with three augmentations: others say, in respect to the steward, that his saraad and galanas are to be doubled.

5. The saraad of each of the remaining [a] servants is six kine, and six score of silver.

6. The galanas of each of them is [b] six score and six kine, with three augmentations.

7. When a person is killed, his saraad is to be first paid; and then his worth; since no one can be killed without saraad to him: but they are to be paid without augmentation.

8. There is to be no augmentation of the saraad of any one [30] who is dead.

9. Whoever does saraad to the priest of the household, or shall kill him, is amenable to the laws of the synod; but not for tongue-wound.

IX. [OF THE LODGINGS.]

1. The lodging of the chief of the household is to be the largest house in the middle of the trev; for the household are to

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[a] [36] officers [b] [37] six score pence

P.Q. [19] *R.T.* [20] *not in J.M.P.Q.R.* [21] – ŷ6 sŷrhaet pob vn o honunt. *P.Q.* [22] *not in P.Q.R.* [23] *not in R.* [24] *not in J.* [25] *not in P.* [26] *J.* [27] odŷno *P.* [28] dŷn *R.* [29] a *P.* [30] *P.* or alader. *J.* [31] *P.Q.* [32] geffraŷthe *M.* [33] *J.* [34] bont *P.* [35] wrth *P.Q.* [36] *M.* [37] *J.*

negesseu y brenhin. Yn llety ypennteulu y [1]bydant y bard teulu [2]ar medyc llys.

II. Llety ydistein ar [a] sǒydǒyr [3]y gyt ac ef [4][yǒ] yty nessaf yrllys kannys [5]ef adyly gǒassannaethu [6]yr llys [7]ac [8]edrych [9]ar′ y gegin.

III. Llety yr offeirat [10]ar yscolheigyonn yǒ ty [11][ẏ] caplan ytref [12]a llety offeirat [13][y] brenhines [14]y gyt ac wynt.′

IV. Llety ypennkynyd ar [15]kynnydyon ganthaǒ yǒ [16]odynty y brenhin.

V. Llety y penngǒastraut′ [17]yǒ yty nessaf [18]y yscubaur ybrenhin [19]ar gǒastrodyon [20]y gyt ac ef′ kannys [21]ef a rann [22][ẏr] ebranneu [23]y[24][r] meirch ae llettyeu.′

VI. Llety yr hebogyt yǒ yscubaǒr ybrenhin [25]cany [26]hebkyr or′ mǒc.

VII. Llety [27][y] braǒdǒr llys yǒ [28]herǒyd rei ystauell ybrenhin herǒyd ereill ac yn well [29][ẏn] [30]y′ neuad [31][tẏ] ybrenhin [32]y dyly gyscu′ ar gobennyd [33]yd eistedho y brenhin [34][arnaǒ] ydyd avyd dany benn ynteu y nos.

VIII. Guas ystauell amorǒyn ystauell agaffant [35][eu] wely ynnyr ystauell.

IX. Llety [36][y] dryssaǒr neuad adryssaur ystauell yǒ ty yporthaǒr.

X. [AM Y PENTEULU.]

I. Pennteulu ageiff ancǒyn yny lety teyr seyc athri chornneit o lyn.

II. Teir punt pob blǒydynn ageiff ynny gyvarǒs ygan ybrenhin.

III. Punt yǒ kyuarǒs pob vn or teulu.

IV. Or keiff teulu [37][ẏ] brenhin anreith [38]ypennteulu ageiff rann deuǒr′ orbyd [39]y gyt ac wynt ac otrayan y brenhin yr vn llǒdyn a [40]deǒiso.

V. Pennteulu ageiff ygan yvrenhines [41]or med ydheilo ydistein [42]arney corneit′ ympob [43]kyuedach.

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[a] [44]sǒydocyon

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[1] bẏd *R.* [2] a *R.* [3] *not in J.P.Q.R.T.* [4] *J.P.Q.R.T.* [5] efo *J.* [6] ẏ *P.Q.* [7] a *P.Q.T.* [8]′rac edrych *Q.R.T.* [9] *not in P.* [10] – brenhines ac offeirat teulu *M.* [11] *P.T.* [12] *not in T.* ′ – *M.* [13] *J.* [14] *not in J.P.Q.R.T.* [15] penkẏnẏd *M.* [16]′*not in J.* [17] – ar gǒastrodẏon ganthaǒ *M. not in P.Q.* [18] ẏr *M.P.Q. not in R.* [19]′*not in M.* [20] *not in P.Q.R.* ′ganthaǒ *J.* [21] efo *J.* [22] *P.Q.* [23]′a lletẏeu ẏ meirch. *R.* [24] *P.* [25] kanys

lodge around him, so that they may be prepared for all the king's affairs. The bard of the household, and the mediciner of the court, are to lodge with the chief of the household.

2. The lodging of the steward, and of the [a] servants along with him, is to be the house nearest to the palace; because it is his duty to serve the palace, and to superintend the kitchen.

3. The lodging of the priest and the clerks, is to be in the house of the chaplain of the trev; and the queen's priest is to lodge with them.

4. The chief huntsman, and the other huntsmen, are to lodge in the king's kiln-house.

5. The chief groom is to lodge in the house next to the king's barn, having the grooms along with him; because he is to distribute the provender for the horses, and to assign their stables.

6. The lodging of the falconer is the king's barn; in order to avoid the smoke.

7. The lodging of the judge of the palace, according to some, is the king's chamber: according to others, and more correctly, he is to sleep in the hall of the king; and the pillow, on which the king sits in the day, is to be under his head at night.

8. The page of the chamber, and the chambermaid, are to have their beds in the chamber.

9. The door-ward of the hall, and the door-ward of the chamber, are to lodge in the porter's house.

X. [OF THE CHIEF OF THE HOUSEHOLD.]

1. The chief of the household is to have an allowance at his lodging; three messes, with three hornfuls of liquor.

2. He is to have a yearly gift of three pounds from the king.

3. One pound is the gift to each of the household.

4. If the king's household obtain spoil, the chief of the household is to have the share of two men, if he be with them; and out of the king's third any animal he may choose.

5. The chief of the household is to have, from the queen, of the mead served by the steward, a hornful at every banquet.

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[a] [44]officers

J. can *M.Q.R.* [26]/char *P.* [27] *J.P.Q.* [28]/*not in P.Q.* [29] *M.R.* [30] *not in J.M.R.T.* [31] *P.* [32]/*not in P.Q.* [33] ŷ *M.* ir *P.* [34] *J.M.P.Q.R.T.* [35] *P.* [36] *J.* [37] *P.Q.R.T.* [38]/rann deu ŏr a gaiff ŷ pen teulu *P.* [39] *not in P.* [40] daissŷfo. *P.* [41]/gornait [o *P.*] ved *P.Q.* [42] erni *T.* [43] kŷmedŏch. *R.* [44] *J.*

vi. Or [1]deila ỳpennteulu [2]y neb aónel cam ynkynted yneuad trayan y dirǒỳ neu y camlǒrǒ ageiff ef: os [3]is [4][y] kynted heuyt y [5]deila′ yn gynt nor distein [6]y trayan heuyt ageiff.

vii. Y eistedua auyd ynny tal issaf yr neuad ar teulu [7]y gyt ac ef′ [8]at y′ llaǒ asseu idaǒ at y drǒs.

viii. Mab yr brenhin neu [9]ney idaǒ′ [10]adyly bot yn′ bennteulu.

ix. Or gat ybrenhin vn or teulu ar uar ygantaǒ hyt odis ypenntan ypenteulu bieu ywahaǒd ae gynhal [11]y′′ gyt ac ef os myn. Ac [12]ef bieu kymryt yr henuryat avynnho arydeheu ac arall aryasseu.

x. March [13]yn wosseb adyly ygany brenhin [14][a] rann deuvarch or ebrann [[15]ageiff [16]y varch′ [17]ef.]

xi. [am y distain.]

i. Distein auyd kyurannaǒc arypedeir [18]sǒyd arhugeint yn [19][y] llys.

ii. Rann deuǒr ageiff [20]or aryant [21]adel [22][ỳ] gyt a′ guestuaeu [23]brenhinaul.

iii. Pan rotho ybrenhin sǒyd y vn or sǒydogyonn [24]eithyr [25]y [26][vn o] rei arbennic [27]yn llys gobyr a [28]geiff y′ distein [29]y gantaǒ [30][nyt amgen] pedeir arhugeint [30][o] aryant.

iv. [31]Ac ef′ ageiff ygan ypennkynyd croen hyd yn Hydref [32]y wnneuthur llestri′ ygadǒ kyrn y brenhin ae ffioleu [33]ahynny kynn rannv y crǒyn [34]y rug y brenhin ar kynnydyonn. [35]Croen eǒic heuyt ageiff [36]ygan y′ kynydyonn′′ ereill pan yharcho o hanner Hǒefraǒr hyt [37]wedy yr wythnos gynntaf o Vei.

v. Distein ageiff kymeint a [[38]rann] deuǒr o [39]aryant y guastrodyonn.

vi. [40]Ac ef [40]ogyureith ageiff medyant ynny gegin ar vedgell [40]ac ef bieu gossot bǒyt [41][a llỳnn] [42]yr brenhin [43]a seyc vch [44][ỳ] llaǒ [45]a seic′ is [46]llaǒ ynny teir gǒyl arbennic [47]a heilaǒ [48][ỳ] arybrenhin [49][ac] ar [49][y] dǒyseic.

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[1] deily *Q.R.* [2] *not in J.M.P.Q.T.* [3]′deila *P.* deily *Q.* hevỳt is ỳ kỳnted *P.Q.* [4] *J.* [5] deilỳ *T.* [6] *not in P.* [7]′ỳnỳ gylch *P.Q.* ′′*not in R.* [8]′ar *J.P.Q.T.* [9]′y nei *Q.* [10]′vỳd ỳ *P.Q.* [11] *not in P.Q.T.* [12] *not in P.* [13] ỳnỳ *P.* [14] *P.Q.* [15] *J.M.P.Q.R.T.* [16]′ *M.R.T.* [17] *M.* [18] sǒỳdeu *M.* [19] *J.P.R.* [20] o *J.P.Q.T.* [21]′*not in P.Q.* [22] *M.R.* [23] *not in P.Q.* [24] dieithyr *J.* [25] ỳr *M.* [26] *P.* [27] ỳ *M.P.* [28]′*not in M.*

6. If the chief of the household secure any one who commits a crime, within the entrance of the hall, he is to have a third of the dirwy, or the camlwrw: if he also secure him below the entrance, sooner than the steward, he is likewise to have a third.

7. The seat of the chief of the household is to be at the lower end of the hall, and the household along with him, on his left hand, towards the door.

8. A son, or a nephew, of the king is to be the chief of the household.

9. If the king allow any one of the household, with whom he is displeased, to be below the fire-place, the chief of the household may, if he will, invite him and entertain him. And he may receive any elder he may will upon his right hand, and another upon his left.

10. The chief of the household is to have a horse in attendance from the king; and his horse is to have two rations of provender.

XI. [OF THE STEWARD.]

1. The steward is to participate with the twenty-four offices of palace.

2. He is to have the share of two men of the money received with the royal gwestvas.

3. When the king shall confer an office upon any one of the officers, excepting the principal ones, in the court, the steward is to receive from him a fee of twenty-four of silver.

4. And he is to have the skin of a hart from the chief huntsman, in October, to make cases for keeping the king's horns and cups; and that before the skins are divided between the king and the huntsmen. He is also to have the skin of a hind from the other huntsmen, upon demand, from the middle of February unto the end of the first week of May.

5. The steward is to have the share of two men of the grooms' silver.

6. He, by law, is to have the charge of the kitchen and the mead cellar; and it is his office to set meat [41]and drink[/] before the king, and a mess above him, and a mess below, at the three principal festivals; and to wait upon the king, and at the two messes.

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[29] *not in J.* [30] *J.P.* [31]/Distain *P.Q.* [32]/*not in P.* [33] *not in P.Q.* [34] *not in P.Q.R.T.* [35]/*not in T.* [36]/gỳt ar *P.* [37] *not in P.Q.* [38] *J.* [39]–grȯyn ỳ gȯarthec ar ỳchen a ladher ỳnỳ gegin ran gȯr med eraill ran deu ȯr o *P.Q.* [40] *not in P.Q.* [41] *P.Q.* [42] y *J.* [43] *not in J.P.Q.* [44] *M.* [45]/ac *M.P.* ar *Q.* arall *M.P.Q.* [46] ỳ laȯ *M.* [47] ae *P.* [48] *P.* [49] *J.M.P.Q.R.T.*

vii. [1]Distein ageiff mantell y pennteulu ympob vn or teir gŏyl arbennic.

viii. Ac ef ageiff kyhyt ae [2]vys perued′ or cŏrŏf yarygŏadaŏt ac or bragaut hyt y kygŏg perued [3][ar] [4]yr vn bys′ ac or med hyt y kygŏg eithaf.

ix. Yneb a ŏnnel [5][ẏ] cam ygkynnted ynneuad os [6][ẏ] [7]distein ae [8]deila′ trayan ydirŏy neu y kamlŏrŏ ageiff ac [9][ẏ] velly heuyt os is [10]gynnted [11][ẏ neuad] y [12]deila.

x. Or ymlad [13]deuŏr or sŏydogyonn yn [14][y] llys y distein ageiff trayan eu dirŏy.

xi. [15][Y] distein bieu cadŏ trayan [16]y brenhin [17]or anreith aphan y defnydyo ef ageiff buŏch neu ych.

xii. [18]Distein bieu tygu dros ybrenhin panvo reit.

xiii. [19]Rann deuŏr ageiff o grŏynn y gŏarthec [20][arẏchen] aladher ynny gegin: [21]rann gŏr med ereill.′

xiv. Ef bieu dangos y baup y eistedua [22]priaŏt yny neuad.

xv. Ef arann y llettyeu.

xvi. March yn wosseb a geiff ygan ybrenhin adŏy ran idaŏ [23]or [24]ebrann.

xvii. Ytir ageiff yn ryd.

xviii. Buch neu ych ageiff [25]y gan y teulu obop anreith.

xix. Ef ageiff trayan [26][y] camlyryeu [27][ẏ] sŏydogyonn [28][ẏ] bŏyt a[28][r] llyn [29]nyt amgen′ coc trullyat sŏydŏr llys.

xx. Ef [30]ageiff gobreu [31][y] merchet y [a]maer bissŏeil.

xxi. [32]Pedeir arhugeint [33][o] aryant ageiff′ ygann bop sŏydaŏc bŏyt allynn pan el ynny sŏyd.

xxii. Ef arann aryant ygŏestuaeu.

xxiii. [34]Ef bieu artystu gŏirodeu [35][ẏn] y llys.

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[a] [36]meiri

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[1] Ef *J.* [2]′hirvŷs *P.Q.* [3] *J.* [4]′*not in P.Q.* [5] *M.* [6] *R.* [7]′deila *P.* deily *Q.* y distain *P.Q.* [8] deilŷ *R.T.* [9] *R.* [10]–ŷ *P.Q.* [11] *M.* [12] deilŷ. *P.Q.R.* [13] deu *J.M.P.Q.R.T.* [14] *J.M.P.Q.R.T.* [15] *J.* [16]*not in M.* [17] o *P.Q.R.T.* [18] Ef *J.* [19]′*not in P.Q.* [20] *M.R.T.* [21]′*not in J.* [22] *not in P.Q.* [23] o *R.* [24] ebreinn. *M.* [25] *not in J.* [26] *Q.* [27] *P.*

7. The steward is to have the mantle of the chief of the household, at each of the three principal festivals.

8. He is to have the length of his middle finger of the ale above the lees; of the bragot, the length of the middle joint of the same finger; and of the mead, the length of the extreme joint.

9. If the steward secure the person who commits a crime within the entrance of the hall, he is to have a third of his dirwy or camlwrw: and so likewise, if he secure him below the entrance of the hall.

10. If any two of the officers fight in the palace, the steward is to have a third of their dirwy.

11. The steward is to have the custody of the king's third of the spoil; and, when appropriated, he is to have a cow, or an ox.

12. The steward is to swear for the king, when it shall be necessary.

13. He is to have the share of two men of the skins of the cattle slaughtered in the kitchen: others say, the share of one man.

14. It is the duty of the steward to show to every one his proper seat in the hall.

15. He is to assign the lodgings.

16. He is to have a horse in attendance from the king, which s to have two rations of the provender.

17. He is to have his land free.

18. He is to have a cow, or an ox, from the household, out of every spoil.

19. He is to have a third of the camlwrw of the officers who serve the meat and drink; that is to say, the cook, butler, and sewer of the palace.

20. He is to have the [a] 'gobyr' of the daughters of the land [a] maer.

21. He is to have twenty-four of silver from every officer who serves meat and drink, when appointed to his office.

22. He is to distribute the silver of the gwestvas.

23. It is his province to test the liquors in the palace.

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[a] [34] maers.

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[28] *P.Q.R.T.* [29] *not in P.Q.* [30] bieu *M.* [31] *Q.* [32] Ef ageiff pedeir arhugeint *M.P.Q.R.* [33] *J.* [34] *not in R.* [35] *M.* [36] *P.Q.*

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[a] 'Gobyr' has the same signification as 'amobyr,' which is formed from 'gobyr' by the addition of the prefix 'am.'

xxiv. [1]Ef ageiff rann deuór o aryant ygóestuaeu.′

xxv. Ef agynneil breint [2][y] llys yn [3]absen [4][y] brenhin.

xxvi. Punt ahanner yó [5]ebediw [6]y distein.′
xxvii. [7]Gobyr y verch yó punt.′
xxviii. Teir punt [8]yó ychoóyll.
xxix. [9]Y heguedi [10]yó seith punt.′
xxx. [[11]Ac vellý [12]merchet pob vn or sóýdogion arbennic.′

xii. [13]am effairat.]

i. Offeirat teulu ageiff yóisc ypennyttyo y brenhin yndi y Garaóys [14][ýn] erbyn y Pasc ac [15][ý] [16]velly offeirat brenhines ageiff′ ygóisc hitheu.

ii. Deudegmu atelir dros sarhaet offeirat teulu ar trayan ageiff ef ar deuparth yr brenhin.

iii. Ef ageiff offróm ybrenhin [17]ae teulu ynny teir góyl arbennic.

iv. Y varch ageiff [18]or ebrann [19]kymeint a′ rann deu [20]varch′′ ac [21][ý] velly pob sóydaóc arbennic.

v. Ef yó ytrydyd dyn ageidó [a]breint llys yn aóssen [22][y] brenhin.

vi. Offeirat [23][ý] brenhines ageiff march yn wosseb ygann y brenines.

vii. [b]Offeirat teulu ar hebogyd ar pennkynyd ar braódór llys ar pennguastraut, agaffant veirch y gann y brenhin órth eu reit.′

viii. Ac eu tir [24]agynnhalyant yn ryd.

ix. Tri ryó wassanaeth [25]yssyd y′ offeirat llys yn [26][ý] dadleuoed [27][vn ýó] dileu pob dadyl a darffo ythervynu [28][[c]orol ;] eilyó cadó [29]ynnyscriuennedyc hyt varnn pob′ [30]dadyl [d]hynny [31]teruynner ;′ trydyd yó bot yn baraót ac yn [e]diuefv vrth reit [32]y brenhin y ónneuthur llythyreu ac [33][y] eu darllein.

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[a] [34]cof

[b′] [35]Pob sóýdoc arbenic a gaiff march wrth i rait i gan ý brenhin. [c] [36]ar ol ; [d′] [37]ni thervýnwýt ; [e] [38]diuedó

1′ *not in P.Q.* 2 *J.* 3 aóssein *Q.* 4 *J.P.R.* 5 – y *J.P.* 6 *not in M.Q.R.T.* ′ – *J.P.* 7′ Punt yó gobyr y verch. *J.P.Q.* 8 *not in P.Q.R.* 9′ Seith punt [ýó *M.R.*] ý heguedi. *M.P.R.* 10 *not in Q.* 11′ *P.Q.* 12 pop merch *Q.* 13 *P.* 14 *M.R.T.* 15 *R.T.* 16′ ýnnỳ hwnno mod y keist offeirat brenhines *M.* 17 ar *P.Q.* 18′′ rann deu varch or ebrann

24. He is to have the share of two men of the silver of the gwestvas.

25. He is to maintain the privilege of the palace, in the absence of the king.

26. One pound and a half is the ebediw of the steward.

27. The gobyr of his daughter is one pound.

28. Her cowyll is three pounds.

29. Her agweddi is seven pounds.

30. And, in like manner, the daughters of each of the principal officers.

XII. [OF THE PRIEST.]

1. The priest of the household is to have the garment in which the king shall do penance during Lent, against Easter; and in like manner the priest to the queen is also to have her garment.

2. Twelve kine are to be paid as the saraad of the priest of the household; and of this he is to have a third, and the two parts go to the king.

3. He is to have the offering of the king and his household at the three principal festivals.

4. His horse is to have a ration of provender equal to that of two horses: and the horse of every principal officer the like.

5. He is the third person, to maintain the [a] privilege of the palace in the absence of the king.

6. The queen's priest is to have from her his horse in attendance.

7. [b] The priest of the household, the falconer, the chief huntsman, the judge of the court, and the chief groom, are to have horses from the king, as they may be wanted.[f]

8. And they are to hold their land free.

9. There are three duties appertaining to the priest of the court, in its proceedings: one is, to expunge every cause that has been determined [c] from the roll;[f] the second is, to preserve in writing for judgment every cause, [d] until it be determined;[f] the third is, to be prepared and [e] prompt, when required by the king, to write letters, and to read them.

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[a] [34] record

[b f] [35] Every principal officer shall have a horse at command from the king. [c f] [36] afterwards; [d f] [37] unfinished; [e] [38] sober,

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P. [19f] *not in Q.* [20] veirch *M.* [21] *R.T.* [22] *J.P.Q.R.T.* [23] *M.R.T.* [24] *not in J.P.Q.* [25f] a ỏna *P.Q.* [26] *P.Q.R.T.* [27] *M.T.* [28] *J.M.P.Q.R.* [29f] pob dadl ỳnỳsgriuenedic or *P.* [30] *not in R.* [31] teruỳnỏỳt *T.* [32] *T. is here deficient.* [33] *Q.* [34] *M.* [35] *P.Q.* [36] *T.* [37] *P.Q.R.* [38] *J.P.Q.R.T.*

XIII. [AM YR HEBOGYDD.]

I. Hebogyd ageiff croen hyd ygann ypennkynyd ywnneuthur menyc ydaȣ vrth dȣyn hebogeu ybrenhin.

II. Tri gȣassannaeth a [1]dyly ybrenhin [2]eu gȣnneuthur′ yr hebogyd ydyd ycaffo whibonoglyc vynyd, neu grychyd neu [3]y bȣn, oe hebogydyaeth nyt amgen [4]dala y ȣarthauyl [5]pan disgynno a [6]dala y varch tra gymero [7]yr hebaȣc ar ederyn a [8]dala yȣarthauyl [9]tra [a]ysgynno′ ac yny nos hono ydyly y [10]anrydedu oteir anrec.

III. [11]Yr hebogyd nyt yf namyn teir gȣeith yny neuad rac gadu gȣall ar [12]yr [13]adar oe veddaȣt: [14]llestyr eissoes ageiff y dodi llynn yndaȣ ac y′ anuon [15]oe letty.

IV. [16]Anregyonn teir gȣeith′ [17]beunoeth aenvyn ybrenhin [18][idaȣ] [19]yn llaȣ′ y was [20]eithyr ydyd ylladho vn or tri ederyn enȣaȣc neu yny teir gȣyl arbennic kanys [21]oe laȣ [22]ehȣn′ [23]y hanrecca [24][ef] [25]yna.′

V. [26]Os ogyureith ygellir anreithaȣ yr hebogyd′ ny dyly [27][na] maer nachyghellaȣr dȣyn y anreith namyn yteulu [28]ar righyll.

VI. Ef adyly callon pob llȣdyn or aladher yny llys.

VII. [29]Vn vreint vyd yverch amerchet ysȣydogyonn kynntaf.′

VIII. Y ebediȣ [30]vyd punt ahanner.

IX. [31]Or byd [32]maruȣ march [33][yr] hebogyd [34]o lauur [35]y danaȣ′ [36]yny hebogydyaeth [37][neu o glevyt] arall ageiff [38]y gann ybrenhin.

X. [39]Y varch ageiff or ebrann kymeint arann deu [40]varch ereill.′

XI. Ef ageiff yr hebogeu [b]goreu oll, ar nythot oll agaffer [41]yn tirllys ybrenhin.

XII. Ancȣyn ageiff ynny lety seyc athri chornneit o lyn.

XIII. Or pan dotto yr hebogyd [42]y hebogeu ynny mut hyt pan y [43]tynno or mut′ nychymhellir yȣrtheb [44][i neb] ovn dadyl.

XIV. Kylch vn ȣeith yny vlȣydyn ageiff ar vilaeineit ybrenhin

[a] [45]disgȳnnu [b] [46]gwrȳȣ

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1 wna *P.Q.* 2′*not in P.Q.* 3 *not in M.P.Q.* 4 dalȳ *M.P.Q.* 5 tra *J.* 6 dalȳ *P.* 7 i *P.Q.* 8 dalȳ *M.P.Q.* 9 ȣrth *P.Q.R.* ′esgynnv *P.Q.* 10 anregu *R.* 11 *not in J.M.P.Q.R.* 12 ȳ *R.* 13 adȳr *M.* hebogau *P.* 14′llestȳr a ervȳll ȳ wiraȣt ido oe *P.Q.* 15 ȳ *M.* 16′Tair anrec *P.Q.R.* 17 beȳnȳd *P.Q.* 18 *M.P.Q.R.* 19′*not in P.* 20 dyeithyr *J.* 21′ef ehun oe laȣ *J.* 22 ehunan *M.P.Q.* 23 ae *J.* ȳd *M.R.* ′ȳna i hanreca. *P.Q.*

XIII. [OF THE FALCONER.]

1. The falconer is to have the skin of a hart from the chief huntsman, to make him gloves for bearing the king's hawks.

2. There are three services, which the king is to perform for the falconer, on the day he shall get a curlew, or a heron, or a bittern, by his hawking; that is, to hold his stirrup, when he shall dismount; and to hold his horse, whilst he shall take the hawk, and the bird; and to hold his stirrup, whilst [a] he shall mount;[a] and on that evening he is to honour him with three gifts.

3. The falconer is only to drink three times in the hall, lest the birds be neglected through his ebriety: he is to have a vessel, however, in which liquor is to be put, and sent to his lodging.

4. Presents are to be sent to him three times daily, from the king, by the hand of his page, except on the day he shall kill one of the three noble birds, and the three principal festivals; for then the king bestows them with his own hand.

5. If the falconer, by law, is to be distrained, the distress is not to be made by either a maer, or canghellor; but by the household, and the apparitor.

6. He is to have the heart of every animal killed in the palace.

7. His daughter has equal privilege with the daughters of the principal officers.

8. His ebediw is one pound and a half.

9. If the horse of the falconer die under him through fatigue, in hawking, [37]or from disease,[a] he is to have another from the king.

10. His horse is to have a ration of provender equal to that of two other horses.

11. He is to have all the [b] best hawks, and all the eyries found on the royal domain.

12. He is to have an allowance at his lodging, a mess, with three hornfuls of liquor.

13. From the time the falconer shall place his hawks in the mews, until he shall take them out of the mews, he is not compelled to answer in a cause to any one.

14. Once a year he is to have a progress among the king's

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[a] [45]alighting; [b] [46]male

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[24] *R.* [25] ŷdŷdŷeu hŷnnŷ. *M.* [26]Or kŷll hebogŷd anraith o gŷfraith *P.Q.* [27] *M.* ŷ *P.Q.* [28] a *P.* [29] *not in P.Q.* [30] *not in P.Q.* [31] O *P.* [32] *not in P.Q.* [33] *J.R.* [34] – ŷn *P.Q.* varŭ *Q.* [35] *not in P.Q.* [36] ŷn *M.* [37] *J.M.P.Q.R.* [38] *not in P.Q.* [39] *not in P.Q.* [40] veirch *M.* [41] ar *P.Q.* [42] ŷr *P.* [43] tŷnner *P.* [44] *P.* [45] *R.* [46] *P.Q.R.*

aphedeir keinnaȣc kyureith obop tayaȣc tref neu dauat hesp yn vȣyt [1]yr [a]hebogeu.

xv. Y tir ageiff yn ryd; ae varch ygan ybrenhin; apob tauot [2]hyd adyccer y ben yrbrenhin.'''

xiv. [3][am vrawdwr.]

i. Braȣdwr llys adyly rann gȣyr oaryant [4]daereteu.

ii. Ef adyry pob braȣt [5][or] aberthynno yr llys: [6]ac [7][ef] adengys kyureitheu abreinheu holl [b]sȣydogyon [8][y] llys.'

iii. Ef ageiff pedeir arhugeint ygan pob un [9]pan dangosso y [10]kyureith ae vreint idaȣ.

iv. Pan gymero [c]braȣtȣyr y brenhin gobyr am dadyl avarnont ef ageiff [11]kymeint [12]ar' rann deuȣr ohynny.

v. Rȣg yr etlig ar golofyn [13]yd eisted.

vi. Ny [14]dyry ef aryant [15]y pennguastraȣt pann gaffo march [16]y gan ybrenhin.

vii. Ygan yneb aorffo pan vo amrysson cadeir y keiff ef cornn bual amodrȣy eur ar gobennyd a dotter y danaȣ ynny gadeir.

viii. Pan teruynner tir pedeir arhugeint ageiff ef.

ix. Llennlliein yn wastat ageiff [17][ef] ygan y vrenhines.

x. [18]Or anreith adycco yteulu kynn [19][ẏ] bo ef gartref rann [20]deuȣr ageiff.

xi. Or dyȣeit neb arybraȣdȣr varnv cam [21]varnn arnaȣ rodent eu deu [22]ȣystyl [23]ell deu' yn llaȣ y brenhin ac os [24][y] braȣdȣr aoruydir achyureith yscriuennedic yn [25]dangos y oruot' talet [26]yr brenhin [27]ȣerth ytavot ae sȣyd' ac odyna na varnnet vyth.

xii. Ny dylyir credu barnn nae chymryt rȣg deu [28]ȣystyl am vraȣt onnyt vn adangosser ygkyureith yscriuennedic.

[a 29]hebogẏd. [b 29]sȣẏdwẏr [c 30]brawdȣr

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[1] ẏ *P.Q.* [2] *not in P.Q.* [3] *P.* [4] dayred. *N.P.Q.R.* [5] *J.* [6] *not in M.N.P.Q.* [7] *This follows the next section in M.* [7] *N.P.Q.R.* [8] *J.* [9] or a *M.* [10] gẏfureitheu *M.* [11] *not in N.P.Q.* [12] a *J.M.R.* [13] ir *P.* [14] rẏd *P.* ry *Q.* [15] yr *J.N.P.Q.R.* [16] *not in P.* [17] *P.* [18] O *N.P.Q.R.* [19] *M.* [20] deuwẏr *M.* [21] *not in M.N.P.Q.R.* [22] ȣystlon *M.* [23] *not in M.N.*

villains; and he is to have four legal pence from every [a] taeog-trev, or a crone, as food for the [a] hawks.

15. He is to have his land free; his horse, from the king; and the tongue of every hart, of which the head is brought to the king.

XIV. [OF THE JUDGE.]

1. The judge of the court is to have one man's share of the daered silver.

2. He is to pronounce every sentence in what shall pertain to the court: and he is to explain the laws and privileges relative to all the [b] officers of the court.

3. He is to have twenty-four pence from each, when he shall explain to him the laws, and his privilege.

4. When the king's [c] judges receive a fee for the cause they decide, he is to have a share equal to that of two men.

5. He sits between the edling and the column.

6. He gives no silver to the chief groom, when he shall have a horse from the king.

7. From the person who shall conquer, when there is a contention for a chair, he is to have a buglehorn and a gold ring, and the pillow placed under him in his chair.

8. When the boundary of land is set out, he is to have twenty-four pence.

9. He is to have his bed linen regularly from the queen.

10. Out of the spoil obtained by the household, though he be at home, he is to have the share of two men.

11. If any one shall accuse the judge of having pronounced a wrong judgment against him, let them both deposit their pledges in the king's hand; and if the judge be condemned, and that by a written law, he is to pay the worth of his tongue and his office to the king; and let him never afterwards officiate.

12. No judgment, between two persons, who have given pledges for abiding a sentence, is to be credited or received, unless such shall be shown in written law.

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[a] [29]falconer. [b] [29]servants [c] [30]judge

P.Q.R. [24] *J.M.N.P.Q.R.* [25]/y erbyn *M.P.Q.* [26]/i sŏŷd ir brenin a gŏerth i dauawt *P.* [27]/ŷsŏŷd agŏerth ŷtauot *M.N.Q.R.* [28]ŏŷstlon *M.* [29] *R.* [30] *P.R.*

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[a] A villain-township.

xiii. Braȣdȯr herȯyd [1]breint ytir tra gynnhalyo [2]y tir breint braȣdȯr agynneil ef trȯy ytir.

xiv. Sarhaet braȣdȯr sȯydaȣc herȯyd breint y sȯyd ytelir idaȣ.

xv. Sarhaet hagen braȣdȯr heb sȯed namyn trȯy vreint ytir herȯyd breint [3]y tir′ ytelir idaȣ.

xvi. Pann orffo [4][ef] oymȯystlaȣ [5]y gyt ae varnn ny dichaun [6][y] brenin dȯyn breint braȣdȯr sȯydaȣc [7][hẏt] [8]hynny dycco y sȯyd y gantaȣ: os y llall a oruydir velly talet ysarhaet yr braȣdȯr ac yr brenhin ȣerth ytauot [9][atal.]

xvii. Or daȣ [10][ẏ] neb ywarandaȣ [11]ar y braȣdȯyr yn barnu heb gannyat [12]teirbu camlȯrȯ atal yr brenhin ac [13]or byd [14]ybrenhin [15]ynny maes talet yn deudyblyc.

xviii. March ybraȣdȯr [16]ageiff or ebrann kymeint arann deu [17]varch ac′ yn vn bresseb amarch peunydyaȣl y brenin [18]ybyd.

xix. Pedeir keinnaȣc kyureith ageiff [19]y braȣdȯr′ o bop dadyl [20][or] atalho [21][y] kymeint ahynny [22]y neb y barnno idaȣ [23]aetal.′′′′

xx. [24]Or myn y brenhin [25]dodi neb vn [26][rull] agkyurȯys [27]ac anmharaȣt ygkyureith′ yn vraȣdȯr llys [28]ynny llys y dyly [29][ef] vot′ ygketymdeithas ybrenhin yn gofyn ac [30]yn gȣarandaȣ ygneit a [31]delhȯynt [32][o] orȯlat yr llys; ac [33]y dyscu [34]kyureitheu [35]ac arueroed adeuodeu′ agossodedigaethau [36]y brenhin′ [37]a [38]berthynont vrth aȣdurdaȣt ac yn bennaf teir colofynn kyureith [39]agȣerth holl anyueileit dof ac ereill gȯyllt [40]a′ aruerho dynyon ohonunt; [41]ac [42]y′ waranndaȣ haȣlȯyr [43][yn holi] ac amdiffynnȯyr [44]y[45][n atteb y] myȯn [46]dadleueu ac [47]y vot [48]y gyt ac ygneit vrth rodi barnneu ac [49]y waranndaȣ [50][eu] amryssoneu ot anuonnant at y brenhin yr hynn auo petrus gantunt, ac [51]a [52]vynhȯynt′ trȯydaȣ ynteu y amlyccau [53][a] [54]gwnnelhet [55][ẏ] velly trȯy yvlȯydynn gȯbyl. [56][Ac] [57]odyna ydyly [58][y] caplan ybrenhin ydȯyn ef yr eglȯys [59]achyt ac ef y deudec sȯydaȣc arbennic [60][y] lys vrth offeren ac guedy offeren ac offrȯm [61]y gann′ baup paret y caplan

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[1] *not in N.* [2] *not in J.* [3]′ *not in M.* [4] *M.N.P.Q.R.* [5] *not in J.M.N. P.Q.R.* [6] *J.M.N.P.Q.R.* [7] *M.N.P.Q.R.* [8] pan *N.P.Q.R.* [9] *M.R.* [10] *M.Q.* [11] at *N.Q.* [12] – y brenhin *J.* [13] o *P.* [14] *not in J.* [15] ẏ *P.* [16]′auyd *N.P.Q.* [17] veirch ereill *M.* [18] *not in N.P.Q.* [19]′ *not in J.* [20] *P.* [21] *N.Q.R.* [22] – y gan *N.P.Q.R.* [23] *not in N.P.Q.R.* [24] O *P.* [25] ossot *N.* [26] *I.N.S.* [27] *not in P.* ′ – *I.S.* [28]′ ef a dẏlẏ bot ẏnẏ llẏs *P.* [29] *N.Q.* [30] *not in M.* [31] delhont *I.N.P.Q.R.S.* [32] *J.M.* [33] yn *I.S.*

13. A judge in right of privilege of land, whilst he shall hold the land, acquires the privilege of a judge from the land.

14. The saraad of an officiating judge is to be paid him according to the privilege of his office.

15. Nevertheless, the saraad of a judge without office, except by the privilege of his land, is to be paid him according to the privilege of the land.

16. When he is cast, after being pledged to his judgment, the king cannot take away his privilege as an officiating judge, until he first deprive him of his office: if the other be worsted, let him pay to the judge his saraad; and the worth of his tongue to the king.

17. If any person come, without permission, to listen to the judges while deliberating; he shall pay three kine camlwrw to the king; and, if the king be in the field, let him pay twofold.

18. The horse of the judge is to have a ration of the provender equal to that of two other horses, and is to be at the same manger as the horse in daily attendance for the king.

19. The judge is to have four legal pence for every cause decided by him, if it be for so much as that in value; and it is to be paid by the person in whose favour the decision is made.

20. If the king will to appoint any one [26]rash, unskilful, and unexperienced in the law, to be a judge of the court; that person ought to attend the court, in the king's company, questioning, and listening to the judges, who attend at the court from a border country; and learning the laws, usages, customs, and institutions of the king, that pertain to his authority; and especially, the three columns of law; the worth of all tame and wild animals, of which men make use; and hear plaintiffs stating their claims, and defendants answering, in the pleadings; and to be with judges in giving decisions, and listening to their disputations, if they appeal to the king, in what may be dubious to them, and which they might be desirous, through him, to have explained; and let him proceed in that manner through a whole year. And then the king's chaplain is to take him to the church, having with him the twelve principal officers of the court, to mass; and after mass, and

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[34] kyfreith *I.S.* [35] *not in I.M.N.P.Q.R.S.* [36] *not in S.* [37] – ac arueroed adeuodeu *I.M.N.P.Q.R.* [38] berthynynt *I.* [39] gŏerth gŏyllt adof *I.S.* o *I.* or *S.* anifeileit yd *I.S.* [40] ac *M.* [41] a *I.* [42] yn *S.* [43] *I.S.* [44] *not in J.* [45] *I.S.* [46] dadleuoed *I.M.N.P.Q.R.S.* [47] yn *I.S.* [48] *not in I.S.* [49] yn *I.S.* [50] *I.M.N.P.Q.R.S.* [51] y vynnu *I.S.* [52] uŷnhont *N.P.Q.* [53] *P.* [54] gŏnaet *I.N.P.Q.R.S.* gwnnelhent *M.* [55] *R.* [56] *I.M.N.P.Q.R.S.* [57] yna *I.N.P.Q.R.S.* [58] *I.N.S.* [59] ac y gyt *J.* [60] *I.M.N.P.Q.R.* [61] *not in J.* 'o *I.S.*

idaȣ tygu [1]ary creir [2]ac [3]ar yr′ allaȣr ac [4]y wnyeitheit adotter aryr allaȣr′ na [5]rodho [6][ef] cam [7]varnn vyth [8]hyt′ ygȣyppo′′ nac yradolȣyn neb nac yr gȣerth nac [9]yr caryat nac yr cas neb. Gȣedy hynny [10]deuent [11]ygyt at y brenhin [12]adywedent yr hynn′ aȣnaethant [13]ymdanaȣ ac [14]yna [15]ydyly y brenhin′ rodi [16]y sȣyd idaȣ [17]o byd bodlaȣnn idaȣ′ ae lehau [18]y myȣn eistedua dylyedus [19]idaȣ ac yna y [20]dylyir rodi [21]ouer tlysseu idaȣ′ taȣlbort ygann ybrenhin a [a]modrȣy eur ygan yvrenhines ac na rodet [[22]ynteu [23]ȣynt] ac na werthet [24][ef] [25]yrei hynny′ vyth.[26]

xxi. Nydyly [27][neb] vot yn vraȣdȣr [28][llys] namyn yneb adyscer [29]mall hynny′ neu auo kyuarȣyd [30]y myȣn kyureith [31]ac atygho [32]mal hȣnnȣ′ na varnno cam [[33]varn [34]dan y ȣybot idaȣ ef] [35]ynny vyȣyt.′

xxii. Tri pheth [36]aberthynn [37]vrth′ vraȣdȣr: vn yȣ dilȣg kyvarcheu vrth reit ybrenhin; eil yȣ datcanu adosparth kynnhenneu [38]y myȣn llys; trydyd yȣ yr hynn adospartho trȣy varnn ygatarnnhav trȣy wystyl abraȣtlyuyr ot ymȣystlir ac ef neu os gouynn [39]y brenhin idaȣ′ heb ymȣystlaȣ.[40]

xxiii. [41]Or dervyd rodi braȣt ydyn ac amheu yvraȣt orneb y barnnȣyt idaȣ: mal ybo dir yr neb ae [42]barnaȣd y [43]deturyt [44]abot llaȣer o ygneit vrth [45]hynny′ [b]abot amrysson pȣy adylyho ydeturyt ae paub [46]ohonunt ae vn kyureith adyȣeit [47]or byd ygnat [48][ẏ]

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[a] [49]modrȣyeu

[b′′] [49]a damchweinaȣ amrysson pȣy adylyo y deturyt o nadunt kyfreith adyweit mae y braȣdȣr ae barnaȣd ae heturyt; sef achaȣs yȣ hynny, ȣrth berthynu bot yn gredadun geireu braȣdȣr yn detvryt braȣt amheuedic rȣng haȣlȣr ae amdiffynnȣr, am na pherthyn y vot yn bleit yr defnyd ac yr gynnen: ac yny damchȣeino gyrru braȣdȣr ynbleit drȣy ymȣystlaȣ, yno y mae perthynaȣl yr gorsedaȣc kadȣ y gynnen myȣn cof diledyf yny vo dosparth yn yd y gyfreith am y vraȣt gyghaȣs o gyfreith yscriuennedic neu oe chyffelybrȣyd

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[1] yr *N.P.Q.* ar *R.* ′y Duw ac yr creireu ar *I.* [2′]ar *S.* [3] *not in N.P. Q.R.* [4] *not in P.* ′yr gȣyneitheu a vo yno *I.S. not in J.* [5] varno *J.* [6] *I.S.* [7′]vraȣt yn *I.S.* [8′′]dan y ȣybot *N.P.Q.* [9] *not in I.* [10] doent *I.S.* [11] *not in N.* [12′]y dyȣedut *I.* – beth *S.* [13] ygkylch hynny *I.S.* amdanaȣ *P.* [14] yny *N. not in M.* [15′]y brenhin a dyly *I.S.* [16] *not in I.M.N.P.Q.S.* [17] or *I.M.N.Q.R.* ′*not in S.* [18] – trwȳ wȳstl a braȣdlȳfr *P. not in J.* [19] *not in I.N.P.Q.S.* [20] dȳlȳ *P.* [21′]idaȣ ofertlysseu *I.*

an offering by every one, let the chaplain require him to swear by the relics, and by the altar, and by the consecrated elements placed upon the altar, that he will never deliver a wrong judgment knowingly, either through the entreaty of any one, or for worth, or for love, or for hatred of any one. After that, let them repair together to the king, and declare what they have done in respect to him: then the king is to confer upon him his office, if satisfied with him, and instal him in a seat appropriate for him: then ornamental trinkets are to be given him, a throw-board by the king, and gold [a] ring by the queen; and let him never give nor sell them.

21. No person ought to be a judge [28]of the court,[/] but such as shall be instructed in this manner; or one who is proficient in the law, and will swear, as said before, that he will not pronounce a wrong judgment knowingly during his life.

22. There are three things which pertain to a judge: one is, to issue proclamations, as the king may require; the second is, to set forth and investigate plaints introduced in court; the third is, that what he may determine by judgment, he will confirm by pledge and law book, if he be required to join in pledge; or, if the king require it of him, without joining in a pledge.

23. If judgment be given in a cause, and the judgment be doubted by one of the parties to the suit: that the sentence may be fixed on the person that pronounced it, there being many judges concerned, [b] and a dispute on whom the sentence is to be

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[a] [49]rings

[b/49]and variance should arise which of them should own the decision; the law says that the judge that decided shall acknowledge it; because the words of a judge are to be credited in pronouncing a doubted judgment between plaintiff and defendant, as it does not pertain to him to be a party to the matter and to the strife: and if it chance that a judge is forced to be a party by mutual pledge, then it pertains to the president to keep the cause in impartial remembrance until decision in law of the judgment

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[22] *I.S.* [23] *I.* [24] *J.* [25/] *not in I.S.* [26] – 6ynt. *S.* [27] *N.P.Q.* [28] *I.S* [29/] velly *I.S.* [30] *not in J.* [31] *not in N.Q.R.S.* [32/] *not in I.S.* [33] *J.M.* [34] *M.* [35/] *not in M.* [36/] yny *I.* [37] y *N.P.Q.* [38] *not in J.* [39/] ido ŷ brenhin *P.Q.* [40] – ac ef. *S.* [41] O *M.N.P.Q.R.S.* [42] barnóys *I.S.* [43] hedrut drachevŷn *P.* [44/] *not in M.* [45] y varnu *I.M.N P.Q.R.S.* [46] *not in S.* [47] o *P.* [48] *P.* [49] *J.*

llys vrth yvarnu [1][mae] ef adyly y [2]deturyt; onny byd [3]hónnó abot′ ygnat [4][y] kymhót [5]hónnó bieu y deturyt;′ [6]onny byd hónnó yr ygnat ae datkannaód gynt [7]ae [8]deturyt yna o gyfreith. Sef achaus yó [9]hynny rac [10]annvnaó or′ ygneit, [11]ac am′ dyóedut [12]o gyureith [13]y mae naóuetyn agredir y tystolyaeth ehun yó braódór amy vraót [14][y] róg dóybleit or byd amryssonn yrydunt: ny ellir heuyt ymóystlaó [15]aneb am [16]varn onnyt [17]ar neb ae [18]datkanaód kannys guedy [19]datkanu barn′ ymae rodi góystyl yny erbyn.′′

xxiv. Tri amheu [20]braut yssyd: vn yó bot amrysonn róg haólór ac amdiffynnór am [21]y [22]varnn arodet vdunt ac yna [23]ymae y dosparth [24]ary braódóyr aerodassei;′ eil yó bot amryssonn róg haulór [25]a braódór ac ymóystlaó am [26]y varn; trydyd yó bot ymóystlaó róg amdiffynnór abraódór am [26]y vraót ac amydeu ymóystlaó [27]hynny [28][yr] yt vyd y dosparth ar aódurdaut llythyraul canys diledyf gyffredin vyd [29]yr aódurdaut sef [30]yó hynny braótlyuyr, [31]yny mod racdywededic.′ [32]Dewi Brefi !′′′

xv. [33]PENGUASTRAÓT.]

i. [34]Pennguastraut ageiff ygan ydistein y gayaf croen [35]ych achroen buch yr haf yóneuthur kebystreu yveirch ybrenhin ahynny kynn ranu ycróyn róg ydistein ar sóydogyon.

ii. Ef ageiff coesseu y guarthec aladher yny gegin.

iii. [36]Ac o aryant y [a]góestuaev [37][y keiff] rann deuór.

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priodaól dróy darlleedigaeth doethyon dysgedic ygkyfreith ac aódurdaót avont alwedigyon o blegyt y gorsedaóc ar ny bont bleidyeu: allyna vn or lleved y mae perthynaól róng arglóyd ar y gadóryaeth honno.

[a] [37]guastrodýon

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[1] *P.* [2] datganu *S.* [3]′ef *I.S.* [4] *I.* [5] *not in M.S.* ′ae datuer *I.* [6] – or byd *S.* [7] a *N.* [8] datgan *I.S.* datuer *N.P.R.* [9] *not in I.S.* [10]′annundeb róg yr *I.S.* [11]′a *I.S.* [12] or *I.S.* [13] *not in I.M.N.P.Q.R.S.* [14] *Q.* [15] *not in S.* [16] vraót *I.S.* [17] ỳ *R.* ar y *S.* [18] datganho *I.M.N.P.Q.R.S.* [19]′y *I.* datganer y vraót *I.S.* [20] barnn *M.* [21] *not in S.* [22] vraót *J.* [23] *not in S.* [24] – aa *S.* ′a rodassei y varn; *I.* [25] ar *Q.* [26] *not in I.*

fixed, whether on all or one; the law says, if the judge of the court be present at the judgment he is to own it; if he be not, and a judge of a cymwd be, the sentence belongs to him; if he be not, the judge who first pronounced it is to own it by law. The cause is, lest the judges disagree, and the law saying that the ninth person to be credited on his own testimony is a judge as to his judgment between two parties, if there be a dispute between them: likewise there cannot be a mutual pledging with any one, as to judgment, but with the one who pronounced it; for it is after judgment pronounced that a pledge is to be given against it.'

24. There are three doubtings respecting judgment: one is, when there is a dispute between plaintiff and defendant, as to the judgment given between them; there the decision rests with the judges who pronounced it; the second is, when there is a dispute between plaintiff and judge, and mutual pledging as to the judgment; the third is, where there is mutual pledging between defendant and judge as to the judgment; and these two mutual pledgings are to be determined by written authority, for that authority is universally unbiassed, that is the law book, in the mode aforesaid. [a] Dewi of Brevi!'''

XV. CHIEF GROOM.

1. The chief groom is to have, from the steward, an ox hide in winter, and a cow hide in summer, to make halters for the king's horses; and that before the skins are divided between the steward and the officers.

2. He is to have the legs of the cattle slaughtered in the kitchen.

3. And he is to have the share of two men of the [a] gwestva silver.

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of the pleadings by written law, or a similar precedent in the reading of men learned in law with authority, called in behalf of the president, and not being parties: and this is one of the places it pertains between the lord and . . . . . that preservation.

[a] [37] grooms'

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[27] *not in N.P.Q.* [28] *J.* [29] *not in I.S.* [30] vyd *I.S.* [31] *J.* [32] *S.* [33] *M.* [34] *not in N.* — *S.* — *I.* [35] *not in M.* [36] *not in M.P.Q.R.* [37] *M.P.Q.R.*

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[a] This and similar invocations frequently occur in this MS.: the appellation 'Dewi' has been corrupted into 'David.'

iv. Henn [1]gyurǒyeu ahen [2]ffrǒyneu amǒs ybrenhin ageiff.

v. Pennguastravt ar gǒastrodyon agaffant yr ebolyon gǒyllt oll adel yr brenhin o trayan anreith.

vi. Ancǒyn [3]ageiff nyt amgen seic.

vii. Ef adyly ystynnu pob march a [a]rodho [4]y′ brenhin ac obop march ykeiff ef pedeir keinnaǒc [5]eithyr o tri [6][meirch] ymarch arodher yr offeirat teulu [7]ar [8]vn arodher [9]yr braǒdǒr [10]llys ar [11]hǒnn arodher [12]yr croessaeneit canys rǒymaǒ [13]troet kebystyr hǒnnǒ aǒneir vrth y dǒygeill ac velly yrodir : [14]ynteu adyly rodi gan bob march kebystyr.′

viii. Ef adyly [15][dwŷn] [16]y braǒdǒr yvarch yn [17]gyǒeir [18]ybraǒdǒr adyly dangos idaw ef ygyureith ae dylyet ynn rat.

ix. [19]Ef ageiff ytir′ ynryd ygan ybrenhin.

x. Ae varch ageiff dǒy [20]rann or ebrann.′′

xi. [21]Lle ypennguastraut [22]ae gydymdeithonn′ [23][a vyd] yny neuad vrth ygolofyn nessaf yr brenhin.

xii. Ef arpennkynyd artroetaǒc nyt eistedant [24]yny neuad vrth [25]y paret′ pob vn o [26]honunt aǒyr yle.

xiii. Ef adengys ystableu yr meirch ac arann [27]y hebrauneu.′′

xiv. Ef ageiff trayan dirǒy achamlǒrǒ [28][o] [29]pob vn or′ guastrodyonn.

xv. Ef ageiff gapan ybrenhin or byd crǒyn vrthaǒ.

xvi. [30]Ef ageiff′ ysparduneu ybrenhin or bytant eureit neu [31]aryaneit neu euydeit.

xvii. Ef ageiff [32]or cǒrǒf cornneit [33]llaun gyt ae ancǒyn.

xviii. [34]Ae verch avyd vn vreint amerch y [35][pen] kynyd.

xix. [36]Yebediǒ vyd punt ahanner.′

xx. [37]Pennguastraǒt ageiff ygan y distein cornneit neu ffioleit ydyffo ybrenhin ohonaǒ or med ac arall [38]y gan y [b]penteulu ar trydyd [38]y gan yvrenhines.

xvi. [am y pencynydd.]

i. Pennkynyd a [39]dyly caffel′ ygan ydistein ygayaf croen ych yǒneuthur kynllauaneu.

[a′40]roder yr [b 41]penkŷnŷd

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[1] gŷffrǒŷ *M.P.Q.R.* [2] ffrǒŷn *M.P.Q.R.* [3] *not in M.* [4] *not in Q.* [5] namyn *J.* [6] *M.R.* [7] ac *P.* [8] march *J.* hǒn *M.R.* [9] ŷ *M.P.Q.* [10] *not in J.* [11] vn *P.Q.R.* [12] ŷ *M.* [13] traet *P.* [14′] kebŷstr a dŷlŷ ŷnttau gan bop march. *P.Q.* [15] *P.Q.R.* [16] ir *P.Q.R.* [17] gŷǒir *P.* [18′′] *not in P.Q.* [19′] Ŷ tir ageiff *M.* [20] ranneu *M.* [21′′] *These follow section* xiv. *in P.Q.*

4. He is to have the old saddles and the old bridles of the king's steed.

5. The chief groom, and the grooms, are to have all the wild colts, accruing to the king as the third of spoil.

6. He is to have an allowance; that is to say, a mess.

7. He is to deliver every horse [a] given by [a] the king; and for every horse, he is to have four pence, except for three: the horse given to the priest of the household; and the one given to the judge of the court; and the one given to the jester, for the end of its halter is to be tied to his testicles; and so it is to be delivered: he is to deliver a halter with every horse.

8. He is to bring out his horse caparisoned for the judge; and the judge is to explain to him the law, and his duty, gratuitously.

9. He is to have his land free, from the king.

10. His horse is to have two rations of the provender.

11. The place of the chief groom and his companions in the hall is by the column nearest to the king.

12. He, and the chief huntsman, and the foot-holder, do not sit in the hall by the wall; each of them knows his place.

13. He assigns the stables for the horses, and distributes their provender.

14. He is to receive the third of the dirwy and camlwrw of each of the grooms.

15. He is to have the king's cap, if there be fur upon it.

16. He is to have the king's spurs, if they be gilt, or silvered, or lackered.

17. He is to have a hornful of ale with his allowance.

18. His daughter has the same privilege as the daughter of the chief huntsman.

19. His ebediw is one pound and a half.

20. The chief groom is to receive from the steward a hornful, or cupful, of the mead of which the king shall drink; and another from the [b] chief of the household; [b] and the third from the queen.

XVI. [OF THE CHIEF HUNTSMAN.]

1. The chief huntsman is to receive from the steward an ox hide in winter, to make leashes.

[a-a 40] given to [b-b 41] chief huntsman;

[22-22] ar gwastrodion *P.Q.* [23] *J.* [24-24] wrth paret ŷ neuad *P.Q.* [25] *not in M.* [26] nadunt *P.* [27] eu *M.R.* ŷr *P.* [28] *M.* [29-29] ŷ *P.Q.* [30-30] Ac *P.Q.* [31] arŷant *M.* [32] o *R.* [33] *not in P.Q.* [34-34] Punt a hanner vŷd i ebediw. *P.Q.* [35] *M.R.* [36-36] Punt ahanner vŷd ŷ ebediw. *M.* [37] Ef *J.* [38] *not in J.* [39-39] geiff *J.P.Q.* [40] *J.* [41] *P.Q.*

ii. Llamysten ḋof ageiff bop gṓyl Vihagel [1]y gann yr hebogyd.[2]

iii. Naṓuettyd ogalan gayaf y dyly [3]ypennkynyd ar kynydyon [4]ereill dangos yr brenhin ygṓn ae gyrrnn ae gynnllauaṗeu ae trayan or crṓyn.

iv. Wrth reit [5]y brenhin [6]y helyant [7]ṓy hyt galann gayaf ohynny [7]allann hyt ympen ynaṓuettyd [8]or vn mis hṓnnṓ′ ny helyant yneb namyn vdunt ehunein [9][a] heb [10]gyuran [11][dim] [12]y neb.

v. [13]Ef a geiff ytir′ yn ryd.

vi. Ae varch yn wastat [14]y gan ybrenhin adṓy [15]rann idaṓ or ebrann.′′

vii. [16]Yr haf y ceif [17][ef] croen buch ac ony chyffry ef ydistein [18][am ẏ crṓẏn] ynnyr amsseroed hynny nys keiff ṓedy hynny.′

viii. Ef ageiff pedeir keinnaṓc kyfreith [19]y gan′ pob kynyd milgi ac ṓyth geinnaṓc kyureith [20]y gan pob [21]vn ogynnydyon y′ gellgun pan elhont yn eu [22]sṓydeu.

ix. Pan el y brenhin y anreithaṓ kanet y pennkynyd y cornn pan vo amser idaṓ adeṓisset [23]y llṓdyn [23]avynno or anreith [24]ac o trayan y brenhin or crṓyn [25]ypenkynyd ageiff ytrayan [26]ac ef yṓ vn or dynyon ytrayanna [27][ẏ] brenhin idaṓ.′

x. Nychymhellir ypennkynyd yṓrtheb yneb o vn dadyl [28]eithyr y′ vn or sṓydogyonn llys.

xi. Ef ageiff [29]y gan gynnydyon ygellgun rann [30]deuṓr orcrwyn a rann gṓr.[31]y gan gynnydyonn y milgun.

xii. [32]Pob kynyd [33]gellgun ageiff rann deuṓr o gynnydyon ymilgun.′

xiii. Kylch [34]a geiff [35]y pennkynyd′ arvilaeineit ybrenhin′′ ar kynnydion [36][ganthaṓ] guedy rannont ycrṓyn: ar Nadolyc y deuant [37]ygyt ygymryt eu breint ac eu dylyet [38]y gan ybrenhin [39]ogyureith.

xiv. Yle auyd [40]yny neuad′ gyuarṓyneb ar brenhin ovyṓn [41]y golofyn ar kynydyon [42]gantaṓ.

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[1] *not in J.* [2] – ar kẏnẏdion. *P.Q.* [3] ef *J.* [4] oll *P.Q.* [5] ir *P.* [6] ẏd *M.R.* ir *P.* [7] *not in J.M.P.Q.R.* [8]′ *not in P.Q.* [9] *P.* [10] i *P.Q.* gẏfrannv *P.Q.R.* [11] *J.M.R.* [12] a *J.M.P.Q.R.* [13]′ Ẏ tir ageiff *M.* ′′ *not in P.Q.* [14] *not in J.* [15] ranneu *M.* [16] Ẏ *M.* ′ *This follows the next section in P.Q.* [17] *P.Q.* [18] *P.Q.R.* [19] *not in J.* ′o *P.* [20] *not in J.P.* [21]′ kẏnẏd *P.Q.* [22] sṓyd. *J.* [23] *not in P.Q.* [24]′ *This follows section*

2. He is to have a trained sparrowhawk, every Michaelmas, from the falconer.

3. On the ninth day of the calends of winter, the chief huntsman and the other huntsmen are to show to the king his dogs, his horns, his leashes, and his third of the skins.

4. They are to hunt on the king's account, until the calends of winter; and from thence till the end of the ninth day of that same month they hunt for no one but themselves, nor share with any one.

5. He is to have his land free.

6. And his horse always from the king; for which he is to have two rations of the provender.

7. He is to have a cow skin in the summer; and unless he apply to the steward [18]for the skins' during those periods, he is not to obtain them afterwards.

8. He is to have four legal pence from every huntsman with a greyhound, and eight legal pence from each of the huntsmen with covert-hounds, when they enter upon their offices.

9. When the king goes to foray, let the chief huntsman blow his horn, when it is requisite for him so to do; and let him choose the animal he will of the spoil; and out of the king's third of the skins, the chief huntsman is to have a third: and he is one of the persons with whom the king divides by thirds.

10. The chief huntsman is not compelled to answer to any person in any cause, except to one of the officers of the palace.

11. He is to have the share of two men of the skins from the huntsmen with covert-hounds; and the share of one man from huntsmen with greyhounds.

12. Every huntsman with covert-hounds is to have the share of two men from huntsmen with greyhounds.

13. The chief huntsman is to have a progress among the king's villains, with the other huntsmen, after they have shared the skins: and at Christmas they shall assemble together to receive their privilege and their due, from the king, according to law.

14. His place in the hall is opposite to the king, within the column; and the other huntsmen with him.

XI. *in P.Q.* [25]ef *J.* [26]kanys *P.* [27] *P.Q.R.* [28]dyeithyr *J.* namyn *M.* onyt *P.'–Q.* [29] *not in J.* [30]deu wyr *M.* [31] *not in J.* [32]' *not in M.* [33]gellgi *J.* [34]''ar vilainait y brenhin a gaiff y penkynyd *P.Q.R.* [35]'ef *J.* [36] *M.* [37] *not in P.Q.* [38] *not in J.* [39] *not in P.Q.* [40]' *not in P.Q.* [41]ir *P.* [42]y *M.Q.R.* gyt ac ef. *M.P.Q.R.*

xv. Corneit olyn ageiff [1]y gan ybrenhin ac arall [1]y gan yvrenhines ar trydyd [1]y gan y distein neu ypenteulu.

xvi. Seic achorneit olyn [2]yny ancóyn ageiff′ yny lety.

xvii. [3]Ac [4]ef ageiff trayan [5]dirǒy a [6]chamlǒró ac [7]ebediǒ agobreu merchet y kynydyon.

xviii. Gyt ar brenhin y [8]bydant y kynydyon or Nadolyc hyt [9]pan dechreuhont [10]hely ewigot ygóanhóynn ac yna trahelyont ycaffant gylch arvilaeineit ybrenin ac velly yn Hydref tra helyont [11][y] geirǒ.

xix. [12]Or pan dechreuont [13]hely hyt naǒuettyd Mei nyt [14]attebant y′ neb [15][or] ae holo onnyt vn or sǒydogyon [16][a] vyd.

xx. [17]Yr hebogydyon′ ar guastrotyon ar kynnydyon kylch agaffant ar vilaeineit ybrenhin ahynny ar wahan.

xxi. Yr hebogyd [18]vn weith′ tra [19]geisso hebogeu allamystenot [20]kylch a [21]geiff.′

xxii. Gobyr yverch [22][yǒ] punt.

xxiii. Ychowyll [23]yǒ teir punt.

xxiv. Y heguedi [24]yǒ seith punt.′

xxv. Ebediǒ penkynyd [25]yǒ punt ahanner.′

xvii. [am y gǒas ystavell.]

i. Gwas ystauell nyt oes le dilis idaǒ yny neuad kannys ef bieu cadǒ guely y brenhin [26]agǒneuthur y′ negesseu [27]rǒg yneuad arystauell.[28]

ii. [29]Ytir ageiff yn ryd.

iii. Ae varch ygan y brenhin.′

iv. [30][A] rann [31]gǒr ageiff′ oaryant y guestuaeu.[32]

v. Ef [33]bieu [34]gǒneuthur gǒely ybrenhin ae [35]tannu.

vi. [36]Yverch vn vreint vyd′ amerch ypenguastraut.

vii. Y ebediǒ [37]vyd punt ahanner.′′

viii. [38]Ef ageiff gǒiscoed ybrenhin pan [39]beitto ac ǒynt abrethyn yǒely′ [40][ae] mantell a[40][e] pheis a[41][e] chrys [42]a[43][e] llaǒdǒr′ ae [44]hossaneu ae [45]escyttyeu.

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[1] *not in J.* [2]′a gaiff ỳn ancwỳn *P.Q.* [3] *not in J.* [4] *not in M.* [5] dirǒyeu *J.M.P.Q.* dirǒỳon *R.* [6] chamlyryeu *J.M.P.Q.R.* [7] ebediǒeu *J.M.P. Q.R.* [8] byd *J.* [9] yny *J.* [10] hela *P.* [11] *P.Q.R.* [12] O *Q.* [13] hela *P.* [14] atteb *M.R.* ′–ef ir *P.Q.* [15] *J.* [16] *P.* [17′] Hebogỳd *P.Q.* [18′] *not in P.Q.* [19] geissyont *J.* [20′] ỳ kaiff kỳlch. *P.Q.* [21] gaffant. *J.* [22] *J.M.R.* [23] *not in R.* [24′] *not in R.* [25′] whevgeint a phunt. *R.* [26′] ar *P.* ac *Q.*

15. He is to have a hornful of liquor from the king; and another from the queen; and a third from the steward, or the chief of the household.

16. He is to have a mess, with a hornful of liquor, for his allowance at his lodging.

17. He is to have a third of the dirwy, and camlwrw, and ebediw, of the other huntsmen; and the gobyr of their daughters.

18. The huntsmen are to be with the king from Christmas until they begin to hunt the hinds, in the spring; and then, whilst they hunt, they are to have a progress among the king's villains; and the same in October, while they hunt stags.

19. From the time they begin to hunt, until the ninth day of May, they answer to no person that shall make a claim upon them, unless he be one of the officers.

20. The falconers, grooms, and huntsmen are to have a progress among the king's villains; and that separately.

21. The falconer is to have a progress once, whilst in search of falcons and sparrowhawks.

22. The gobyr of his daughter is one pound.

23. Her cowyll is three pounds.

24. Her agweddi is seven pounds.

25. The ebediw of the chief huntsman is one pound and a half.

XVII. [OF THE PAGE OF THE CHAMBER.]

1. The page of the chamber has no certain place in the hall; for to him belongs the care of the king's bed; and to carry his messages between the hall and the chamber.

2. He is to have his land free.

3. He is to have his horse from the king.

4. He is to have one man's share of the gwestva silver.

5. It is his duty to make and spread the king's bed.

6. His daughter has the same privilege as the daughter of the chief groom.

7. His ebediw is one pound and a half.

8. He is to have the king's garments, when he shall leave them off; and the cloth of his bed, his mantle, his coat, his shirt, his trousers, his hose, and his shoes.

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27 – a vo ŷ *P.* a óna *Q.* 28 – ef ae góna. *P.* 29 *not in P.Q.* 30 *R.* 31 *not in P.Q.* – *M.R.* 32 – a geiff. *M.* 33 – a *M.* 34 tannv *P.Q.* 35 wneuthur. *P.Q.* 36 Vn vreint y verch *J.* *not in P.Q.* 37 ŷó *M.* 38 Góas ŷstauell *M.P.Q.R.* 39 ŷ dirmŷcko *P.Q.* 40 *M.* 41 *M.R.* 42 *not in J.* 43 *M.P.Q.R.* 44 esgidiau *P.Q.* 45 hossanau a brethŷn i óely. *P.Q.*

IX. Morǒyn ystauell brenhines ageiff ygǒiscoed [1]hitheu [2]eithyr [3]yr rei ydaruerho ohonunt y′ Garaǒys.

X. Hi ageiff hen gyfrǒyeu yvrenines [4]ae henn ffrǒyneu [5]ae [6][hen] hescittyeu.′

XI. Gǒas ystauell ageiff yr anneired ar enderiged [7]or anreith adyccer [8]yg orǒlat.

XII. Os [9][y] teulu ybrenhin neu ǒyr yǒlat agymerant anreith ygǒlat y brenhin yr anreithǒyr agaffant yryǒ eidonneu hynny.

XVIII. [AM Y BARDD TEULU.]

I. [10]Or daǒ bard teulu [11]y erchi [12]at y′ brenhin canet idaǒ vn canu os at vchelǒr y daǒ canet [13][idaǒ] tri [14][ac] os [15]at [16][ỳ] vilaein ydaǒ canet hynny [17]diffyccyo.

II. Os bard teulu agan bardoni [18]y gyt atheulu ybrenhin vrth dǒyn anreith y llǒdyn goreu or anreith ageiff ac or byd darpar ymlad arnunt canet y [19]canu aelǒir′ Vnbeinyaeth Prydein racdunt.

III. Pan el bard teulu yny sǒyd ykeif telyn [20]y gan y brenhin amodrǒy [21]eur [22]y gan yvreninhes [23]ar telyn [24]nys gat′ [25]y ǒrthaǒ [26]vyth.′

IV. Gobyr yverch yǒ wheugeint.

V. Ychoǒyll [27]yǒ [28]punt ahanner.′

VI. Yheguedi [29][yǒ] teir punt.

VII. [30]Ebediǒ bard teulu [31]yǒ [a]punt′ [32][ac velly pob vn or rrai eraill ac velly [33]hyt eu merchet.]

VIII. [34]Rann gǒr ageiff [b]mal pob teuluǒr.

IX. Achanys penkerd adechreu pob kerd yn nessaf yr penteulu ydyly eisted.′

XIX. [AM Y DRYSAǒR NEUADD.]

I. Or pan [35]el y brenhin yr neuad hyt pan el paub [36]oe lety ny dyly [37][ỳ] dryssaǒr mynet yǒrth y drǒs moy no hyt yvreich ae

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[a] [38]chǒeugaint [b] [39]mab

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[1] *not in M.P.Q.R.* [2] dyeithyr *J.* [3]′ i dillat *P.Q.* [4] a *P.Q.* [5]′ *not in P.Q.* [6] *J.* [7] o *J.M.Q.R.* [8] o *M.P. not in Q.* [9] *Q.* [10] Os *J.O.P.* [11] yr *Q.R.* [12]′ŷr *P.* [13] *J.* [14] *R.* [15] *not in M.* [16] *R.* [17] vo blin. *P.Q.* [18] *not in J.P.Q.* [19]′ *not in P.Q.* [20] *not in J.* [21] *not in P.* [22] *not in J.*

9. The chambermaid to the queen is to have her clothes, excepting those she makes use of in Lent.

10. She is to have the queen's old saddles, her old bridles, and her old shoes.

11. The page of the chamber is to have the heifers and steers of the spoil taken in a border-country.

12. If the king's household, or people of the country, take spoil within the country of the king, the spoilers are to have those beasts.

XVIII. [OF THE BARD OF THE HOUSEHOLD.]

1. If the bard of the household come to the king to solicit, let him recite one poem to him; if he come to an uchelwr, let him recite three to him; and if he come to a villain, let him recite until he is exhausted.

2. If the bard of the household recite poetry, in taking spoil with the king's household, he is to have the best animal of the spoil; and if there be preparation for battle, let him recite the song called the 'Monarchy of Britain' before them.

3. When the bard of the household enters upon his office, he is to have a harp from the king, and a gold ring from the queen; and he is never to part with the harp.

4. The gobyr of his daughter is six score pence.

5. Her cowyll is one pound and a half.

6. Her agweddi is three pounds.

7. The ebediw of the bard of the household is [a] one pound;[a] [32] and in like manner that of each of the other bards; and the same likewise as to their daughters.[a]

8. One man's share [b] he, like[a] every one of the household, is to have.

9. And since a chief of song is to begin every song, he is to sit next to the chief of the household.

XIX. [OF THE DOOR-WARD OF THE HALL.]

1. From the time when the king enters the hall till all retire to their lodgings, the door-ward is not to go from the door, further

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[a][a] [38] six score pence; [b][a] [39] a son of

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23 – o eur *P.* 24[a] nyt *Q.* nŷ *R.* at *Q.R.* 25[a] vŷth ŷ *P.Q.R.* ganttaw. *P.Q.* 6rtha6. *R.* 26 *not in M.* 27 *not in P.Q.* 28[a] 6heugeint aphunt. *M.P.Q.R.* 29 *J.M.* 30[a] *not in J.* 31[a] *not in P.Q.R.* 32 *P.Q.* 33 heuyt *Q.* 34[a] *not in P.Q.* 35 del *J.* 36 i *P.* 37 *P.Q.R.* 38 *P.Q.* 39 *M.*

ɓialen ac [1]o cheffir [2]yn bellach no hynny ae sarhau [3][ỳno] ny diɓygir [4]dim idaɓ.

II. Llestyr auyd idaɓ yny neuad y dodi y ɓiraɓt [5][ỳndaɓ.]

III. Distein ar guallofyeit oll [6]y gyt ac ef yny teir gɓyl arbennic′ aofɓyant ydryssaɓr [7]o dodi [8]y wiraɓt yny lestyr or kyrrnn [9]ar meileu.

IV. Ef ageiff corneit [10]y gan y brenhin ac arall [10]y gan y vrenhines ar trydyd [10]y gan ypengɓastraɓt [11]o ɓiraɓt yr ebystyl pan rodher.′

V. Crɓyn y gɓarthec aladher yny gegin ef ae keidɓ hyt pan ranner acheinnaɓc ageiff ynteu o bop [12]vn.

VI. Or llud y porthaɓr neu y dryssaɓr [13]y neuad vn or sɓydogyon [14]yɓrth [15][ỳ porth neu ỳ ɓrth] [16]y drɓs′ [17]ganny adnabot camlɓrɓ deudyblyc atal yr brenhin [18]a phedeir keinnaɓc kyureith yr sɓydaɓc ac os vn or sɓydogyon arbennic vyd hɓnnɓ talet yn deudyblyc idaɓ.

VII. Ytir ageiff yn ryd.

VIII. Arann [19][a geiff] o aryant y gɓastrodyon.

IX. [20]Y verch avyd vn vreint amerch y bard teulu.′

X. Y ebediɓ [21]vyd wheugeint.′

XX. [AM Y GɓASTRAɓD AVɓYN.]

I. Guastraɓt auɓyn galannas asarhaet ysyd idaɓ mal y [22]dyɓetpɓyt vry.

II. Ef adyly peri yr brenhin yvarch ae arueu yn baraɓt pan ymynno [23]ac [24]adeila pan ysgynno a phan disgynno ac ae duc [25]oe lety.

III. [26]Or ebolyon [a]anrec rann gɓr ageiff.

IV. [27]Y verch vn vreint vyd amerch bard teulv.

V. Y ebediɓ [28]vyd wheugeint.′

VI. [29]Y gɓastraɓt a [30]dyly caffel′ [31]kyfrɓy peunydyaɓl y brenhin,

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[a 32]anraith

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1 or *J.* 2 *not in J.* 3 *P.Q.R.* 4 *not in P.Q.R.* 5 *P.Q.R.* 6 *not in J.R.* ′*–P.Q.* 7 ỳnỳ tair gwỳl arbennic ỳ *P.Q.* ỳ *R.* 8 eu *P.Q. not in M.R.* 9 ac or *J.* 10 *not in J.* 11′pan roder gwirawt ir ebỳstỳl. *P.Q.* 12 croen, *J.M.P.Q.R.* 13 *not in J.M.P.R.* 14 ir *P.Q.* 15 *R.* porth neu yr *Q.* 16′neuad *P.Q.* ′′′*not in M.* 17 dan y *J.* 18 *T. here resumes.* 19 *R.T.*

than the length of his arm and his rod; and if he be found further than that, and saraad be there done to him, no redress is to be made to him.

2. There is to be a vessel for him in the hall, to hold his liquor.

3. The steward and all the servers of liquor, along with him, are to visit the door-ward at the three principal festivals, and pour liquor into his vessel out of the horns and the cups.

4. He is to have a hornful from the king; and another from the queen; and the third from the chief groom; of the apostles' liquor, when given.

5. The skins of the cattle, slaughtered in the kitchen, are to be in his custody, until they be shared; and he is to have a penny for each.

6. If the porter, or the door-ward of the hall, should knowingly obstruct any one of the officers, at the gate, or at the door, he is to pay a twofold camlwrw to the king, and four legal pence to the officer; and if he be one of the principal officers, let him pay him twofold.

7. He is to have his land free.

8. And he is to have a share of the grooms' silver.

9. His daughter has the same privilege as the daughter of the bard of the household.

10. His ebediw is six score pence.

XX. [OF THE GROOM OF THE REIN.]

1. The groom of the rein has his saraad, and galanas, in the manner above mentioned.

2. He is to keep the king's horse and arms in readiness for him at his will; and is to hold his horse when he mounts, and when he dismounts, and lead it to the stable.

3. Of the colts, [a] presented, he is to have the share of one man.

4. His daughter has the same privilege as the daughter of the bard of the household.

5. His ebediw is six score pence.

6. The groom is to have the king's ordinary saddle, and his

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[a] [32] of spoil,

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[20] *not in P.Q.* [21] chỏeugaint ỳw. *P.Q.* [22] dỳỏespwỳt *P.Q.R.* [23] *not in P.Q.* [24] ae *J.P.Q.R.T.* deily *J.R.T.* dalỳ *P.Q.* [25] i *P.Q.* [26] O *Q.R.* [27] *not in P.Q.* [28] yỏ *J.R.T.* [29] *not in P.Q.* // *These two sections follow Chapter* XXIII. *in all the* MSS. [30] geiff *J.* [31] kỳfrwỳau *P.Q.* [32] *P.Q. R.T.*

ae ystarnn aeffróynn aehossanneu lledyr ae yspardunеu ae gappan glaó pan beitto [1]y brenhin′ ac wynt.

VII. [2]March ypenguastraót′ avyd róg march y brenhin ar paret.′′

XXI. [AM Y DRYSAÓR YSTAVELL.]

I. [a]Naud dryssaór ystauell yó hebróg y dyn [3]hyt at yporthaór.

II. Y sarhaet ae alanas a [4]vydant megys [5][ẏ] dryssaur neuad.

III. Ytir ageiff yn ryd.

IV. Ae varch yn wastat [6]y gan y brenhin.′

V. Sóydogyon aallant yn ryd mynet yr neuad ac yr ystauell ac yr gegin.

XXII. [AM Y PORTHAÓR.]

I. O bop anreith adel yr porth y porthaór ageiff yllódyn diódethaf [7][a del ir porth.]

II. [8]Ef ageiff pedeir keinnaóc obop carcharaur agarcharer tróy vn nos.

XXIII. [AM Y COG.]

I. Galanas [9]a sarhaet coc′ a [10]vydant [11]megys y [12]dyóetpóyt vry.

II. [13]Ytir ageiff yn ryd.′

III. [14]Ae varch y[15][n] wosseb y gan [16]y brenhin.′

IV. Amyscar yr holl annyueileit aladher ynny llys ageiff y coc [17]eithyr y callonneu.

V. [18]Y coc ageiff crónn y deueit ar geifuyr a [19]dihynnyon y gallaór.′

VI. [20]Rann ageiff o aryant y guestuaeu.

VII. Ae verch avyd vn vreint amerch [21]y bard teulu.

VIII. [22]A wheugeint vyd y ebedió.′

[a′23]Drýssawr ýstauell vn vraint vyd ac ef ae verch ar bard teulu ac ae verch.

[1′]*not in J.* [2′]Y varch ef *J.* ′′*not in P.* [3] *not in J.* [4] vyd *J.* [5] *R.T.* [6] *not in J.* [7] *P.Q.* [8] Y porthaór *R.T.* [9′]coc ae sýrhaet *P.Q.* [10] vyd *J.* [11] vel *P.* [12] dyóespóyt *Q.R.T.* [13′]*not in J.* [14′]*not in P.Q.* [15] *J.R.T.*

caparisons, his bridle, his leathern hose, his spurs, and his rain cap, when the king has done with them.

7. The horse of the chief groom is to be between the king's horse and the wall.

XXI. [OF THE DOOR-WARD OF THE CHAMBER.]

1. [a]The protection of the door-ward of the chamber is, to accompany the person to the porter.

2. His saraad and his galanas are the same as those of the door-ward of the hall.

3. He is to have his land free.

4. And his horse always from the king.[a]

5. The officers can pass freely to the hall, to the chamber, and to the kitchen.

XXII. [OF THE PORTER.]

1. Of every spoil that enters the gate, the porter is to have the hindmost animal that enters.

2. He is to have four-pence from every prisoner that is confined during one night.

XXIII. [OF THE COOK.]

1. The galanas and saraad of the cook are the same as those mentioned above.

2. He is to have his land free.

3. And his horse in attendance from the king.

4. The cook is to have the entrails of all the animals killed in the palace, excepting the hearts.

5. The cook is to have the skins of the sheep and of the goats, and the fragments from the cauldron.

6. He is to have a share of the gwestva silver.

7. His daughter has the same privilege as the daughter of the bard of the household.

8. And his ebediw is six score pence.

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[a][a][23]The privilege of the door-ward of the chamber and his daughter is the same as that of the bard of the household and his daughter.

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[16] *not in J.* [17] dyeithyr *J.* [18] *not in P.Q.* [a] *This follows Chapter* XXIV. *in L.P.Q.R.T.* [19] dichwynnyon *J.* [20][a] *not in P.Q.* [21] *not in R.* [22] *not in J.* [23] *P.Q.*

XXIV. [AM Y MEDDYDD.]

I. Medyd ageiff trayan ycóyr atynher or [1]geróyn [2][ved] kanys y deuparth arennir yn teir rann y dóy ran yr neuad artrydyd yr ystauell.

XXV. [AM Y PENCERDD.]

I. Pennkerd ywlat a [3]dyly caffel′ gobreu merch [4][et] y kerdoryon afóynt [5]ydanaó.

II. Ac adyly caffel′ kyuarós neithaór opob moróyn pan wrhao nyt amgen [6][no] pedeir arhugeint′′′ [6][o aryant.]

III. Ny hanyw ypenkerd orif [7]y sóydogyon [8][y] llys.

IV. Pan vynho ybrenhin [9]warandaó [10]canueu′ canet y pennkerd deu [11]ganu idaó ygkynted yneuad [12]vn o Duó ac arall or [a]brenhined cannys ef adyly dechreu kerd yn [13][ŷ] llys a[14][r] bard teulu adyly canu y trydyd canu is gynnted yneuad.′

V. Pan vynno yvreninhes gerd oe góaranndaó yny hystauell canet y bard [15][teulu] idi tri chanu ogerd [b]vangaó tróy′ lef [16]kymhetraul [17]megys na′ [18]róystro [19]ar y neuad.

VI. Ydir ageiff yn ryd.

VII. Ac ny cheiff [20][ef] dim [21]ar neithoryeu góraged góryaóc kynn ohynny.

VIII. Sef vyd pennkerd bard góedy [22][i] ennillo cadeir.

IX. Ny [23]dyly bard erchi dim [24]heb [25][y] gannyat ef hyt ybo [26][yn] y sóyd′ [27]onnyt bard gorólat [28]vyd [29]kannys ryd [30]vyd hónnó.′

X. Kyt [31]góahardo brenhin rodi dim yeircheit yny wlat hyt [32]ym pen yspeit ryd vyd y penkerd [33][o gyfreith.]

XXVI. [AM Y MEDDYG LLYS.]

I. Medyc llys y sarhaet ae alanas mal y [34]dyóetpóyt [35]vry.

II. Ef aeisted yn [36]nessaf yr pennteulu.

III. Ytir ageiff yn ryd.

---

[a] [37]brenin [b] [38]angaó [39]′nidaó tróy y

---

[1] keróyneu *R.T.* [2] *P.Q.R.T.* [3]′gaiff *P.Q.* [4] *J.P.Q.R.T.* [5]′ýndaó. Ef a gaiff *P.Q.* [6] *J.* [7] *not in J.P.Q.* [8] *P.Q.* [9]′kerd oe gwarandaó *M.* [10] kerd *P.Q.* [11] ganueu *M.* [12]′*not in J.* [13] *P.Q.* [14] *P.Q.R.T.* [15] *J.P.Q.R.* [16] *not in J.* [17]′rac *P.Q.* [18] lesturyo *J.* [19] ýn *P.Q.* [20] *M.R.T.* [21] or *P.Q.* [22] *P.* [23] dichon *P.Q.* [24]′hýt ý bo i sóyd ef

XXIV. [OF THE MEAD BREWER.]

1. The mead brewer is to have a third of the wax taken out of the mead vat; for the two parts are to be shared into three; the two shares for the hall, and the third for the chamber.

XXV. [OF THE CHIEF OF SONG.]

1. The chief of song of the country is entitled to the gobyr of the daughters of the minstrels who are under him.

2. And he is to have a bridal present from every maiden, when she is married; that is to say, twenty-four of silver.

3. The chief of song is not of the number of the officers of the palace.

4. When the king shall will to hear songs, let the chief of song recite two songs to him, at the entrance of the hall; one of God, and another of [a] kings; for he is to commence the poesy in the palace; and the bard of the household is to recite the third song, below the entrance of the hall.

5. When the queen shall will to hear a song in her chamber, let the bard of the household sing to her three [b] elaborate songs, in a moderate[f] voice, so as not to disturb the hall.

6. He is to have his land free.

7. He is to receive nothing at the bridal feasts of women who have been married before.

8. A chief of song is a bard who shall have gained a chair.

9. A bard is to solicit nothing, in his jurisdiction, without his consent, unless he be a bard of a border-country; for such is free.

10. Although the king should forbid the giving any thing to suitors, in his dominion, during a certain time, the chief of song is free by law.

XXVI. [OF THE MEDICINER OF THE COURT.]

1. The mediciner of the court's saraad and galanas are as described before.

2. He is to sit next to the chief of the household.

3. He is to have his land free.

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[a] [37] the king;

[b] [38] sprightly [39f] songs in a low

---

heb [y *Q.*] genhat *P.Q.* [25] *J.M.R.T.* [26] *J.* [27] onỳ bỳd *P.* [28] *not in P.* [29f] *not in P.Q.* [30] *not in J.* [31] górandaδo ỳ *P.Q.* [32] *not in P.Q.* [33] *M.* [34] dýθespṓýt *P.Q.R.T.* [35] *not in J.* [36] eil *P.Q.* [37] *P.* [38] *P.Q.R.T.* [39] *M.*

iv. [1]A march [2]y gan y brenhin [3]ageiff.

v. Yn rat ymedycinaetha ef [4][y] sŏydogyon [5]yllys oll kan ny cheiff [6][ef] y gantunt namyn [7]y dillat creulyt at torrer aheyrn [8]eithyr [9]or [10]teir gŏeli′ agheuaŏl [11]aelwir ovyŏn dyn;′ dros pob vn [12]or rei hynny y keiff [13]ef punt heb y vuyt neu naŏvgeint ae [14]ymborth sef ynt [15][ŷr rei hŷnnŷ] torri penn dyn hyt yr emenyd neu vrathu dyn yny arch hyt ykeu neu torri vn [16]or petuar post corff dyn [17][ŷ] dŏy vreich a[17][e] deuvordŏyd.

vi. [18]Yverch avyd vn vreint amerch y bard teulu.′

xxvii. [am y gov llys.]

i. Gof llys ageiff penneu [19]yr ychen ar′ gŏarthec aladher ynny llys.

ii. Y vuyt ef ae was ageiff or llys.

iii. Ef [20]heuyt ageiff′ traet ygŏarthec oll.

iv. Ef aŏnna holl waith ybrenhin yn rat [21]eithyr tri pheth bŏell aŏchlydan achallaŏr apenn gŏayŏ [22]or rei hynny gŏerth yŏeith ageiff: [23]katarnach ydyŏedir ykeiff ef werth [24][y] weith′ ogallaŏr brenhin [25]ae heyrrnn rŏym porth ygastell a heyrrnn y velin.′′

v. [a] Keinyon [26]ageiff yny′ gyuedeu.

vi. [27]O bop carcharaŏr [28]oc ydiotto heyrn y arnnaŏ pan rydhaer pedeir keinnaŏc [29]ageiff.

vii. Ae tir [30]ageiff yn ryd.

viii. Guiraŏt gyureithaul ageiff nyt amgen llonneit yllestri y gollofyer ac ŏynt ynny llys or cŏrŏf ac eu hanner or bragaŏt ac eu trayan ormed.

ix. Ef ageiff gobreu merchet ygofyein hyt ybo y sŏyd.

x. [[31]Gobyr merch gof llys [32]yŏ hŏeugeint.

---

[a] [33]kainioc

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[1] Ae *P.Q.* [2] *not in J.* [3] *not in J.M.P.Q.R.T.* [4] *Q.* [5] llŷs ŷ brenhin *P.* [6] *M.* [7] eu *J. not in P.Q.* [8] dyeithyr *J.* [9] o *R.* [10] *not in Q.* [′] gŏeliau *P.* [11] *′not in P.Q.* [12] o *M.P.T.* [13] *not in P.Q.R.* [14] vŏŷt *P.Q.* [15] *M.P.* [16] o *J.M.R.T.* [17] *P.Q.* [18] *′not in P.Q.* [19] *′ŷ P.Q.*

4. And he is to have his horse from the king.

5. He is to give his professional attendance gratuitously to all the officers of the palace; for he is to have from them only the bloody clothes, cut with weapons; excepting for those that are called the three deadly wounds in a person; for each of those he is to have one pound, without his food; or nine score pence, with his victuals: those three wounds are, the cutting a person's head unto the brain; or the stabbing a person in his trunk unto the interior; or the breaking one of the four limbs of a man's body; his two arms, and his two thighs.

6. His daughter has the same privilege as the daughter of the bard of the household.

XXVII. [OF THE SMITH OF THE COURT.]

1. The smith of the court is to have the heads of the oxen and cows slaughtered in the palace.

2. He is to have food, for himself and his servant, from the palace.

3. He likewise is to have the feet of all the cattle.

4. He is to do all the king's work without pay; except making three things, a broad-edged ax, a cauldron, and a spear head; for those he is to have the worth of his work: it is more correctly said, that he is to have the worth of his work on the king's cauldron, the iron fastenings of his castle gate, and the irons of his mill.

5. He is to have [a] ceinon at carousals.

6. From every prisoner off whom he takes the irons, when liberated, he is to have four pence.

7. He is to have his land free.

8. He is to receive lawful liquor; that is to say, the fill of the vessels, used for serving in the palace, of the ale; and their half of the bragot; and their third of the mead.

9. He is to have the gobyr of the daughters of the smiths within his jurisdiction.

10. The gobyr of the daughter of the smith of the court is six score pence.

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[a] [33] a penny

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[20] *not in J.* 'a gaiff hevŷt *P.* -y *Q.* [21] dveithyr *J.* [22] o *M.P.Q.R.T.* [23] *not in M.* //Ef a gaiff *P.Q.* [24] *J.R.T.* [25] a *M.R.T.* [26] yg *P.Q.* [27] - Ef a gaiff *P.Q.* [28] or *J.M.P. not in Q.* [29] *not in P.Q.* [30] *not in J.* [31] *M.P.Q.R.T.* [32] *not in P.Q.* [33] *P.*

xi. [1]Gwerth [2]offer gof yǒ' [a]hweugeint.]
xii. [3]Coǒyll y verch [4]yǒ wheugeint aphunt.'

xiii. Y heguedi [5]yǒ [b]teir punt.'
xiv. [6]Ebediǒ gof llys [7]yǒ wheugeint.'

xxviii. [am y maer bisǒail.]

i. Maer bissǒeil ageiff crǒynn [8]yr ychen ar gǒarthec' aladher [c]or llys os ketǒis [9][ef] [10]wynt teir nos.

ii. Ef ageiff amobreu merchet [11]ybilaeineit afǒynt [12]y myǒn maer trefi yllys.'
iii. Agǒer ablonnec yscrybyl y llys.
iv. Kyt sarhao [13]y gǒassannaethǒyr [14][ỳ llỳs] ymaer bissǒeil ǒrth dǒyn [15]bǒyt allyn' or gegin ac or vedgell parth arneuad ny diǒygir [16]dim [17]idaǒ am hynny.''''

xxix. [am y rhingyll.]

i. Righyll [18]ytir ageiff' yn ryd.
ii. [19]Ac y' rǒg ydǒy golouynn y seif tra [20]vo [21]yr arglǒyd' [22]ary vuyt' kannys ef [23]adyly goglyt' yneuat rac [24][ỳ] tan yna: agǒedy bǒyt [d]ysset ynteu gyt [25]ar gǒassannaethǒyr' [26]ac gǒedy hynny' nac eistedet [27]ac nathraǒet y post nessaf yr brenhin.
iii. Gǒiraǒt gyureithaǒl ageiff [28]nyt amgen lloneit yllestri ygollofyer ac wynt or cǒrǒf [29]ac eu' hanner or bragaǒt'' [30][ac eu traỳan or med.]
iv. [31]Achoeseu y gǒarthec' aladher ynny gegin y wnneuthur cuaranneu idaǒ ny bydant vch [32]no hyt [33][ỳ] [34]vffarnned ytraet.

v. Naǒuettyd kynn calan gayaf y keiff peis achrys [35]achappan atheir lladh o liein obenn [36]y elin hyt [37]ympen ybys perued y wnneuthur llaǒdyr idaǒ: nybyd [38]hyt yny dillat namyn [39]is penn ylin vrth' glǒm y laǒdyr.[40] Calan Maǒrth y keiff peis

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[a] [41]tair punt. [b] [42]punt. [c] [43]ỳnỳ [d] [43]i saif

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[1] *This follows section* xiii. *in P.Q.* [2]' i offer *P.Q.R.T.* [3]' Ỳ chowỳll punt a hanner. *P.Q.* [4] *not in M.R.T.* [5] *not in M.P.Q.R.T.* [6]' *not in P.Q.* [7] *not in M.R.T.* [8]' ỳ gǒarthec ar ỳchen *P.Q.* [9] *P.Q.R.T.* [10] ǒy *J.* [11]' gǒỳr ỳ vaerdref. *P.Q.* [12] *not in J.* [13] *not in P.Q.* [14] *P.* [15] *not in Q.* [16]' ỳgǒassanaeth *P.* [16]'''' idaǒ dim. *M.* [17]'''' *not in P.Q.R.* [18]' ageiff y tir *M.N.P.Q.R.T.* [19] *not in N.P.Q.* [20]A *J.* [20] uǒytaho *N.P.Q.* [21]' y brenhin *J.* [22]' *not in N.P.Q.* [23] bieu *N.P.Q.* [24]a

11. The worth of a smith's tools is [a] six score pence.[/]

12. The cowyll of his daughter is one pound and six score pence.

13. Her agweddi is [b] three pounds.[/]

14. The ebediw of the smith of the court is six score pence.

XXVIII. [OF THE LAND MAER.]

1. The land maer is to have the skins of the oxen and cows slaughtered [c] out of[/] the palace, if he has had the custody of them for three nights.

2. He is to have the amobyr of the daughters of the villains who are within the maer-trevs of the palace;

3. And the tallow and lard of the animals of the palace.

4. Though the servants of the palace may do saraad to the land maer, while carrying victuals and drink out of the kitchen and out of the mead cellar towards the hall, there is to be no redress for him on that account.

XXIX. [OF THE APPARITOR.]

1. The apparitor is to have his land free.

2. He is to stand between the two columns, whilst the lord is at his meal; because he is then to protect the hall against fire: and, after meat, let him eat[/] along with the servants; and, after that, let him not sit, nor strike the post nearest to the king.

3. He is to have lawful liquor; that is to say, the fill of the vessels used in serving of the ale; their half of the bragot; and their third of the mead.

4. He is to have the legs of the cattle slaughtered in the kitchen, to make buskins for him, that are not to be higher than his ankles.

5. The ninth day before the calends of winter, he is to have a coat, a shirt, a cap, and three rod lengths, from his elbow to the end of his middle finger, of linen, to make trousers: his clothes are only to reach to the tie of his trousers below his knee. On

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[a/ 41] three pounds. [b/ 42] a pound. [c/ 43] in [a/ 43] he shall stand

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weirched0 *J.* [24] *R.T.* [25/] aegedymdeithyon *J.* [26/] odyna *N.P.Q.* [27] nac *M.* [28//] yny mod y keiff gof llys. *N.P.Q.* [29/] ae *J.* [30] *R.T.* [31/] Ef *N.R.T.* Sef *P.Q.* a geiff koescyn pob eidon *N.P.Q.R.T.* [32] noc *M.* [33] *R.T.* [34] vffarneu *N.Q.* ffarnau *P.* [35] aphenncapan *J.* [36] *not in T.* [37] *not in J.* [38] – o *J.* [39/] hyt yg *N.P.Q.* [40] – is pen y lin. *N.P.Q.* [41] *P.* [42] *J.* [43] *P.Q.*

amantell achrys allaȣdyr: penngȣch hagen ageiff yn [1][y] tri amsser.

VI. Ef arann yt y [2]tayogeu [3]ffoaduryonn aemarȣ [4]tei [5]y rȣg y [6]brenhin ar′ maer [7]ar kyghellaȣr: [8]ynteu ageiff′ yr yscub avo dros benn [9]ȣrth [10]ranu.′

VII. [11]Righyll ageiff or marȣ [12]tei [13]y mehin′ bȣlch ar [14]emenyn bȣlch ar maen issaf or vreuan ar dulin oll ac or yt y do [15]nessaf [16]yr llaȣr; [17]ac [18]o byd [19]yr yt heb vedi ef ageiff ytalareu oll ar ieir ar catheu ar bȣyll.

VIII. Ef ageiff torth ae hennllyn ympob ty [20][oc] ydel ar [21]negesseu ybrenhin.′

IX. Gȣayȣ [22][y] righyll ny byd hȣy no their llath rac yarganvot pan del ywyssyaȣ.

X. Ny byd tennllif ynny llaȣdyr.

XI. [23]Or anreith y bo ybrenhin ȣrth ydȣyn [24]yrighill ageiff ytarȣ ac onny byd tarȣ ef ageiff ych ieuanc [25]tec nyt el dan wed erioet neu gynfflith.

XII. Pan vo marȣ righill yn trugared [26]yr arglȣyd′ ybyd [27]y eidaȣ.

XIII. Pan anreither ypennkynyd [28]oe gam [29]yrighill ae hanreitha.

XIV. Or sarhaeir [30]yr righill′ oe eisted yn dadleu ybrenhin ny cheiff onnyt gogreit [31]hilkeirch achȣccȣy ȣy yntal ysarhaet kanny dyly [32][ef] eisted [33][ẏ] tra gwnelher dadleu ybrenhin.

XV. Or′′′′′ [34]wys aȣnnel [35][y] righill credadȣy [36]vyd i eireu.′

XVI. Gȣys [37][righill] [38]a thystonn adȣynn [39]ynny lle gan tystu vdunt ywys,′ neu taraȣ [40][ẏ] post teir gȣaith ny eill neb mynet ynny erbyn onyt trȣy lys.

XVII. Gȣys righill heb tyston oteir llaȣ ygȣedir.′′′′′′

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[1] *N.P.Q.R.* [2] taẏaȣc *R.T.* [3] ffoaȣdȣr *M.N.P.Q.R.T.* [4] tŷ *R.T.* [5] *not in J.M.N.P.Q.* [6]′ *not in J.M.* [7] *not in N.* [8]′ ef bieu *J.* [9]′ ẏran. *M.* [10] y ran. *N.Q.R.* [11] Ef *J.* [12] tŷ *R.T.* [13]′ ŷr emenŷn *R.* [14] mehin *R.* [15] issaf *J.* [16] ŷ *M.* [17]′ *This follows the next section in M.* [18] or *J.N.Q.* [19] y *N.P.Q.R.T.* [20] *J.* or *M.* [21] neges *M.N.P.Q.R.T.* [22] *J.M.P.Q.R.T.* [23]′′ *not in M.* [24] ef *J.* [25] *not in N.P.Q.R.T.* [26]′ y brenhin *N.P.Q.R.T.* [27] yr *J.N.P.Q.R.T.* [28] o *N.P.Q.* [29] ef *J.*

the calends of March, he is to have a coat, a mantle, a shirt, and trousers: he is, however, to have a bonnet at the three festivals.

6. He is to share the corn of the runaway taeogs, and their marwdy, between [6]the king,' the maer, and the canghellor: he is to have the sheaf that may be over in sharing.

7. The apparitor is to have, from the marwdy, the bacon in cut, the butter in cut, the nether stone of the quern, all the unbleached flax, and the layer nearest the ground of the corn; and if there be corn not reaped, he is to have all the head lands; also the fowls, the cats, and the hatchets.

8. He is to have a loaf, with its enllyn, at every house where he comes upon the king's errands.

9. The spear of the apparitor is not to be more than three [a] rods in length; lest he should be perceived on coming to summon.

10. There is to be no tenlliv in his trousers.

11. From the spoil, at the taking of which the king may be present, the apparitor is to have the bull; and if there be no bull, he is to have a fair young ox, that has never been under a yoke, or a milch heifer.

12. When an apparitor dies, his property is to be at the mercy of the lord.

13. When the chief huntsman is to be distrained, for his wrong, the apparitor is to make the distress.

14. If saraad be done to the apparitor, while sitting at the king's courts, he is to have only a sieveful of tail oats and an addle egg, in payment for his saraad; since he ought not to sit whilst the king's courts are holden.

15. Of the execution of a summons, by the apparitor; his words are to be credited.

16. No one can impeach the summons of an apparitor, with credible witnesses on the spot to testify to the summons, or the striking of the post three times; unless by objecting.

17. The summons of an apparitor, without witnesses, is to be denied by three hands.

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[30] *not in N.'–Q.* [31] eissyn *N.P.Q.* [32] *N.Q.R.T.* [33] *R.T.* [34] *These passages are anomalously placed in S.* [35] *J.P.Q.* [36]'yô o pleit yneb a ôyssyet. *S.* [37] *J.N.R.S.T.* [38] dan *N.Q.* gan *P.S.* [39]*not in S.* [40] *J.N.P.Q.S.*

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[a] The rod was a cubit in length, as in Sect. v.

XXX. [TRIOEDD.]

I. [1]Otri mod y keternneir gŏys: otyston; amechniaeth [2]neu auael.

II. Teir gŏys [3][a a] ellir eu gŏadu kynn amser tyston: gŏys gann [4]tystu nyŏneir onyt [5]am tir [6]aovynner [7]o ach ac etryt trŏy naŏuettyd [8][yeu] Mei neu [b]galan gayaf;′ [9]or gouynnir tir yn amgen no hynny neu beth arall [10]agŏadu vn wys trŏy [11]tŏg amdanaŏ trŏy vechni ydylyir [12][katarnhau [c]gŏys ar y neb ae gŏatto:] y lle ypallo mechni vn weith [13]gauel adylyir [14]y gymryt′ yno ac os tir aovynnir tir aeueulir: pallu mechniaeth yŏ, na rodher mach yny [15][lle y] dylyher neu yrodi ae tremygu: [16]tremyc gŏys neu vechniaeth yŏ na del [17][dyn] yn [18][y] dyd [19]galŏ ylys ossodedic yatteb neu y amdiffynn rac atteb.

III. Tri dyn ny dylyir eu gŏyssyaŏ: tyst; agŏarant agŏeithredaŏl kyssŏynn neu gyfuadef mechni [20][aeth] adylyir arhŏnnŏ.

IV. Tri ryŏ wadu yssyd: gŏadu oll y dadyl adotter ar dyn ahŏnnŏ aŏedir trŏy reith ossodedic heb na mŏy na llei; eil yŏ adef rann odadyl drycŏeithret agŏadu [21]y cŏbyl weithret ac [22]yna y gŏedir gan [23]chŏanneccau reith ossodedic megys [24][y mae] ygholofneu kyureith amlaŏurudyaeth [[25]a [26]haffeitheu oll] yny lle ytyghei degŏyr adeugeint gan wadu llaŏurudyaeth ai haffeitheu oll; yno ytŏg cant neu deucant neu trychant gan wadu llaŏurudyaeth ac adef affeith; trydyd yŏ gŏadu [27][y] rann ac adef rann arall o dadyl heb weithret yndi ac yna gan leihau reith ossodedic ygŏedir megys ymyŏn′′ mechni [28]y lle ytyghei [29]y mach aryseithuet [30]gan wadu y vechniaeth oll; yno′ ytŏg [31]ehun gan [32]wadu rann ac [33]adef rann arall [34]or vechni.

V. Tri mach yssyd ne cheiff vn ohonunt dŏyn yvechni arylŏ [35]ehun [36]kynn gŏatto [37]rann ac adef rann arall [38]or vechni:

[a 39]ny [b′ 40]Racuyrr; [c 41]–yr eil

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[1] *These triads are not regularly arranged in I.S. ′′′lost in O.* [2] a *I.* [3] *I.J.N.P.Q.R.S.T.* [4] tyston a dŏyn *S.* [5] *not in P.Q.* [6] *not in N.* [7] trwŷ *P.* [8] *I.J.N.P.Q.R.S.* [9] o *N.Q.R.* [10] *T. is here deficient.* [11] lw *P.* [12] *I.J.N.P.Q.R.S.* [13] gafaelu *I.* [14] *not in I.* [15] *J.* [16] tremycu *I.S.* [17] *I.N.P.Q.R.S.* [18] *I.R.S.* [19] y galwer *I.* [20] *P.* [21] *not in I.P.S.*

XXX. [TRIADS.]

1. By three means a summons is supported: by witnesses; by suretiship; or by distress.

2. Three summonses [a] can be denied before the time of the appearing of witnesses: a summons with witnessing is only practised in respect to land that is claimed by kin and descent, through the nine days of May, or [b] the calends of winter;' if land, or other thing, be proceeded for otherwise, and one summons be denied by oath, by suretiship [c] the summons is to be confirmed against the person who shall deny it: where suretiship shall once fail, possession is then to be taken; and if land be claimed, then land is to be seized: failure of suretiship is, surety not being given where it is due, or being given and neglected: neglect of a summons or suretiship is, that the party does not appear to answer on the day appointed to be called in court; or to defend his not answering.

3. Three persons who ought not to be summoned: a witness; a guarantor; and an acting or confessed confederate: for such suretiship is requisite.

4. There are three sorts of denying: first, a denial altogether in a suit that is instituted against a person; and that is to be denied through a raith fixed as to number, with neither more nor less; the second is, acknowledging part, in a suit for a misdeed, and denying the complete act; and then it is to be denied by augmenting the fixed raith; as in the columns of law in respect to murder, wherein fifty men swear in denying murder, and all its accessories; then a hundred swear, or two hundred, or three hundred, in denying murder, and acknowledging an accessory; the third is, denying part, and acknowledging another part, of a suit without a criminal act therein; and then it is denied by diminishing a fixed raith, as in the case of suretiship; where the surety swears as one of seven, in denying his suretiship entirely; then he swears alone, in denying a part, and acknowledging another part of the suretiship.

5. There are three sureties, of whom no one shall decide his suretiship by his own oath alone, though denying part, and

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[a] [39]cannot [b'] [40]December; [c] [41]the second

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[22] *not in N.* [23] achóenegu *Q.* [24] *I.N.P.Q.R.S.* [25] *I.* ae *S.* [26] *I.S.* [27] *Q.* [28] *not in I.N.P.Q.* [29] *not in N.* [30'] yna *I.S.* [31] ehunan *I.N.P.Q.R.S.* [32] adef *I.S.* [33] gŏadu *I.S.* [34] oe *I.N.P.Q.S.* [35] ehunan *I.N.P.Q.R.S.* [36] kyt *I.J.S.* [37] *not in I.* [38] oe *I.J.N.P.Q.S.* [39] *L.* [40] *I.N.S.* [41] *S.*

[1]nyt amgen no′ dyn ael yn vach [2]yggóyd llys amach dieberedic amach′ kynnogyn: [3]pethbynnac atygho y kynntaf yllys a [4]dyly tygu [5]y gyt ac ef neu yny erbyn; yr eil [6]yó neu y trydyt′ [7]bethbynnac atygho′ [8][pop vn] aryseithuet oe gyfnessafyeit [9][o wyr] ytóg kannys talaódyr [10]ogyureith vyd pob vn [11]ohonunt,[12] [yn amser kynnocnaeth. A [13]llyna y góahan yssyd [14]y róng mach diebredic a mach kynnogyn: mach diebredic y geiló kyfreith mach aballo [15]o deithyaó′ y uechniaeth [16]y gyt a haólór gan y rybudyaó yndydyeu gorsed; [16]a mach kynnogyn [17]o gyfreith′ y gelwir y neb ael yn vach dros dyn ny allo seuyll órth gyfreith o [18]blegyt tlodi; ac yny lle hónnó y kymell [19]anallu [20]y pleit y mach yn gynnogyn.

VI. Deu ryó balledigaeth agyngein ar vach y seuyll órth gyfreith vn o nadunt yó, tlodi eisseu tri thudedyn megys y gallei talu [21]y deu bop amser a chynnal [22]idaó ehun ytrydyd′ amser y rŷó dal hónnó yó, o wyth niwarnaót y gilyd [23]or pan enniller [24]yda ac yny dyd y diffyckyo [25]yr kynnogyn talet y mach cóbyl [26]or a′ oed yn ol [27]hep daly;′ allyna vechniaeth abara dros oet dyd: eil yó [27]o adaó [28]r wlat or kynnogyn kynn oet dyd tal [29]neu wedy: os kynn oet dyd tal,′ talet y mach [30]y neill′ hanner, [31]a pharhaet y vechniaeth ar yr hanner arall hyt ar deruyn vn dyd ablóydyn; ac yna talet y mach góbyl [32]ac a vo ynol′ o ny seif y kynnogyn órth gyfreith abit [33]ryd [34]yr mach ovyn y kynnogyn pan y mynno: os góedy yr oet dyd edrycher ae o wall yrhaól pleit am [35]y gyrchu [36]kyfreith [37]amseraól ae nat ef amser y gyfreith [38]ynteu yó, góneuthur kyffro o vyón [39]y teruyn naó niwarnaót, gan rifaó oet [39]y dyd tal; órth nat perffeith rodi amser auo byrrach [40]no hynny′ rac damchweinyaó dylyet haól pleit yn amryuaelyon leoed; ac onys kyffry tróy gyfreith gorsed achóyn bit lithredic amser róym y uechniaeth ynllóybyr ymdillóng yn un mod a phei [41]rodei y′ govynnaódyr [42]oet yr kynnogyn yn absen y mach góedy oet dyd tal.]

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[1]′vn yó *J.S.* [2]′*not in M.* [3]′*not in I.* [4]bieu *P.* [5]*not in N.P.Q.S.* [6]*not in M.N.P.Q.R.S.* [7]–ŷó *P.* ′*not in S.* [8]*I.* [9]*J.* [10]*not in I.S.* [11]onadunt. *J.* or deu *S.* [12]–ogyfreith. *I.S. This occurs as an addition to the triad in another part in J.Q.S.* [13]llyma *Q.S.* [14]*not in Q.S.* [15]′*not in S.* [16]*not in S.* [17]′ac *Q.* [18]pleit *Q.* [19]*not in S.* [20]*not in*

acknowledging another part of his surety: that is, a person who becomes surety in the presence of the court; and an inefficient surety; and a debtor surety: whatever the first shall swear, the court is to swear with him, or against him; the second is, as well as the third, whatever either may swear, it is as one of seven men next of kin he is to swear; because each of them, by law, is a debtor, [12]at the time of fixing the debtorship. And this is the difference that exists between an inefficient surety and a debtor surety: an inefficient surety, the law denominates such surety as fails in the fulfilment of his suretiship towards the claimant, when reminded in the days of the sitting of the court; and a debtor surety, such as becomes surety for a person unable to abide law on account of poverty; and in that case the inability of the party compels the surety to be a debtor.

6. There are two kinds of failures which cause a surety to answer in law: one of them is, poverty, being destitute of three garments, so as to be able to pay the two at all times, and retain to himself the third: the time for such payment is, from one eighth day to the other, from the gaining of a suit; and on the day when the debtor shall fail, let the surety pay the whole of what remains due; and this is a suretiship which continues beyond a fixed day: the second is, when the debtor leaves the country before the appointed day of payment, or afterwards: if it be before the appointed day of payment, let the surety pay one moiety, and his suretiship is to remain in force as to the other moiety unto the end of a year and a day; and then let the surety pay the whole, unless the debtor shall abide the law, and the surety is to be at liberty to make a demand on the debtor when he shall think fit: if it be after the appointed day, let it be examined, whether it has been through the neglect of the plaintiff, in respect to proceeding according to legal time, or otherwise: the time of the law then to commence proceedings is within the space of nine days, reckoning the appointed day of payment; since it is not correct to grant a shorter time, lest there should chance to be claims in several places; and, unless he shall commence proceedings by the law of the court, and by plaint, let the time of the obligation of the suretiship be deemed to have

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J. [21] *not in S.* [22]*/*y trydyd idaỽ e hun *S.* [23] o *Q.* [24] *not in J.Q.* [25] y *S.* [26]*/ not in S.* [27]*/not in J.Q.* [28] yr *Q.* [29]*/*ynno *S.* [30]*/not in S.* [31] – y dylyed *S.* [32]*/not in J.Q.* [33] *not in S.* [34] y *Q.* [35] *not in J.S.* [36] *not in S.* [37] amser *Q.* [38] *not in S.* [39] *not in J.Q.* [40]*/ not in J.Q.* [41]*/* darffei yr *S.* [42] – rodi *S.*

VII. Tri ryȣ tȣg yssyd: kadarnhau gȣir gan tygu trȣydaȣ berued; eil yȣ gȣadu geu [1]gan tygu trȣydaȣ berued; trydyd yȣ tygu peth pedrus [2][o] herȣyd kytȣybot [3]yr hynn ny wypper [4]yndiheu beth vo aegȣir ae geu.'''

VIII. [5]O [6]teir fford' ydosberthir braȣt gygaȣs: kynntaf yȣ [7]trȣy odef cannys godef atyrr pob kygaȣs: os braȣdȣr aodef [8]gȣystyl yn erbyn y [9]varnn yn tagneuedus heb rodi [10]gȣrthwystyl yna [11]dygȣydedic vyd y [12]varnn: eil yȣ braȣdlyfyr [13][ẏ] [a]rȣg deuȣystyl sef yȣ hynny gȣystyl arother yn erbyn [14]barnn agȣystyl arall arother [15]y gyt ar [16]varnn honno:' tryded [17][fford] yȣ braȣdȣr bieu dosparth [18]y rȣg deudyn [19]yg kygaȣs amyvarnn arodassei vdunt heb [20]ymȣystlaȣ [21][ac ef.]''

IX. [22]Tri ryȣ vanac yssyd ac am bop vn [23]ohonunt ygossodir reith gȣlat ardyn am letrat: ȣn yȣ dyuot [24]y colledic [25]a managȣr [26]y gyt ac ef a [27]thygu yn erbyn [28]arall clybot agȣybot [29]arnaȣ y lletrat: eil yȣ tygu or managȣr [30]gȣelet a [31]gȣybot arnaȣ y lletrat a hȣnnȣ [32]aelȣir llիȣ: trydyd yȣ [33]lludyaȣ rac dyn keissaȣ [34]y da [35]agollasei [36]yny lle y [37]typpei yvot. Nydyly [38]neb rodi' reith gȣlat [39]am letrat heb vn or manageu hynny [40]yny erbyn onyt pallu [41]awna o [42][rodi] lȣ gȣeilyd' [43]yr colledic; or palla nyt reit [44][b manac] arnaȣ [45]namyn hynny ygymell reith gȣlat [46]ygantaȣ [47][dyeithyr perthynu kadarnhau y palledigaeth trȣy gof.] Or [48]diȣedir haȣl [44][c adefnydyer] o amryvael [49][yon] achȣyssonn trȣy

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[a-b 50]sef yȣ hynny priodolder y gyfreith deilyngaf rȣng gȣystyl a gȣrthgȣystyl rodedic yn llaȣ gorsedaȣc o laȣ braȣdaȣr ac o laȣ pleit defnyd kynneu am varn:

[b 51]reith gȣlat [c 51]adefuedic

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[1] neu *J.* [2] *S.* [3] – sef yȣ peth pettrys *S.* [4] *not in I.S.* [5]''' *This follows Sect.* CXXI. *Chap.* VIII. *Book* II. *in I.S.* [6]' tri mod *I.S.* [7] *not in N.* [8] – rodi *S.* [9] vraȣt *I.S.* haȣl *N.* [10] gȣystyl *I.N.P.Q.S.* [11] – y gatarnhau y vraȣt *I.S.* [12] vraȣt *I.S.* [13] *M.N.P.Q.R.* [14] braȣt *I.S.* [15] *not in I.N.O.Q.R.S.* [16] vraȣt *I.S.* [17] *M.N.O.P.Q.R.* [18] *not in O.S.* [19] eu *P.* [20] y hameu trȣy wystyl. *J.* [21] *I.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S.* [22]''' *not in O.* [23] or tri *I.* onadunt *J.* [24] *not in J.N.Q.R.* [25] ar *N.Q.* [26] *not in I.N.*

passed away in the path of oblivion; in the same manner as if the claimant were to grant time for the debtor, in the absence of the surety, after the appointed day of payment.[/]

7. There are three sorts of oaths: supporting truth, by swearing through and through; the second is, denying a falsehood, by swearing through and through; the third is, swearing to a doubtful matter conscientiously, when it is not certainly known whether it may be true or false.

8. By three ways may the plea of a suit be determined: the first is, by sufferance; for sufferance abrogates every plea: if a judge quietly suffer a pledge against his judgment to be given, without then giving a counter-pledge, his judgment falls to the ground: the second is, a law book[a] in regard to two pledges; that is, a pledge given against a judgment, and another pledge given in support of that judgment:[/] the third is this, a judge is to explain, in a cause between two persons, the judgment pronounced by him between them, mutual pledges not having been given.

9. There are three sorts of informations, and in respect to each a raith of the country is incumbent upon a person for theft: one is, the coming of the loser of the property, with an informant, swearing against another, of having heard and of knowing him to be guilty of the theft: the second is, when the informant swears to having seen and known him to be the thief: and that is called an accusation: the third is, obstructing a person in obtaining his lost property in the place he may suppose it to be. No one is to produce a raith of the country for theft, without one of these informations against him, unless he should fail in the oath of an absolver, to the loser; if he fail, there is no necessity

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[a/] [50]that is, the application of the fittest law between pledge and counter-pledge given into the hand of the president, from the hand of the judge, and from the hand of a party in a cause, as to a judgment:

[b] [51]raith of country [c] [51]confessed to

P.Q.R.S. [27]tygho *I.J.N.P.Q.R.S.* [28]pleit *J.* [29]arnei *J.* [30]gόybot *I.* [31]gόelet *I.* [32]yό *I.S.* ỳ *I.* [33]lludyas *J.* [34]*not in M.N.P.Q.R.* [35]*not in I.S.* [36]yn *N.* [37]tebyccei *I.J.* tỳppỳo *R.* [38/]mynet *J.* [39]–ar neb *J.* [40]*not in Q.* [41/]o lό gόeilyd aόnna *S.* [42]*N.Q.* [43]y *I.N.P.Q.R.* [44]*I.J.M.N.P.Q.R.S.* [45]eithyr *I.S.* onỳt *P.* [46]arnaό *I.S.* [47]*J.* [48]gόedir *I.J.N.P.Q.S.* [49]*I.J.P.S.* [50]*J.* [51]*L.*

vn reith aberthyno vrth yr achaus mǒyhaf [1]ohonei ygǒedir [2]yr haǒl oll′ cannys pob vn haǒl vn reith adyly yny gǒatter [3][ahynny lle ny mettrer diffodi haǒl drǒy amdiffyn neu o blegyt ryǒ eisseu.] [4]Pǒybynnac or [5]kynnhenusson yn [6][ẏ] llys ael yn erbyn datkan [7][y] braǒdǒr kyn barnn ef adyly caffel cof [a] llys yrydaǒ [8][ac ef] kyn barnno dim.′′

x. [9]Tri pheth adyly braǒdǒr eu datkanu pan varnno [10]haǒl ac atteb′ abarnn.′′′

xi. [11]O tri mod ykyll braǒdǒr gamlǒrǒ o varnu ac ny [12]thal werth ytauot: ǒn [13]yǒ pan diuarnno [14][y] kyuryǒ [15]ac avarnnassei [16][ef] gynt [17]trǒy geffylybyon achǒysonn ;′ eil yǒ pan el ar gyueilorn yn datkanu dadyl or katarnha mǒy neu lei yny dadyl noc a [18]fu o eireu grym; trydyd yǒ na rodho gǒystyl gyt ae varnn pan [19]rother [20][gǒẏstẏl] arall yny erbynn: or mod kynntaf y varnn [b] gamhaf adileir; or eil [21]y datkan aiaǒnheir; or trydyd y varnn heuyt adileir yna [22]kyt boet iaǒn [23]cannys [24]ybraǒdǒr ae catarnhaǒd′ hi′′ yn amsseraǒl trǒy ǒystyl. Os [25][y] dadleuǒr aebryuycca ymǒystlaǒ [26]ar braǒdǒr [27]nyt amgen′ pan [28]y datkano [29][y varn] gyntaf ydaǒ ny cheiff ymǒystlaǒ ac ef amy varnn honno vyth wedy hynny [30]kynn [31]bo cam y varnn: yngyffelyp y hynny ot ymǒystla ef yn amsseraǒl ac nat ymǒystlo y braǒdǒr ac ef y varnn adygwyd.′′′′

[32]Hyt yma [33]gan borth Duw′ y [34]dywetpǒyt o sǒydogyonn [35][llys] y brenhin ac eu kyfreitheu.

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[a] [36]trǒy dǒng [b] [37]gyntaf

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[1] or haǒl *S. not in R.* [2]′oll yr haǒl *I.S.* [3] *J.* [4]′′′ *not in S.* ′′′′′ – *I.* [5] kynhennwyr *J.* [6] *P.* [7] *N.* [8] *J.N.P.Q.R.* [9]′′′′ *This follows Sect.* cxxx. *Chap.* viii. *Book* ii. *in N.* [10]′ atteb ahaǒl *N.P.Q.* [11] *not in R.* [12] chyll *J.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S.* [13] *not in Q.* [14] *O.* [15] *not in O.S.* [16] *S.* [17]′yny gyffelyb achaǒs; *O.* [18] uo *R.* [19] y rodho *J.* [20] *M.N.O.P.Q.R.S.* [21] *not in R.* [22] kyn *S.* [23] kan *O.* [24]′kadarnhaaǒd *S.P.* kadarnhaǒys *M.N.Q.R.S.* y braǒdǒr *J.M.N.P.Q.R.S.* ′′chadarnhaǒyt *O.* [25] *J.O.S.* [26] a *N.O.P.Q.R.S.* [27]′ *not in N.Q.* [28] *not in N.P.Q.* [29] *N.P.Q.* [30] kyt *J.* [31] boet *J.N.O.P.Q.R.S.* [32]′′′′′ Kyn no hyn y deǒesbǒyd o soǒydogyon llys y benydyaǒl y brenhin achyfreitheu y llys benydyaǒl.

for an [b] information as to him, but that alone to require a raith of the country from him [3] except that it is necessary to confirm the failure by record.′ If a claim [c] composed of sundry causes be denied through one raith, that shall pertain to the principal cause, the whole claim is denied; for each single claim requires one raith, until it be denied, [3] and that when a suit cannot be met by a defence, or on account of something lacking.′ Whosoever of the contending parties in court shall object to the summing up of a judge before judgment, he is to obtain a record [a] of court′ between them before he shall deliver any judgment.

10. There are three things which a judge is to recite when he shall judge: the claim; the answer; and the judgment.

11. By three means a judge loses a camlwrw in judging, and is not to pay the worth of his tongue: one is, when he judges contrary to what he had previously decided in similar causes; the second is, when he strays from the point, in summing up in a cause, by affirming more or less therein of points than there had been; the third is, when he gives no pledge with his judgment, when another gives one against him: in the first case the [b] wrong decision is to be annulled; in the second his summary is to be rectified; in the third, his decision is likewise to be annulled, though it may be right; since the judge has not supported it at the time by a pledge. If the party in the suit shall neglect to enter into a mutual pledge with the judge on his first summing up, he is debarred from mutually pledging, as to that judgment afterwards, although the judgment may be wrong: in a similar manner, if he produce his pledge in due time, and the judge shall not mutually pledge with him, his judgment falls to the ground.

Thus far, [33] with the help of God,′ has been treated of the officers of the king's court, and their laws.

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[a] [36] through oath [b] [37] first

Bellach y deǒedir o sǒydogyon y ǒlad ar gyfreith gyffredin a ossoded obleid y brenhin rong y brenhin ar ǒyr ymhop gǒlad oe deyrnas nyd amgen sǒydogyon a ossoded ym pob llys o dadleuoed kǒmǒd neu gantref, y Gǒyned a Phoǒys, maer, kyghellaǒr righill, offeiriad ii yssgrifenu dadloeoed, ac vn braǒdǒr o vreint sǒyd: a phedǒar sǒydoc megis y rei kyntaf ymhop llys o dadleuoed kǒmǒd neu ganteref y Neheubarth allyaǒs ovraǒdǒyr o vreint tir, nyd amgen no phob perchen tir megis ydoedynt kyn Hyǒel da herǒyd kyfreith Dyfynǒal. *S. not in O.* [33] *not in J.M.N.P.Q.R.* [34] dywespǒyt *N.Q.R.* [35] *J.M.N.P.Q.R.* [36] *J.* [37] *J.R.*

XXXI. RAC LLAƟ [1]TRƟY NERTH DUW′ Y DYWEDIR O SƟYDOGYONN KYFFREDIN YSSYD RƟG [2]YR ARGLƟYD A [3]GƟYR Y WLAT, [4]NYT AMGEN NOR REI HYNN:′

I. [5]Kynntaf y gossodes ybrenhin pumb sƟydauc′ ympob llys [6]or wlat yg GƟyned a PhƟys nyt amgen maer kyghellaur righill offeirat y yscrivenu [7]dadleueu ac vn braƟdƟr trƟy sƟyd:

II. AphetƟar megys yrei kynntaf ympob llys yn Deheubarth alliaƟs o vraƟdƟyr nyt amgen [8][no] pob perchenn tir megys yddoedynt kynn HyƟel da o vreint tir heb sƟyd.′′′′′

[Ac velly y tervyna cyvraith y llys.]

BOOK THE SECOND.

[9]O HYNN ALLANN YTREITHIR O [10]GYUREITH [11]Y WLAT [12]AR SƟYDOGYON DYƟEDEDIC.′

[13]AC YN GYNNTAF OTEIR COLOFYN KYUREITH [14]YDYƟEDIR:

I. Galanas ae naw [15]haffeith:
II. [16]Tan ae naƟ [15]haffeith:
III. Lledrat ae naƟ [15]haffeith.′
IV. [17]Galanas yƟ llad dyn.
V. [18]Llosc yƟ [19]gƟan tan [20]ymyƟn y peth alloscer.′
VI. Lledrat yƟ symut oe le yr hyn a dyccer yn lletrat.′′

VII. Beth bynnac aƟnelher ygkylch ytri [21]gƟeithret [22]hyn affeith yƟ vrth lad neu losc neu letrat ac vrth hynny ytri naƟ [23]affeith achwysonn ynt trƟy [24]ygƟneir ygƟeithredoed [25]hynn trƟy′ gyttsynnyaƟ; [26]ac Ɵrth hynny′ kyttsynnyaƟ′′ yƟ [27]yr [28][holl] affeitheu: [[28]rei [29]o honynt] trƟy olƟc [30]ereill [31]trƟy eireu′ ereill trƟy [32]weithredoed [33]megys llygattrudyaeth neu tauodrudyaeth neu weithret auo llei nor mƟyhaf sef yƟ [34]hƟnnƟ [35]kolofyn kyureith.′

1′ *not in M.N.P.Q.R.* 2 *not in M.N.* 3 *not in M.* 4′ *not in J.M.N. P.Q.R.* 5′ Pymp sƟydaƟc[ỳon *M.*] a ossodes y brenhin *J.M.N.P.Q.R.* 6 oe *J.* 7 dadleuoed *M.N.P.Q.R.* 8 *J.M.N.Q.R.* 9′ *not in I.O.S.* 10 gỳureitheu *M.N.P.Q.R.* 11 *not in N.P.Q.* 12 a *N.P.Q.* 13 *not in J.* 14 kans pennaf ynt: *S.* nyt amgen. *I.O.S.* 15 haffeitheu. *M.* 16′ *not in*

XXXI. HENCEFORWARD, [1]THROUGH THE STRENGTH OF GOD,[/] WILL BE TREATED OF THE COMMON OFFICERS BETWEEN THE LORD AND THE MEN OF THE COUNTRY; THAT IS:

1. First, the king placed five officers in each court in Gwynedd and Powys; that is, a maer, a canghellor, an apparitor, a priest to write pleadings, and one judge by virtue of office:

2. And four, like the preceding, in each court in South Wales, and many judges, that is, every owner of land, as they were before the time of Howel the good, by privilege of land without office.

[And so terminates the law of the court.]

BOOK THE SECOND.

HENCEFORWARD WILL BE TREATED OF THE LAW OF THE COUNTRY AND THE AFORESAID OFFICERS.

AND, FIRST, OF THE THREE COLUMNS OF LAW:

1. Galanas, and its nine accessaries:
2. Fire, and its nine accessaries:
3. Theft, and its nine accessaries.
4. Galanas is, killing a person.
5. Burning is, putting fire to the thing that shall be burnt.
6. Theft is, moving from its place the thing that shall be stolen.
7. Whatever may be done in regard to these three acts is an accessary to killing, or burning, or theft; and therefore the three nine accessaries are causes through which those acts are committed by consent; and, therefore, consent constitutes the accessaries: some by sight, others by words, others by deeds; as eye-reddening, or tongue-reddening, or deed, less than that of a principal, that is, a column of law.

J. 17[//] *not in I.O.S.* 18[/] *not in M.* 19 dodŷ *N.P.Q.* 20 yn *J.* 21 gŏeithreteu *M.* 22 hynny *N.Q.S.* 23 affeitheu *M.* 24 – ŷgweithret *R.* 25 hynny *S.* [/] – o *J.* 26[/] kans *S.* [//] *not in O.R.* 27 wrth *M.* 28 *I.J.M.N.O.P. Q.R.S.* 29 *J.M.N.O.P.Q.R.* 30[/] *not in O.* 31 – y *I.* o *P. not in Q.* 32 weithret *S.* 33[/] *not in I.S.* 34 ŷ mwŷhaf *M.* 35 – teir *O.*

I. [1][o naỏ] [a] affeith [2][galanas.]

I. [3]Kyntaf [4]yỏ [5][tauaỏtrudyaeth] menegi [6]yr llofurud [7]y′ lle [8]ybo ydyn a [9]vynnei ef y lad.

II. Eil yỏ rodi kyghor ylad [10]y dyn.

III. Trydyd yỏ disgỏyl brat ar [11]y dyn.

IV. Pedỏeryd yỏ dangos [12]ydyn [13]yr lloffrud′ avynnei [14][ef] y lad.

V. Pymhet yỏ mynet ygketymdeithas yllourud pan el y lad [15]y dyn.

VI. Whechet [16]yỏ dyuot [17]y gyt ar lloffrud yr tref ybo y dyn [18]aladher yndi.′

VII. Seithuet yỏ kymhorth yllourud [19]o lad [20]y dyn.

VIII. Wythuet yỏ [b] arhỏydaỏ [21]y dyn′ [22][a lader] hynny del y dyn [23]ae lladho.

IX. Naỏuet yỏ edrych ar lad [24][y] dyn gan y odef.

X. Dros bop vn or tri kyntaf or [25]affeitheu [26][hyn] [27]ot adeuir [28]naỏ vgeint [29]aryant a telir′ a [30]llỏ canhỏr′ y [31]wadu gellỏg [32][y] gỏaet [33]or gofynnir.

XI. Dros bop vn or eil tri [34]deu naỏ vgeint [35]aryant atelir′ a llỏ deucanhỏr y [36]wadu llourudyaeth. [37][Deỏibrefi.]

XII. [38]Dros pob vn or tri diỏethaf y [39]telir [40]tri naỏ vgeint aryant allỏ trychanỏr y [41]wadu llourudyaeth′ [42]or gouynnir.′

XIII. Pỏybynnac a [43]watto llourudyaeth ae [44]haffeitheu yn hollaul′ llỏ deg wyr adeugeint adyry areith [45]ywlat [46]yỏ honno adiỏat coet amaes ygelỏir: ac [47]yn gyffelyp yhynny pỏybynnac′ aỏatto llourudyaeth arwahan yvrth [48]yr affeitheu neu vn affeith heb amgen llỏ degỏyr adeugeint adyry: [49]ac [50]val hynny′ ymae am losc ac am letrat ac eu haffeitheu or [51]y lloscir aholir′ [52]y treis neu′ [53]o letrat; ac [54]or lloscir dyn yny [55]tan hỏnnỏ tri dyn

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[a] [56]kyfreith [b] [57]ardỏyaỏ

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[1] *N.P.Q.S.* yỏ – *O.* [2] *N.O.P.Q.S.* [3] *This precedes the Rubric in I.J.L. M.N.O.P.Q.R.S.* [4] *not in O.* [5] *I.S.* [6′] *not in I.S.* [7] *not in N.O.Q.* [8] yd oed *J.* [9] vynho *S.* [10] *not in R.* [11] *not in N.Q.R.* [12′] yr llofrud y dyn *I.S.* [13′] *not in J.* [14] *J.M.N.O.P.Q.S.* [15] *not in R.* [16] *not in P.* [17] *not in I.N.Q.S.* [18′] yndi aladher. *J.M.R.* [19] ỳ *P.* [20] *not in R.* [21] *not in R.* [′–] *N.P.Q.* [22] *I.S.* [23] a *J.* [24] *I.J.N.O.P.Q.S.* [25] affeithoed *I.N.P.Q.R.S.* [26] *I.S.* [27] or *I.S.* [28′] y telir naỏ vgeint aryant *I.S.* [29] *not in M.N.P.Q.R.* [30′] llỳein canhwỳr *M.* [31] diỏat *M.N.P.Q.R.*

I. OF THE NINE [a] ACCESSARIES OF GALANAS.

1. The first is, [5]tongue-reddening, informing the murderer where the person may be whom he willeth to kill.

2. The second is, giving counsel to kill the person.

3. The third is, meditating a plot against the person.

4. The fourth is, pointing out the person to the murderer, whom he willeth to kill.

5. The fifth is, accompanying the murderer, when he goes to kill the person.

6. The sixth is, coming with the murderer into the trev wherein the person to be killed shall be.

7. The seventh is, assisting the murderer in killing the person.

8. The eighth is, [b] detaining the person until the arrival of him who shall kill him.

9. The ninth is, looking on the killing of the person, and suffering it.

10. For each of the three first of these accessaries, if confessed, nine score of silver is to be paid; with the oaths of a hundred men, to deny the spilling of blood, if demanded.

11. For each of the second three, twice nine score of silver is to be paid; with the oaths of two hundred men, to deny murder. Dewi of Brevi!

12. For each of the three last, thrice nine score of silver is to be paid; with the oaths of three hundred men, to deny murder, if demanded.

13. Whoever shall deny murder, and its accessaries altogether, is to give the oaths of fifty men: and that is a raith of the country; and it is called a denial of wood and field: and similar to this, whoever shall deny murder, apart from the accessaries, or one accessary alone, is to give the oaths of fifty men: and in the same manner in respect to burning, and theft, and their accessaries, if a prosecution be instituted for burning with violence, or

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[a] [56]laws [b] [57]directing

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[32] *N.O.P.Q.R.* [33] o *P.* [34] y telir deunaû ugeint *I.S.* aryant *I.* [35] *not in M.N.P.Q.R.* [36] diwat *M.R.* [37] *S.* [38] *not in J.* [39] rodir *I.* roir *S.* [40] *not in Q.* [41] diwat *M.R.* [42] *not in I.S.* [43] diwatto *M.R.* [44] hollaffeitheu *I.S.* [45] *not in M.* [46] i gelûir *P.* [47] velly heuyt y neb *I.S.* [48] y *I.* [49] *not in P.Q.* [50] velly *I.S.* [51] holir y llosc *I.J.M.N.O.R.S.* [52] o *I.N.S.* [53] y *J.* ŷn *M. not in N.* [54] o *M.R.* [55] llosc *I.* [56] *J.* [57] *P.*

diouredaȣc a [1]dylyant vot′ yny reith [2]honno′′ [3][o varchogaeth alliein agȣreic.]

xiv. Pȣybannac a adefuo galanas ef ae genedyl [4]ae [5]talhant [6]yn gȣbyl [7]gȣerth sarhaet agalanas ydyn aladher′ ac yn gyntaf [8]ytal y llofrud [9]gȣerth sarhaet [10]y dyn′ yrtat a[11][c y][12]r vam a[13][c y][14]r brodyr [15]a[16][c yr] whioryd ac [17]os gȣreicaȣc vyd y wreic ageiff ygan yrei hynny trayan [18]gȣerth sarhaet ygȣr.

xv. Gȣerth [a]dyn [19]aladher ynteir rann yrennir ac yr rei [20]ae talo y rann gynntaf adysgyn ary llouryd′ [21]ae tat [21]ae vam [22]ae vrodyr [22]ae whioryd ar dȣy rann [23][ereill] arygenedyl.

xvi. Yrann gynntaf [23][vrẏ] arennir ynteir rann vn ar y llourud [24]ehun ar dȣy [25][ran ereill] ar [26]y [27]tat′ [28]ae [29]vam [30]ae vrodyr [31]ae whioryd ac or gȣyr hynny kymeint [32]a tal′ pob vn ae gylid ac velly or gȣraged [33]eithyr nathal [34]vn wreic namyn kymeint ahanner rann [35]gȣr [36]y rann gyntaf [37]honn [38]atelir [39]y [40]tat [41]ae [42]vam a[43][c y] brodyr a[43][c y] ȣhioryd y [44]neb aladher′ [45]ae sarhaet velly cany [46]ledir neb heb [47]y sarhau.′ Y dȣy rann a dottet or dechreu ar genedyl yllourud arennir ynteir rann ydȣy rann [48][a dodet] ar genedyl ytat ar tryded [49][rann] ar genedyl yvam. Y kyuryȣ [50]gereint a [51]talhȣynt alanas [52]y gyt ar llourud ykeffylybyon o [53]bleit y [54]dyn aladher′ aeherbynnyant or gorengaȣ hyt ygorchaȣ.

xvii. Ual hynn yddenȣir achoed kenedyl a [55]dylyȣynt talu′ galanas neu [56]gymryt tal.′

xviii. Kynntaf [57]ach ornaȣ [57]yȣ tat amam yllourud neu y lladedic.

xix. Eil yȣ [58]hentat.

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[a] [59]– sarhaet

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[1] dyly *I.J.* ′vud *S.* [2] *not in I.M.N.O.R.S.* [3] *S.* [4] a *I.M.P.Q.R.* [5] tal *J.* [6]′sarhaet y dyn alader ae alanas yn gȣbyl *I.S.* [7] *not in N.P.Q.* [8] *not in I.* [9] *not in I.N.P.Q.S.* [10]′ *not in I.* [11] *J.M.* [12] e *S. not in I.* [13] *M.* [14] e *S.* [15] ar *I.P.Q.* ae *S.* [16] *M.* [17] or *J. not in O.* [18] *not in I.N.P.Q.S.* [19] *not in J.* [20]′ *not in M.* [21] a *J.* ar *R.* [22] ar *R.* [23] *M.* [24] ehunan *I.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S.* [25] *M.* [26]′vam *N.* [27] vam *M.Q.R.* [28] ar *I.O.S.* [29] tat *M.N.Q.R.* [30] ar *I.O.S.* [31] a *I.* [32]′ *not in N.* [33] dyeithyr *J.* *A chasm here occurs in N.* [34] *not in J.M.R.* [35] y braȣt

through theft; and, if a man be burned in that fire, there are to be in that raith three persons under vows of abstinence from riding, from linen, and from women.

14. Whoever shall confess galanas; he and his kindred shall pay the whole of the saraad and galanas of the person killed; and, in the first place, the murderer shall pay the saraad of the person to the father, the mother, the brothers, and the sisters; and if he was married, the widow is to receive from them the third of the saraad of her husband.

15. The worth [a] of a person murdered is to be shared into three shares, as to those who are to pay it: the first share falls upon the murderer, his father, his mother, his brothers, and his sisters; and the other two shares upon his kindred.

16. The above first share is to be shared into three shares: one upon the murderer himself; and the other two shares upon his father, his mother, his brothers, and his sisters; and each man of these pays as much as the other; and the like as to the women, except that one woman is to pay but half one man's share: this first share is to be paid to the father, the mother, the brothers, and the sisters of the person killed; and his saraad in like manner: for, no one is killed without being subjected to saraad. The two shares, that were imposed at first upon the kindred of the murderer, are to be shared into three shares; two shares upon the kindred of the father, and the third share upon the kindred of the mother. Relations similar to those that pay saraad along with the murderer receive, on the part of the person murdered, from the ancestor in the fifth remove to the descendant in the fifth remove.

17. Thus the grades of kindred are denominated which are to pay galanas, or to receive payment.

18. The first grade of the nine is, the father and mother of the murderer, or of the murdered.

19. The second is, a grandfather.

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[a] 59 – of the saraad

I.S. [36] a *I.M.O.P.Q.R.S.* [37] honno *J.P.* [38] *not in I.J.M.P.Q.R.S.* [39] yr *O.* [40] vam *J.M.Q.R.* [41] a *I.O.P.Q.R.S.* [42] dat *J.M.Q.R.* [43] *M.* e *J.* [44] dyn *I.* 'lladedic *S.* [45] – y telir *I.J.M.P.Q.R.S.* [46] ellir llad *M.* [47]'sarhaet. *I.M.O.P.Q.R.S.* [48] *O.* [49] *M.* [50] genedyl *O.* [51] talho *I.S.* dalont *J.* talant *R.* [52] *not in I.Q.S.* [53] blegyt *J.* [54]' lladedic *I.S.* [55] dylyont *J.O.Q.* dluant *P.* 'talont *I.S.* [56]' ae kymeront. *I.S.* [57] *not in S.* [58] – i *P.* [59] *J.*

xx. Trydyd [1]yó gorhentat.

xxi. Pedóeryd [2]yó brodyr aóhioryd.

xxii. Pymet [3]yó keuenderó.

xxiii. Whechet [3]yó kyferdyrw.

xxiv. Seithuet [3]yó kyfnyeint.

xxv. Wythuet [4]yó gorchefnyeint.

xxvi. Naóued [5]yó [a]gorchaóon.

xxvii. Aelodeu yr [6]rei hynny [7]ynt nyeint [8]neu óythred [9]yr llofrud neur lladedic.

xxviii. Nei [10]yó vab [11][y] braót neu whaer neu geuenderó [12]neu [13]gyferderó′ neu [14]gefnitheró.

xxix. [15]Eóythred [16]yó braót tat neu [17]vam neu [18]hentat neu henvam neu orhentat neu orhenvam.

xxx. Hynn yó meint rann pob un or rei hynny oll: [19]póybynnac auo nes [20]ovn ach yr llourud′ neu yr lladedic [21]nor llall′ hónnó atal neu a [22]erbynn deu kymeint ar llall ac velly ymae am [b]baób or achoed ac eu haelodeu.′

xxxi. Plant y llourud neu y lladedic nydylyant talu dim nae erbynnyaó o [23]tal galanas cannys [24]rann y llourud yr hónn atal móy noc [25]vn arall aseif drostaó [26]ef ae blant aphryder [27]yr reihynny′ heuyt aberthyn yvot arnaó [28]ef; pryder plant y lladedic aberthyn yvot aryryeni aegyttivedyon [29]a gaffant trayan [30][góerth] [31]y alanas [32]a chóbyl tal′ y′′ sarhaet acórth hynny nythal [33]etivedyon vn o honunt ac nyt erbynnya′ [34]rann o′ alanas.

xxxii. Or byd car yr llouryd neu yr lladedic yn ór eglóissic róymedic vrth vrdeu kyssegredic neu órth greuyd neu [35][yn] glauur neu [35][yn] vut neu [35][yn] ynvyt nythal [36][dim] ac nyt [37]erbynnya dim [38]dros alanas. [39]Nydylyir góneuthur dial ar vn or rei hynny dros alanas′ ac ny dylyant óynteu dial [40][ỳ] neb

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[a] [41]gorhengaó.

[b′] [42]pop vn or saith grad dióethaf ac aelodeu yr holl radeu.

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[1] *not in P.Q.R.* [2] *not in O.R.* [3] *not in O.Q.R.* [4] *not in O.P.Q.R.* [5] *not in J.O.P.Q.R.* [6] achoed *I.J.M.O.P.Q.R.S.* [7] uỳt *M.* [8] ac *I.J.M.O.P.Q.R.S.* [9] y *I.O.P.Q.R.S.* [10] *not in J.* [11] *J.* [12]′ *not in P.S.* [13] gefnitheró *I.M.O.R.* [14] gyferderó. *I.M.O.R.S.* [15] Eóythyr *I.O.P.Q.R.S.* [16] uỳt *M.* [17] hentat *I.* [18] vam *I.* [19] y neb *S.* [20]′ yr llourud o un ach *J.* [21]′ noc arall *I.J.M.P.Q.R.* [22] gymer *I.S.* erbynya

20. The third is, a great grandfather.

21. The fourth is, brothers and sisters.

22. The fifth is, a cousin.

23. The sixth is, a second cousin.

24. The seventh is, a third cousin.

25. The eighth is, a relation in the fourth remove.

26. The ninth is, [a]a relation[/] in the fifth remove.

27. The collateral relations in these grades are the nephews and uncles of the murderer, or of the murdered.

28. A nephew is a son of a brother or sister, or of a cousin, or of a second cousin, male or female.

29. An uncle is a brother of a father, or mother, or of a grandfather, or grandmother, or of a great grandfather, or great grandmother.

30. This is the amount of the share of each of these: whoever may be nearer by one degree to the murderer, or to the murdered, than another, is to pay, or to receive, twice as much as the other; and so in respect to [b]all the grades, and their collateral members.[/]

31. The children of the murderer, or of the murdered, are neither to pay, nor to receive, any part of a galanas; because the share of the murderer, who pays more than any other, stands for him and for his children, for the care of them rests upon him; the care of the children of the murdered pertains to the parents; and his coheirs receive the third of the galanas, and the whole of the saraad: and on that account the respective heirs neither pay nor receive a share of the galanas.

32. If there be a relative of the murderer, or of the murdered, who is an ecclesiastic in holy orders, or in an ecclesiastical community, or leprous, or dumb, or an idiot, such neither pays nor receives any part of galanas. No vengeance is to be exercised against any one of those for galanas; neither are they to avenge

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[a/41] an ancestor

[b/42] each of the seven last grades, and the relations of all the grades.

O. [23] 6erth *J.P.Q.R.* [24] *not in O.* [25] *not in J.* [26] *N. resumes.* [27/] y blant ef *I.* [28] *not in O.* [29] kant *I.* kan *S.* [30] *J.M.R.* [31] yr *I.* [32/] a g6erth c6byl *I.M.P.Q.R.* – o *J.S.* //a g6erth *N.* [33] etifed *I.J.M.N. P.Q.R.* /ac nyd erbyn ettifed vn o honnynt *S.* [34] dim *N.P.Q.S.* /– oe *I.* [35] *I.J.S.* [36] *J.* [37] erbyn *I.J.P.S.* [38] o *I.S.* [39/] *This follows*// *in J.* //*not in I.S.* [40] *M.O.R.* [41] *O.* gorcha6. *I.P.S.* [42] *I.S.*

[1][or] alather'' ac ny ellir eu kymell o [2]neb fford ytalu [3]nac y' [4]erbynnyaw dim [5]dros alanas.''

xxxiii. Tri dygyngoll kenedyl ynt: ón yó dechreu o welygord talu galanas [6][ẏ] dyn alather ac na [7]thalóyt cóbyl ac am hynny llad [8]vn or welygord honno nythelir [9]galanas hónnó' ac nyt atuerir dim or [10][alanas] atalóyt dros y kyntaf: eil yó [11]bot kyssóynvab [12]y myón kenedyl heb [13]y [14]dóyn [15][a] heb [16]y [17]wadu allad dyn ohónnó talu yr alanas [18]honno a vyd reit [19]oll yr genedyl honno' drostaó'' ac os góadant góedy hynny dygyngoll yó: trydyd yó pan enllippyer góiryon am [20][lad] gelein ac na wnel iaón am hynny namyn [21]tremyc [22]or lledir [a] [23]am [24]hynny' nythelir dim drostaó [25]kynn bo góiryon canny eill kenedyl wadu [26]yny varó yr [27]hynn [28]ny [29]wadaód ef ynny vywyt.

xxxiv. Oer góymp galanas yó pan latho dyn dyn arall [30]a dodi oet [31][dyd] [32]y wneuthur iaón drostaó ae lad ynteu odyn [33]o genedyl arall nys dylyho oergóymp galanas [34][ẏv ac] ygelóir hynny rac trymhet ygolli ef ac adaó ygyflauan [35]aónaethoed arygenedyl agoruot ythalu.

xxxv. Póybynnac aóatto llad dyn ymyón [36]lluyd talet wheugeint arrodet ló degóyr adeugeint.' [37][Deói Breuy.]

xxxvi. [38]Y neb aónel kynllóyn [39]talet dióy deudyblyc yr brenhin agóerth y dyn yn deudyblyc a [40]telir yr genedyl [41]hervyd breint ydyn' [[42]aladher.

xxxvii. [43]Y neb aóatto kynllóyn neu uurdórn, neu gyrch kyhoedaóc; rodet ló degóyr heb gaeth, a heb alltut.]

II. [44]O NAÓ [45]AFFEITH TAN.

I. Kyntaf yó [46]kyghori mynet' y losci.

II. Eil yó duunaó [47]arneb a losco.'

[a 48]– dyn

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[1] *J.* [2] un *J.M.N.O.P.Q.R.* [3]'neu *P.Q.* ''dim o alanas nac oe y gymryd. *S.* [4] gymryt *I.* [5] o *I.* [6] *M.* [7] thalont *I.J.* thalóynt *M.* thalant *S.* [8] y *S.* dyn *I.P.S.* [9] – dim o *P.* 'y *I.* yr *S.* alanas *I.S.* [10] *I.* [11] pob *J.* [12] *not in S.* [13] *not in N.S.* [14] wadu *J.* [15] *I.N.O. P.Q.S.* [16] *not in S.* [17] dióat *I.N.P.Q.S.* dóyn *J.* [18] oll *N.O.P.Q.R. not in J.M.* '– a dylyir *I.* '' – *S.* [19] *not in N.O.P.Q.R.* [20] *P.S.* [21] tremygu *I.S.* [22] o *S.* [23]' hónnó *J.* [24] hónnó *N.O.P.Q.R.* [25] kyt *J.* [26] drostaó yn *S.* [27] hónn *P.* [28] nis *P.S.* [29] óadóys *I.* [30] *not in M.*

a relative that is killed: and they cannot in any way be compelled to pay, or receive, any thing on account of galanas.

33. There are three severe losses of a kindred: one is, when a kindred stock commence paying the galanas of a person killed, and the whole be not paid, and on that account one of such kindred stock be murdered; the galanas for that individual is not to be paid; neither is any thing to be restored of what had been paid on account of the first: the second is, if a reputed son among a kindred, neither adopted, nor denied, kill a person; that kindred must pay the whole of such galanas, on his part; and, if they afterwards deny him, it is a severe loss: the third is, when an innocent person is accused of murder, and neglects to seek justice; if [a] he be killed on account of it, nothing is to be paid for him, though innocent; since a kindred cannot deny, after his death, what he did not deny during his lifetime.

34. A calamitous galanas is, when a person shall kill another, and make an appointment to compensate it, and he also be killed by a person of another kindred, who has no claim upon him; such is called a calamitous galanas, because of the affliction of losing him, and of leaving the crime committed by him to be compensated by his kindred.

35. Whoever shall deny the killing of a person in the hosts; let him pay six score pence, and let him give the oaths of fifty men. Dewi of Brevi!

36. Whoever waylays a person; let him pay a two-fold dirwy to the king; and the two-fold worth of the slain is to be paid to the kindred, according to the privilege of the person killed.

37. Whoever shall deny waylaying, or murder, or open assault; let him give the oaths of ten men, without a bondman, and without an alltud.

II. OF THE NINE ACCESSARIES OF FIRE.

1. The first is, counselling to go to burn.
2. The second is, agreeing with the person who shall burn.

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[a] [48]a man

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[31] *I.S.* [32] am *O.* [33] or *N.* [34] *P.* [35] y neb *I.S.* [36] llu *O.* [f] rodet ỻo degỏyr a deu vgeint [athalet *I.M.N.P.Q.R.*] ỏheugeint *I.M.N.P.Q.R.S.* o *S.* aryant *I.S.* [37] *S.* [38f] *Anomalously placed in I.S.* [39f] yn deu dyblyc y tal galanas y dyn alado, a deu deg [mu *S.*] dirỏy [yn deudyblic a tal *I.*] yr brenhin. *I.S.* [40] tal *M.N.P.Q.R.* [41] heuyt *J.* [42] *J. Various passages here anomalously follow in P.Q.* [43] *I.* [44] *not in I.P.* [45] affeitheu *M.* [46f] rodi kyghor *I.J.M.N.P.Q.R.S.* [47f] am losci. *I.S.* am y llosc. *J.* [48] *I.N.O.P.Q.S.*

III. Trydyd yó mynet [1]ygketymdeithas y′ [2]neb alosco hyt ylle ylloscer.

IV. Petóeryd yó ymdóyn yrróyll.

V. Pymhet yó llad ytan.

VI. Whechet yó keissaó dilóyf.

VII. Seithuet yó chóythu ytan [3]hyny ennynho.

VIII. Wythuet yó rodi ytan yrneb alosco ac ef.

IX. Naóued yó edrych [4]ar yllosc gany odef.

X. [5]Póybynnac aóato vn or [6]affeitheu hynn rodet lò degóyr adeugeint.

XI. Y neb a latho tan neu ae chóytho [7]hyny ennynho′ neu arodho tan yr neb alosco ac ef hanner ycollet [8]aónel ytan [9]hónnó adaó arnaó′ ef′′ ar hanner arall [10]adyscyn ar′ yneb [11]a [12]dotto [13]y tan ymywn yr hynn aloscer′ ahónnó yó cóbyl [14][o] weithret llosc. [15][Ac] ony byd neb [16][arall] yn affeithaul [17]y gyt ac ef talet [18]ehunan [19]oll [20]adel or llosc [21]hónnó [22]o gollet′ onny dichaun ymdiheuraó tróy reith [23][y] gólat.

XII. [24]Y ty kynntaf aloscer yny tref o walltan talet y deu [25]ty gyntaf aennynho [26]gantaó vn o bob parth idaó.

XIII. Y neb avenffyccio ty athan y [27]dyn arall or kynneu hónnó tan teir góeith [28]yny ty cóbyl [29]tal ageiff [30]y gantaó′ [31]or llysc [32][y ty.]

XIV. Póy bynnac a adaóho tan [33]ymyón odyn [34][ty] [35]venffycc [36]adyuot arall′ yatgynneu [37]y tan allosci yr odyn hóynt elldeu [38]ae [39]talhant yndeuhanner [40]yrydunt y′ [41]berchennaóc [42]yr odyn.′

XV. Os y kyntaf [43]hagen adiffyd ytan oll neu a [44]gymer [45]ffyd [46][y gan] [47]yr eil′ [48]ary diffodi′ [49]kynnyadaó nythal [50]y kyntaf′ dim [51]drosti [52]kyt llosco′ [53][yr odyn] [54]góedy hynny.′

XVI. Odyn biben brenhin wheugeint atal.

XVII. Odyn [55][biben] breyr trivgeint [56]atal.

XVIII. Odyn [57][biben] [58]mab eillt [59]brenhin dec arhugeint [60]atal.′

1′ gyt ar *I.S.* 2 dyn *J.M.* 3 hýt pan *P.* 4 *not in M.O.R.* 5 Y neb *I.S.* 6 naó affeith *I.S.* 7 hýt pan *P.* ′*not in M.* 8′ a dal *S.* 9 a tal *I.J.* ′′ – *M.N.O.P.Q.R.* 10′ a tal *I.P.Q.S.* 11 ae *M.* 12′ losco ac ef *I.N.P.Q.S.* 13 *not in O.R.* 14 *P.Q.S.* 15 *I.J.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S.* 16 *J.M.N.P.Q.R.* 17 *not in I.M.N.P.Q.R.S.* 18 ehun *J.M.* 19 yr holl gollet *I.S.* 20 – y gollet *J.M.N.P.Q.R.* 21′ *not in I.N.P.Q.S.* 22′ *not in J.M.R.* 23 *J.* a *M.* 24′′ *This follows Section* XXIX. *Chap.* XII. *in L.J.M.T.* 25 *not in O.* 26 *not in S.* 27 *not in I.J.O.P.Q.S.* 28′ *not in S.* 29′ talu a dyly *I.* 30 *not in M.T.* 31 o *P.* 32 *I.S.* ef adyly talu

3. The third is, going in the company of the person who shall burn to the place to be burned.

4. The fourth is, carrying the cresset.

5. The fifth is, striking the fire.

6. The sixth is, procuring tinder.

7. The seventh is, blowing the fire, until it shall kindle.

8. The eighth is, giving the fire to the person who shall burn with it.

9. The ninth is, looking on the fire and suffering it.

10. Whoever shall deny one of these accessaries; let him give the oaths of fifty men.

11. The person who shall strike fire, or shall blow it until it shall kindle, or who shall give fire to him who shall burn with it, is to pay one half of the damage done by that fire, and the other half falls upon him who shall put the fire into the thing burned: and that comprehends the whole act of burning. And, if there be no accessary along with him, he is himself to pay the whole damage occasioned by that burning, unless he can clear himself by a raith of the country.

12. Let the first house burnt in the trev, through negligence, pay for the first two houses which shall take fire on that account; one on each side.

13. Whoever shall lend a house and fire to another person; if that person kindle a fire thrice in the house, he shall make full payment if the house be burnt.

14. Whoever shall leave fire in a borrowed kiln, and another come to rekindle the fire, and the kiln be burnt; they shall each pay half to the owner of the kiln.

15. If the first, however, wholly put out the fire, or take the faith of the other to put it out before he leave it; the first shall pay nothing if the kiln be afterwards burnt.

16. A piped kiln of the king's is six score pence in value.

17. A piped kiln of a breyr is three score pence in value.

18. A piped kiln of the king's aillt is thirty pence in value.

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kóbl oe óerth. *S.* [33] yn *S.* [34] *I.S.* [35] *not in I.S.* [36]′ *not in O.* [37] *not in O.Q.* [38] a *J.* [39] tal *M.O.P.Q.T.* [40] y ryngthunt *J.* ′yr *I.M.O. P.Q.T.* y *S.* [41] perchen *J.O.P.Q.T.* [42]′ *not in I.M.O.P.Q.S.T.* [43] *not in I.J.S.* [44] gymero *O.* [45]′ i gan ŷr ail ffŷd *P.Q.* [46] *I.M.S.T.* [47]′ arall *I.S.* [48]′ ar diffodi y tan *I.M.O.P.Q.S.T.* [49] kŷn ymadaó ac ef *M.* [50]′ hónnó *J.* [51] *not in I.* ′or llosc *S.* [52] kŷn *P.Q.* [53] *I.S.* [54] *not in I.P.Q.S.* [55] *I.S.* [56] *not in J.* ′ – *M.* [57] *I.* [58] *not in I.M.O. P.Q.S.T.* [59] *not in J.* [60] *not in O.P.Q.*

xix. Odyn [1][biben] [2]mab eillt breyr pedeir arhvgeint.

xx. Pop odyn [3]ar nybo [4]piben idi′ trayan y gỏerth a [5]dygỏyd.′′[6]

III. O NAỎ [7]AFFEITH LLETRAT.

I. [8]Kyntaf yỏ′ amcanu [9]vrth [10][y] getymdeith [11]yrhynn ageisser yn′ lletrat.′′

II. Eil yỏ duunaỏ amy lletrat.

III. Trydyd yỏ [12]rodi [a] bỏyllỏrỏ [13]y lletrata.

IV. Petỏeryd yỏ mynet ygketymdeithas [14][y] lleidyr [15]pan el′ y′′ lletrata.

V. Pymhet [16]yỏ mynet [[17]ỳ [18]myỏn] [19]yr tref [20]y′ gyt [21]a lleidyr [22]a [23]torrho [24]y [25]buarth neu [26]yr [27]ty.

VI. [28]Whecheđ yỏ erbynnyaỏ [29]yr hynn adyccer yn′ lletrat.′′

VII. Seithuet yỏ kerdet dyd neu nos [30]y gyt ar [b] lleidyr.

VIII. Wythuet yỏ [31]kymryt rann [32]or lletrat.′

IX. Naỏued yỏ [31]kelu [33]y lletrat ar [34]y lleidyr.′

X. [35][Y neb a ỏatto vn or [36]affeitheu hyn rodet lỏ degỏyr a deu vgeint.]

XI. [37]Holl affeitheu gỏeithret o affeitheu galanas [38]neu losc [38]neu letrat dirỏyus vyd [39]pob vn ohonunt.

XII. Tauotrud [40][yaeth] [41]neu llygatrud [40][yaeth] heb weithret llaỏ neu troet camlyryus vyd [[42]y neb′ [43]ae gỏnel.]

XIII. Tal dros affeith [44][eu] galanas [45]a [46]vuynt [47]gyfadef′ yr reeni [48]ae gytetiuedyon y [49]lladedic [50]ogyureith ytelir′ [51]or cỏynyant ymdanaỏ ac [52]ef adylyir talu reith′ vdunt ỏy [53]ac yr genedyl [54]val kynt′ y [55]diỏat llourudyaeth os gouynnant neu talu galanas vdunt.′′

XIV. [56]Y neb adiffero [57]rac llatron da′ adyccer [58]yn lletrat ar tir [59]nys pieiffo [c] trayan y′ gobyr diffryt a geiff [60]ef ar dỏy rann′′ ageiff argỏyd ytir.′′′

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[a] [61]kyghor [b] [62]lledrat. [c′′′] [63]y trydyd ran

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[1] *I.* [2] *not in I.M.O.P.Q.S.T.* [3] *not in I.P.Q.* [4′] odyn biben *I.* [b] vỳd eisseu idi. *J.* [6] – yr llall. *M.* [7] affeitheu *M.* [8′] *This precedes the rubric in L.J.M.N.O.P.Q.R.* [9′′] da a dyccer ynn lledrat ỏrth y gytymeith. *S.* [10] *I.J.P.Q.* [11′] y da adyccer *I.* [12] *not in S.* [13] – yr lleidyr *I.S.* ỏrth *I.* [14] *I.J.O.S.* [15′] *not in S.* [′′] ỏrth *I.* [16] *not in J.* [17] *M.R.* [18] *M.N.Q.R.* [19] ỳ *M.N.Q.R.* [′] *not in I.* [20] *not in J.N.O.P.Q.R.S.* [21] ar *I.P.Q.* [22] pan el *P.* y *I.P.* [23] torri *I.M.P.* [24] *not in O.* [25] ty *I.J.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S.* [26] y *I.J.P.S. not in N.O.Q.R.* [27] buarth. *I.J. M.N.O.P.Q.R.S.* [28′′] *not in M.* [29′] y *I.S.* [30] *not in I.J.M.N.O.P. Q.R.S.* [31′] *These are transposed in I.S.* [32] o *N.O.P.Q.R.* [33] *not in*

19. A piped kiln of a breyr's aillt is twenty-four pence in value.

20. Every kiln that has not a pipe ranks a third less in worth.

III. OF THE NINE ACCESSARIES OF THEFT.

1. The first is, proposing to a companion the thing to be obtained by theft.

2. The second is, agreeing as to the theft.

3. The third is, giving [a] provision for thieving.

4. The fourth is, going in the company of the thief, when he goes to steal.

5. The fifth is, going to the trev along with the thief who shall break into the yard, or into the house.

6. The sixth is, receiving what is feloniously taken.

7. The seventh is, walking by day or by night along with the [b] thief.

8. The eighth is, taking a share of the theft.

9. The ninth is, concealing the theft, as to the thief.

10. Whoever shall deny one of these accessaries; let him give the oaths of fifty men.

11. All the accessaries in deed, of the several accessaries of murder, or burning, or theft, are each punishable by dirwy.

12. Tongue-reddening, or eye-reddening, without an active part by hand or foot, is punishable by camlwrw.

13. Payment, on account of the accessaries of murder, when acknowledged, is to be made to the parents and co-heirs of the murdered, by law, if they make a demand of it; and they and the kindred are likewise entitled to a raith, as before, to deny murder, if they demand it; or to be paid the galanas.

14. The person who shall defend property against thieves upon land of which he is not the owner, [c] is to receive a third of the defence reward; the other two shares are[f] to be received by the lord of the land.

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[a] [61]counsel [b] [62]theft. [c f] [63]the third part is

M.N.P.Q.R. [34]*not in R.* [35]*I.S.* [36]nad affeith *S.* [37]*[f] This is anomalously placed in P.Q.* [38]a *I.S.* [39]– ir am *I.S.* [40]*I.J.P.S.* [41]a *I.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S.* [42]*[f] S.* [43]*I.S.* [44]*I.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S.* [45]*[f]* adefedic *I.S.* [46]vo *J.* [47]adefedic *N.S.P.Q.* [48]a *I.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S.* [49]y dyn alader *I.* [50]*[f]* y telir o gyfreith *I.J.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S.*– [51]o *P.* [52]*[f] not in I.S.* [53]– hefyt *I.* [54]*[f]* heuyd *S.* y dylyir talu [y *I.*] reith *I.S.* [55]gadu *I.J.S.* [56]*[f] not in I.S.* [57]*[f]* da rac lladron *N.* [58]*not in N.* [59]ny *M.N.O.P.Q.* [60]*not in M.N.P.Q.R.* [61]*J.M.* [62]*I.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S.* [63]*J.* [f] y trydyd ran or *M.R.*

xv. Guerth lleidir aȣerther seith punt [1][uyd.]

xvi. [2]Or daȣ lleidyr [3]at offeirat yadef ac y [4]ennȣi y [5]getymdeithon amletrat [6]a thygu hynny ar [7]drȣs y vynnȣent [8][ac ar drȣs yr eglȣys] ac ar drȣs y cor heb [9]erchi [10]eu kelu bythbynnac adarffo [11]ymdanaȣ wedy hynny credadȣy vyd yr offeirat amyr hynn adyȣaȣt y lleidyr ȣrthaȣ kyffelyb vod ahynny [12]vyd am dyn a vannacco lleidyr [13]a lletrat a [14]dyccer [15]or tȣg [16][ef] y vannac mal hynny yggȣyd yr offeirat.

xvii. [17]Pȣybynnac adyȣetter arnaȣ' anreithaȣ dyn [[18]arall [19]os [20]gȣatta] rodet lȣ degȣyr adeugeint.

xviii. Managȣr diofredauc [21]or daȣ [22]y gyt ar [a] colledic at [23]yr offeirat y drȣs yr eglȣys archet yr offeirat idaȣ [24]yno [25]yr' DuȣNa dyȣetto gelȣyd vrthaȣ [26][ac] [27]or tȣng [28]yno [29]na [30]dyȣeit [31]namyn gȣir' tynghet y kyffelyp ar drȣs ygagell artrydyd weith vch benn yr allaȣr [[32]gyssegyr [33]ac] os gȣatta y [34]dyn kylus [35]wedy hynny kadarnnhaet yr offeirat aryeir teirgȣeith ac os [36]gȣatta ydyn' [37][kylus] [38]yna tyghet yr offerat vn weith gȣelet ymannagȣr ae glybot ynn cadarnnhaȣ y vannac trȣy tȣg yny mod ygȣnaeth ac odynna ny ellir [39]gwat ynn erbynn [40]hynny a hwnnw yȣ dogynvanac.

xix. [41]Ny dyly [42]kynhen vot' ar leidyr a berthyno [43]ywerthu hyny vo manac arnaȣ yn gyntaf [44][trwy tȣg] yn [45][ỳ] tri lle megys ymae [46]racdywededic kynn [47]o hynn.'

xx. Ny dyly vot reith ar leidyr kyssȣyn hyny bo manac arnaȣ [48]yngyntaf [49]ymyȣn llys.''

xxi. [50]Pwybynnac avynnho lliȣaȣ lletrat yn gyureithaȣl dywedet welet y dyn or pann [51]vo goleu ydyd hyt [52]pann vo' [53]pryt kyulychȣr ar lletrat gantaȣ athyget [54]vch benn [b] reith [55]nac [56]yr [57]cas [58]nac [59]yr [60]digassed [61]ydyȣat' nac yr gȣerth nac yr gobyr

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[a] [62]ỳsgolhaic [63]ỳ crair

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[1] *P.Q.* [2] O *P.* [3] ar *I.* [4] vènegi *P.* [5] getymdeith *S.* [6] ac i *P.* [7] porth *I.S.* [8] *I.S.* [9] *not in M.* [10] y *I.* [11] ymdanunt *S.* [12] *not in J.* [13] ỳ *P.* [14] dycco *I.S.* [15] o *P.* [16] *I.S.* [17]' Or dyȣedyr ar dyn *S.* [18] *M.S.* [19] *I.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S.* [20] *I.N.O.P.Q.S.* dỳwat *M.R.* [21] o *P.* [22] *not in I.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S.* [23] *not in J.N.Q.R.* [24] ỳna *M. not in J.S.* 'y *N.* [25] y *Q.* [26] *S.* [27] os *N.P.Q.S.* [28] ynteu yna *J.* [29]'nas dyȣetto *I.* [30] dỳwedit *M.Q.* [31]' kelȣyd *S.* [32] *I.* [33] *I.S.* [34] *not in P.* [35] *not in N.* [36]' y dyn ae gȣatta *S.* [37] *I.* [38] gȣedy hynny *I.S.* [39] *not in I.O.* [40] hȣnnȣ *J.M. not in S.* [41]'' *This follows Section* xix. *Chap.* xxv. *in*

15. The worth of a thief who shall be sold is seven pounds.

16. If a thief come to a priest to confess, and to name his confederates in theft, and swear thereto, at the door of the churchyard, [8]and at the door of the church,′ and at the door of the chancel, without desiring concealment; whatever may happen to him afterwards, the priest is to be believed in respect to what has been told him by the thief: and it is similar in regard to a person who shall inform of a thief and of theft; if he swear in like manner to his information in the presence of the priest.

17. Whoever shall be accused of robbing another person; if he deny it, let him give the oaths of fifty men.

18. If an informer under a sacred vow come, along with the [a]person robbed,′ to the priest, at the door of the church, let the priest there desire him, for the sake of God, not to tell him a falsehood; and, if he then swear that he speaks nothing but the truth, let him swear in like manner at the door of the chancel; and the third time over the sacred altar: if the guilty person deny it after that, let the priest confirm it, upon his word, three times; and if the guilty person shall still deny it, let the priest swear once, to have seen the informer, and heard him confirm his information by an oath, in the way it was done by him; thenceforwards there can be no denial made against that: and that is a competent information.

19. No plaint is to be entertained against a thief liable to be sold, until there be an information on oath previously against him in the three places; as before stated.

20. No raith is to take place on a reputed thief, unless there be an information on oath previously against him in a court.

21. Whoever shall will to accuse of theft legally; let him speak to having seen the man from daylight to twilight with the thing stolen; and let him swear upon [b]a raith′ that he speaks it not through hatred, nor animosity, nor for worth, nor for reward,

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[a′ 62]clerk, [b 63]the relic

L.I.J.M.O.Q.S.T. [42′]vot *I.S.* kynhen *I.* reith *S.* [43] *not in O.* [44] *I.M. O.Q.S.T.* [45] *M.O.Q.T.* [46′]yn lle arall. *I.S.* [47] *not in M.T.* [48′′]yn [ỳ *M.S.*] llys *I.M.S.* yn gyntaf. *I.M.* gyssefin. *S.* [49′]yn *J.* [50]Y neb *I.S.* ′′ *This follows Section* XIX. *Chap.* XXVIII. *in L.J.M.T. Section* XXVIII. *Chap.* XXVIII. *in I.S. Section* XXII. *Chap.* XXVII. *in P.Q.* [51]yô *M.* [52′] *not in I.M.* [53] *not in J.O.P.Q.S.* [54]y *I.* [55]–ac nas dyôaôt *I.M.O.P.Q.S.* nat *J.* [56]o *I.M.O.P.Q.S.* [57]digassed *S.* [58′] *not in P.* [59]o *I.M.O.Q.S.* [60]gas *S.* [61] *not in I.M.O.Q.S.* [62] *P.* llofrud colledic *J.* [63] *P.*

namyn yr dangos gŏirioned yny mod [1]hŏnnŏ ybyd [2]llio kyureithaŏl onny byd [3]gŏrthtŏg neu [4]lyssyat.

xxii. Gŏrthtŏg avyd trŏy tŏg deuŏr.

xxiii. [5]Llyssyat avyd [6]or [7]fford yllyssir tystonn.''

xxiv. [8]Ny ellir kyrch kyhoedauc o lei no naŏŏyr.

xxv. [9]Y wadu kyrch kyhoedauc y rodir llŏ degŏyr adeugeint.'

xxvi. [10][Nythyf defnyd raith myŏn haŏl kyrch kyhoedaŏc lle nyt enŏer gŏeithret yny kyrch.]

iv. [am dyston.]

i. [11]Pwybynnac agŏynnho yn sefydlaŏc rac dyn o dadyl gyr bronn [12]braŏdŏr [13]yna y kymhellir yr amdiffynŏr y atteb kannyt oes oet idaŏ [14]yny gyureith honn. Pan dangosso [15]y cŏynnŏr y haul, onnyt atteb [16]idaŏ yr amdiffynnŏr' [17]heb ohir y cŏynnŏr adyly galŏ tyston athystu na [18]wadaŏd [19]y llall' dim. Odyna aent [20]arneilltu ybraŏdŏyr' amy dadyl honno ac anuonent [21]deŏŏr at ycŏynnŏr y ouyn idaŏ pŏy y tyston a [22]enŏis a [23]phy beth' a [24]tystŏys vdunt. [25]Pan darffo hynny gouynnent [26]yrtystonn ae [27]hŏyntŏy aenŏis ycŏynnŏr yn tyston a [28]phy beth' a [29]tystŏys vdunt'' heb amgen braŏf arnunt canyt oes aruer obraŏf yny [30]gyureith honn.' Os ytyston ageffir yn vn arcŏynnŏr [31]am [32]y tystolyaeth tystet ycŏynnŏr [33]eilweith y ereill hynny' os teŏi aŏnna yr amdiffynnŏr [34][yna] ytyston kyntaf adylyant tystu nat aeth [35]yr amdiffynnŏr yn euerbyn os eu llyssu aŏna [36][ynteu] tystent vynteu eullysu yn [a] anamser ac velly or deu bunc trŏy [37]tystonn provadŏy ydeir yny erbyn [38]ef.

ii. Os [39]yr amdiffynnŏr agerda [40]mod avo gŏell dywedet vrth y tystonn kyt [41]as [42]dyccoch [43]aŏch tystolyaeth [44]ar [45]aŏch geir nys kedernnheuch ar [46]aŏch' llŏ elchŏyl y bernnir [47]yr tystonn ar eu

[a] [46]amsseraŏl

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[1] hŏn *I.M.O.P.Q.S.* [2] – y *I.* [3] llyssyant *I.S.* kyfreithaŏl *S.* [4] ŏrthtŏg. *I.S.* [5] – a *I.M.O.P.Q.S.* [6] o *J.* [7] ffyrd *I.P.Q.S.* [8] *not in S.* [9] *not in I.* [10] *Q.* [11] *I.P.Q.S. no longer follow the arrangement of the others.* [12] braŏtŏyr *S.* [13] yny lle *I.J.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S.* [14] ŷg *M.* [15] *not in I.N.O.S.* [16] yr amdiffynnŏr *S.* – idaŏ *I.J.M.N.O.P.Q.R.* [17] yn di *I.S.* [18] ŏadŏys *I.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S.* [19] *not in I.J.N.P.Q.* [20] y braŏtŏyr ar neilltu *I.J.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S.* [21] deu *M.Q.* wŷr *M.* [22] enŏaŏd *M.*

only to shew the truth: in this manner a legal accusation is made, unless there be a counter-oath, or objection.

22. A counter-oath is, by the oath of two men.

23. Objection is, by the manner in which witnesses are objected to.

24. There cannot be a public assault by less than nine men.

25. To deny a public assault, there must be given the oaths of fifty men.

26. There can be no foundation for a raith, in a cause of public assault, where an act is not named in the assault.

IV. [OF WITNESSES.]

1. Whoever shall personally complain against another, in a suit, before a judge, the defendant is compelled to answer; as there is no time given him in this law. When the complainant shall exhibit his claim, unless the defendant shall answer him without delay, the complainant is to call forward witnesses, and testify that the other has made no denial. Then the judges are to withdraw apart in respect to that suit, and they are to send two men to the complainant, to ask him who are the witnesses named by him, and what was testified by him to them. When that is concluded, let them ask the witnesses, if they are the persons whom the complainant named as witnesses; and what he testified to them, without further proof; for proof is not usual in this law. If the witnesses be found to agree with the complainant in their testimony, let the complainant testify the same thing to others a second time; should the defendant then keep silent, the first witnesses are to testify that the defendant did not gainsay them: but, if he should object to them, then let them testify to their being [a] untimely objected to: and, in that manner, in the two points, through proved witnesses he is to be proceeded against.

2. If the defendant proceed in a better way, let him tell the witnesses: 'Though you have offered your testimony upon your word, you will not confirm it by your oath:' it is then adjudged

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[a] [46] timely

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[23] pha *J.* 'pheth *M.N.O.P.Q.R.* [24] dystaȣd *J.* [25] ' *not in O.* [26] *not in J.* [27] wynt *M.S.* [28] pha *J.* 'pheth *M.N.O.P.Q.R.S.* [29] dystaȣd *J.* [30] ' kyfreitheu hyn. *I.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S.* [31] yn *I.S.* [32] eu *I.M.N.P.Q.R.* [33] ' y ereill eilȣeith *I.* [34] *J.* [35] y *N.* [36] *S.* [37] – y *N.* [38] *not in N.* [39] *not in N.P.Q.* [40] – ŷ *M. not in I.* [41] ys *J. not in I.N.O.P.Q.S.* [42] dŷccỳch *R.* dycco *S.* [43] ych *J.* [44] ' *not in M.* [45] y *N.* [46] *M.N.*

llo kadarnnhav eu tystolyaeth megys ytystoyt udunt os tygant ac [1]na llyser [2]wynt yr haolor a oruyd [3]or pallant wynteu yr amdiffynnor aoruyd:′ hyspys yo [4]y mae goedy [5][y] [6]llo y dyly yr amdiffynnor llysu [7][y] tyston os [8]kynn [9]llo′ y [10]llysa [11][ef oynt] [12]y dadyl agyll.

III. [13]Tri achaos [14]yssyd yllyssu tystonn: [15]vn yo′ [16]galanas heb ymdifuoyn; [17]eil yo′ obot dadyl [18]amtir y [19]rydunt′ heb [20]y theruynu; [21]tryded yo′ [22]camarueru o vn [23]ohonunt o wreic y llall: os eu llyssu aellir palledic vydant onny ellir [24][eu llyssu] [25]tyston diball vydant.′

IV. Tystonn aellir eu gorthneu pan [26]dechreuhoynt eu tystolyaeth [27]oc eu seuyll megys na bo reit eu llysu ac velly goybydyeit nyt amgen [28]no throy [29][oerth a] obyr neu [30]troy eu bot yn gyurannaoc ar yr hynn y bo ydadyl ymdanao neu otorri [31]y ffyd yn gyfuadef neu o anudon kyhoedauc neu [32]o letrat [a] kyhoedauc neu [33]oe bot [34]ynnysgymun geir yeno: or gellir provi [35]hynny troy [36]wlat [37][arnadunt] eu gwrthneu affynna.

V. Ygkyureith Rufein ykeffir [38]y lle nyt enwer rif tystonn [39][vot yn] digaun [40]deu [41]tystonn: ygyfreith honn a dyoeit nat cobyl tystolyaeth vn tyst [42][onyt vn or nao vyd.]

V. NAW [43]NYN [44][YSSYD] AGREDIR [45]POB VN YN DOYN [46]Y TYSTOLYAETH′ GAN [47]TYGU.

I. Kyntaf yo argloyd [48][y] rog y deuor troy na bo [[49]ef [50]yn] kyurannaoc arydadyl neu ar [51]yr hynn y bo [52]ydadyl ymdanao. [53]Ot adef [54]pob vn′ or′′ gwyr ryuot [55]eu kynnhen [56]yny wyd [57]ef kynnohynny ac na [58]boynt vn dull, ac or gwatta vn yn erbyn y llall dir yo [59][idao] tygu yggoyd yr argloyd: yspeit nao nieu ageiff [60]argloyd [61]amylo y vedylyao [62]py vod ytygho. Oet yssyd

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[a] [63]kyfadef

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[1] nas *J.R.* [2] oy *J.N.Q.* [3]′ *not in M.* [4] *not in I.N.P.Q.R.* [5] *I.S.* [6] *not in P.* [7] *I.O.P.Q.S.* [8]′ kynt *S.* [9] – y *I. not in N.Q.* [10] tysta *J.* [11] *P.* [12] *not in M.* [13] – O *I.S.* [14] *not in I.S.* [15]′ o *S.* [16] – o *I.* [17]′ ac *S.* [18]′ yrydunt am tir *I.* [19] ryngthunt *J.* [20] *not in M.N.O.Q.R.* [21]′ ac o *S.* [22] camaruer *J.M.* [23] *not in I.J.M.N.P.Q.S.* [24] *J.O.* [25]′ *not in P.* [26] dechreuont *J.M.N.P.Q.S.* [27] ar *P.* ac *Q.* [28] *not in I.* [29] *I.S.* [30] oc *I.N.P.Q.S.* [31] *not in M.N.O.Q.R.* [32] *not in M.* [33] o *M.S.* [34] ysgymyndaot *S.* [35] – vn o *I.* [36] – y *I.* [37] *P.* [38] *not in I.N.*

that the witnesses are again to confirm their testimony by oath, as it had been testified to them: if they swear, and are not objected to, the plaintiff succeeds; but if they fail, the defendant succeeds: it is evident, that it is after the oath the defendant is to object to the witnesses; if he object to them before the oath, he loses his suit.

3. There are three causes for objecting to witnesses: one is, murder, without mutual satisfaction; the second is, an undetermined suit in respect to land between them; the third is, the seduction by one of the wife of the other: if they can be objected to, they become inefficient; if they cannot be objected to, they are efficient witnesses.

4. Witnesses may be contravened, when they begin their testimony, as they stand, so that there may be no necessity for objecting to them; so also may evidences; that is to say, on account of worth and reward; or, from their being interested in the suit; or, for an acknowledged breach of faith; or, for notorious perjury; or, for [a] notorious theft; or, from being excommunicated by name: if that can be proved, by the country, against them, their contravention will succeed.

5. In the law of Rome it prevails, where the number of witnesses is not specified, that two witnesses are sufficient: this law says, that the testimony of one witness is not complete, [42] unless he be one of the nine.'

V. THERE ARE NINE PERSONS, EACH OF WHOM IS TO BE BELIEVED IN GIVING HIS TESTIMONY UPON OATH.

1. The first is, a lord between his two men, if not interested in the suit or in the matter of the suit. If both parties acknowledge that their cause had been previously before him, and they disagree as to the mode, and one deny the statement of the other; it is necessary for him to swear in the presence of the lord: the lord is to have the space of nine days to consider in what manner

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[a] [63] confessed

P.Q.S. [39] *I.N.P.Q.S.* [40] – ŷ6 *M.O.R.* [41] tyst *I.J.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S.* [42] *S.* [43] dŷnŷon *M.* [44] *I.N.O.P.Q.R.S.* [45] y *S.* tŷstolaeth pob vn *P.S.* o honunt *P.* y lŏyn arŏahan *S.* [46] eu *J. not in M.N.O.Q.R.S.* [47] tŏg. *I.* [48] *M.* [49] *J.M.R.S.* [50] *J.M.* [51] *not in N.* [52] *not in J.M.* [53] Or *I.* Ac *J.R.S.* [54] *not in J.M.R.S.* [55] y *I.N.P.Q.* [56] y *J.M.S.* [57] – rygtynt *S.* [58] *not in J.M.N.P.Q.R.S.* [59] bont *I.J.N.P.Q.* [60] *I.J.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S.* [61] – yr *N.* [62] *not in I.* [63] pa *I.J.P.* ŷ *M.R.S.* *I.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S.*

y offeirat amy lo hyt [1]yr amsser ygallo canu offerenn [2][ỳn] gyntaf.

II. Eil [3][dyn] yo abbat [4][y] rog y deu vynnach.

III. Trydyd yo tat [5][y] rog y deuvab gan dodi ylao [6][deheu] ar benn y mab ytygho yny erbyn, athyghu [7]mal hynn :′ myn Duo am [8]creoys [9][i] o tat athitheu [10]ohonaf vinheu′ goir [11]yo adyoedaf i yroti athuraot.

IV. Petoeryd yo braodor [12]y rog [13][y] deudyn a [14]vuynt yn amrysson′ amyvarnn arodassei [15]ef [16]vdunt′ [17][oy] kynno hynny.′′[18]

V. Pymhet yo mach [19]am [20]y vechni gyfadef′ [21]y rog [22]y deudyn′ pan [23]watto rann [24]oe vechni′ ac adef rann arall [[25]oe [26]vechni.]

VI. Whechet yo offeirat [27]y rog [28]y deu [29]dyn [30]ployf [31]amyrhynn atystassant idao kynno hynny.′

VII. Seithuet yo moroyn amy [32]goyrdaot os [33]y gor yrodet idao ae hamheu yr goaethau ybreint credadoy [34]yo [35]hi o vyon′ [36]y deudegmloyd: [37]os goedy [38]ydeudegmloyd′ y llo aryphymet or dynyon nessaf idi [39]adyry [40][hi ae that ae mam ae braot ae choaer.] [41]Or treissir moroyn hagen a [42]dyoedut or treissor′ nat oed voroyn [43]hi tystolyaeth y voroyn ehunan agredir yny erbynn [44][ef] amy moroyndaot.′′

VIII. Wythuet yo bugeil tregord am [45][y] lodyn a [46]lathont ysgrybyl′ y tref [47][gord] yny wyd [48]ac yny [49]warchado.′

IX. Naouet yo lleidyr orth [50]y groc [51]pan vo diheu ganttao ygrogi′ credadoy vyd [52][a] [51]heb greir′ ary gytleidyr [53][ac] [54]am [55]yr hyn′ aduc [56]yn lletrat′′ y kytleidyr [57]hagen ny byd crogadoy′ yr [58]geir y llall namyn lleidyr [a] goerth.

X. Lleidyr am letrat kyssoynn or palla [59]reith golad′ idao diroyus vyd [60][o gyfreith.]

XI. Credadoy vyd amodor [61][yny amot] rog deudyn aehadefuo.

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[a] [62]vyd.

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[1] *not in O.* [2] *M.O.R.* [3] *M.* [4] *I.* [5] *M.N.* [6] *S.* [7]′ yny mod hon *I.* [8] creaod *J.* [9] *I.N.P.Q.* [10]′ yn vab ymi *I.N.P.Q.* [11] *not in I.J.M. N.P.Q.* [12] *not in I.P.Q.* ′ – *S.* [13] *I.N.O.Q.* [14] vydynt *I.* vont *J.* [15] *not in N.P.Q.* ′ – *I.* [16]′′ gynt. *S.* [17] *J.* [18] – yrydunt. *I.* [19]′ kỳfadef am ỳ vechni *R.* [20] *not in S.* [21] *not in I.* ′ – *S.* [22] *not in I.J.M.N. O.P.Q.R.* [23] diwatto *M.R.* [24]′ *not in I.N.S.* [25] *P.* or *I.* [26] *I.P.* [27] *not in I.J.N.P.Q.S.* [28] *not in M.P.R.S.* [29] *not in P.* [30] – o *M.* oe *Q.R.S.* [31]′ *not in S.* [32] moroyndaot *I.N.S.* [33] *not in R.* [34] vyd

he is to swear. The time for a priest, to consider as to his oath, is during such time as he can sing mass first.

2. The second person is, an abbot between his two monks.

3. The third is, a father between his two sons, by placing his right hand upon the head of the son against whom he shall swear, and swearing in this manner: 'By God, who has created me a father, and thee a son to me, true is it what I say in respect to thee and thy brother.'

4. The fourth is, a judge between two persons who shall be disputing concerning a judgment he had previously given between them.

5. The fifth is, a surety concerning his acknowledged suretiship between two persons, when he shall deny one part of his suretiship and acknowledge another part.

6. The sixth is, a priest between his two parishioners, in respect to what they had previously testified to him.

7. The seventh is, a maiden concerning her virginity: if the man to whom she is given shall doubt her, to degrade her privilege, she is to be believed, within her twelfth year: if subsequent to her twelfth year, she is to give her own oath and that of four persons next of kin to her, her father, mother, brother, and sister. If a maid, however, be violated, and the violater say that she was not a maid; the testimony of the maid herself is to be believed, in opposition to him, concerning her virginity.

8. The eighth is, the shepherd of a hamlet, as to a beast killed by the animals of the hamlet, in his presence, and in his custody.

9. The ninth is, a thief at the gallows, when he is certain of being hanged; he is to be believed, without a relic, as to his fellow thief, and as to what was stolen: his fellow thief, however, is not to be hanged, upon the mere word of the other, but is [a] to be sold.[/]

10. A thief, for a reputed theft, if a raith of the country fail him, is by law liable to a dirwy.

11. A contract-man is to be believed, as to the contract between

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[a/62] a thief.

I.M.S. [35] *not in N.P.Q.* [/] y vorôyn hyt *S.* [36] *not in I.* [37/] o hyn allan *S.* [38] yr oet hônnô *I. A leaf here lost in N.* [39//] *not in S.* [40] *I.* [41] Os *I.* [42/] dyôeit *I.* [43] *not in I.M.O.P.Q.R.* [44] *M.* [45] *I.R.S.* [46] lado *J.S.* [/ –] *I.* [47] *I.* [48/] *not in S.* [49] gadô. *I.P.Q.* [50] *not in S.* [51/] *not in S.* [52] *P.Q.* [53] *I.J.O.P.Q.R.* [54//] *not in S.* [55/] y da *I.* [56] *not in I.* [57/] nŷ bŷd crogadôŷ hagen *M.* [58] geireu *M.O.Q.R.* [59/] y reith *I.* [60] *S.* [61] *O.P.Q.R.S.* [62] *J.*

Ac velly rodaȣdyr da amyr hynn arotho ac ȣrth hynny ydyȣedir nyt [1]oes [2]o′ rod onyt o vod arodaȣdyr gȣreic atygho ynny mod yrother [3]y ȣreic.′ [4]Deȣi Brefi ynn kanhorthȣy.]

xii. [5]Y neb aalȣho tyston [6]ac ny allo′ [7]eu dȣyn rac [8]bronn [9]dygȣydet ydadyl.

xiii. Oet tyston gorȣlat neu warant [10]gorȣlat pytheȣnos.

xiv. Oet tyston neu warant′ tramor vn dyd ablȣydyn.

xv. [11]Pȣybynnac a dechreuo dadyl ar gylus kytrychaȣl paraȣt y [12]atteb a gȣedi hynny teȣi vrthaȣ vn dyd ablȣydynn amyr vn dadyl honno ny dylyir y gȣarandaȣ rac llaȣ onny [13]phallȣys kyureith idaȣ ovyȣn [14]y vlȣydyn.′′

vi. [am veichau.]

i. Talaȣdyr arnythalo cȣbyl oe dylyet ef adyly [15]ytalu or byd [16][y] [17]rȣg [18][y] [19]talaȣdyr [20]ar dylyaȣdyr′ dyd gossodedic [21]y talu [22]y dylyet′ ef adyly [23][ir] arhos [24]y dyd.′

ii. [25]Pȣybynnac [26]aofynnho [27][y] dylyet [28]trȣy gȣyn kynn [29]yr oet′ kyhyt ahynny ydyly [30]ef bot hebdaȣ gȣedy yr oet.

iii. Pȣybynnac agymero gauel dros dylyet heb gannyat [31]arglȣydiaeth camlyryus vyd.

iv. [32]O teir fford ybyd ryd mach am [33]y dylyet kyfuadef: vn yȣ [34]o rodi oet [a]heb [35]y ganhat′ dros yr oet kynntaf; eilyȣ [36]o talu ydylyet; trydyd yȣ [37]o dȣyn gauael amy dylyet [38][heb ganhat y mach.]

v. Oet mach y ȣybot ae mach ae [39]nat mach tridieu.

vi. Reit yȣ dyuot [40][y] teir llaȣ ygyt ȣrth rodi [b]dyn yn vach:′

[a 41]–or haȣlȣr yr talaȣdyr [b′ 42]mach ỳ dỳn

[1′] *not in M.* [2] *not in I.J.P.Q.R.S.* [3′] *I.S.* [4] *S.* [5′′] *not in I.S.* [6′] heb allu *P.* [7] ỳ *M.P.R.* [8] wỳneb *M.O.P.Q.R.* [9] dygȣydedic *J.* [10′] *not in J. T. resumes.* [11′′] *not in P.* [12] wrtheb *M.R.T.* [13] phallaȣd *J.* [14] undyd a *J.* [15] *not in I.* [16] *J.M.* [17′] *not in I.* [18] *J.M.R.T.* [19′] haȣlȣr athalaȣdyr *S.* [20] a *M.* [21′] ỳdylỳet ỳtalu *M.* [22′] rȣg haȣlȣr ac amdiffynnȣr *I. not in S.* [23] *I.J.M.P.Q.R.S.T.* [24] – oet *I.* ′ yr oet. *S.* [25] Y neb

two persons who shall acknowledge it. And so also the giver of property, as to what he may give; and agreeably to that it is said, there is no gift but during consent: and so the giver away of a woman shall swear as to the manner in which the woman may be given. May Dewi of Brevi help us.

12. Whoever shall call witnesses, and is not able to bring them forward; let the suit drop.

13. The time allowed for witnesses, or a guarantor, from a border country, is a fortnight.

14. The time allowed for witnesses, or a guarantor, from beyond the sea, is a year and a day.

15. Whoever shall commence a suit against a criminal, who is present and ready to answer; and afterwards be silent for a year and a day, in that special suit; he is not to be listened to thenceforth, unless the law shall have failed him within the year.

VI. [OF SURETIES.]

1. A debtor who shall not pay the whole of a debt, which he ought to pay; if there be, between the debtor and the creditor an appointed day for paying the debt, the latter is to wait until the day.

2. Whoever shall demand his debt by plaint prior to the stated time; for so long a time he is to be without it after the stated time.

3. Whoever shall make a distress on account of a debt, without leave of the judicature, is subject to a camlwrw.

4. In three ways a surety is exonerated from an acknowledged debt: one is, by time being granted, [a] without his consent, beyond the time first fixed; the second is, by the payment of the debt; the third is, by a distress being made for the debt [38] without the consent of the surety.[f]

5. The time given for a surety, to know whether he be a surety or not a surety, is three days.

6. It is necessary, in producing a person to become [b] surety,

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[a 41] — by the plaintiff to the debtor [b 42] a surety to a man

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I.P.Q.S. [26] *N. resumes.* [27] *I.N.* [28f] kyn yr oet tróy góyn *I.S.* [29] ỳ *M.N.Q.T.* [f] oet ydỳd *P.* [30] *not in I.N.O.P.Q.R.S.T.* [31] arglóyd *S.* [32] *not in M.N.P.Q.R.T.* [33] *not in N.O.P.Q.R.S.T.* [34] am *N.P.Q.* [35f] gennat y mach *J.S.* [36] *not in J.R.S.T.* [37] *not in M.N.P.Q.R.T.* [38] *I.O.P.Q.S.* [39] nyt *M.N.O.Q.R.S.T.* [40] *I.S.* [41] *I.* [42] *R.* mach *I.S.*

llaȣ ymach allaȣ yneb [1][a ae rotho] yn vach′ allaȣ yneb [2]ae kymero [3][yn vach] ac ymffydyaȣ o laȣ y laȣ.

vii. Or byd [4]eisseu vn llaȣ′ o hynny yn ymffydyaȣ [b]balaȣc vechni [5]y gelȣir′ honno [6]eithyr [7]y lle ydel dyn yn vach kynogyn [8]drostaȣ [9]ehun neu dros arall [10]nys rotho [11]yn vach:′ ansaȣd [b]balaȣc [12]vechni yȣ bot yneill benn [13][idaȣ] yn rȣym [14]ar llall ynn ryd ac ȣrth hynny or kymer [15]y [16]dylyaȣdyr [17]ffyd ytalaȣdyr ar talu ydylyet affyd ymach ar gymell ytalaȣdyr [18]ytalu [19]y dylyet] pob vn ohonunt adyly gȣrtheb [20]oe [21]amot yr [22]dylyaȣdyr onny chymer onyt ffyd vn ohonunt ny dyly [23]onyt vn [24]ohonunt [25]ȣrtheb idaȣ heuyt or dyry [26]y mach [27]y ffyd yr [28]dylyaȣdyr [29]ar gymell [30]y dylyet′ idaȣ [31]ef adyly [32]gȣrtheb [33]idaȣ or dylyet oll kynny [34]chymero ffyd ytalyaȣdyr.

viii. Gwedy [35][i] del oet [36][y] dyd [37][y] talu ymach adyly oet dyd [38]y [39]gyfarch y talyaȣdyr.

ix. Oet mach ybarottoi tal [40]vn dyd [c] ac wythnos,′ [41]or byd′ [42]reit idaȣ talu.′′

x. O teir fford yd oedir mach achynogyn oglybot corn y bryenhin yn mynet [43]yn [44]y luyd; ac o [45]achaȣs treis; ac ohaȣl letrat.

xi. [46]Teir mefylȣryaeth mach yssyd: gȣadu y vechni ac ef yn vach; ac adef y [47]vechni ac naallo ychymell; adiebryt [48]mach gȣedy [49]rother.′

xii. Mach adyly dȣyn gauael [50]y gyt ar [d]dylyaȣdyr hyt yn diogel neu talet [51]ehunan [52][y dylyet.]

xiii. Na [53]chymerer gauael y talaȣdyr onyt ymach ae dyry.

xiv. Kyt el [54][y] mach [55]dros talu nathalet hyny ballo y talaȣdyr [56][ac] ny byd palledic [57]ynteu tra safuo [58][ef] vrth [59][ẏ] gyureith

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[a] [60]ael [b] [61]palvaȣc [c/] [62]a pythewnos [d] [63]talaȣdr

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[1] *I.J.M.N.O.P.Q.R.T.* ′ – *S.* [2] a *I.* [3] *P.Q.* [4′] un llaȣ [yn *J.*] eisseu *I.J.M.N.P.Q.R.T.* [5′] vyd *I.N.P.Q.* yȣ *S.* [6] dyeithyr *J.* [7] *not in N.Q.* [8] dros *M.* [9] ehunan *I.N.O.P.Q.R.T.* [10′] *not in S.* [11′] *not in I.* [12] *not in I.N.R.T.* [13] *I.J.M.N.O.Q.R.S.T.* [14] – idaȣ *P.* [15] *not in I.N.O.P.Q.S.* [16] haȣlȣr *I.N.P.Q.S.* [17] *not in P.* [18] *I.S.* [19] *S.* [20] or *I.S.* [21] dylyet *I.N.P.Q.S.* [22] haȣlȣr *I.P.Q.S.* [23] dyeithyr *J.* eithȳr *M.R.T.* [24] *not in I.J.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S.T.* [25] atteb *I.N.P.Q.S.* [26] *not in I.J.N.O.P.Q.S.* [27] *not in I.N.O.P.Q.R.S.T.* [28] haȣlȣr *I.N.P.Q.S.* [29] ȳr *M.* [30′] *not in I.S.* [31] y da *S.* [32] atteb *I.N.Q.S.* [33] *not in O.*

that three hands come together: the hand of the surety; the hand of the person [a] who shall give him as[f] surety; and the hand of the person who shall accept him as surety; and thus mutually plighting of troth, from hand to hand.

7. If there be one hand wanting of these, in mutually plighting, it is denominated a [b] slip surety; excepting where a person comes as a debtor surety, on behalf of himself, or of another whom he does not produce as surety: the nature of a [b] slip surety is, that one end is bound, and the other loose; and on that accouut, if the creditor accept the faith of the debtor for paying the debt, and the faith of the surety for compelling the debtor to pay the debt, then each of them must be responsible, by his agreement, to the creditor: if he take but the faith of one of them, then only one of them is responsible to him: if the surety give his faith to the creditor, to insure to him his debt, he must be responsible to him for the whole debt, since he takes not the faith of the debtor.

8. When the appointed time for payment has arrived, the surety is entitled to time, to apply to the debtor.

9. The time for a surety to prepare payment is a [c] week and a day, if it be necessary for him to pay.

10. By three ways may time be extended to surety and debtor: from hearing the horn of the king, proceeding with his army; and from suffering violence; and from a prosecution for theft.

11. There are three scandals of a surety: denying his surety, he being surety; acknowledging his surety, and being unable to accomplish it; and the nullifying of a surety after it is given.

12. A surety is to convey a distress along with the [d] creditor until it be secure, or let him pay the debt.

13. A distress upon the debtor is not to be taken, unless delivered by the surety.

14. Though the surety become responsible for payment, let him not pay until the debtor shall fail; and he fails not whilst

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[a][f] 60 that becomes [b] 61 palm [c] 62 fortnight [d] 63 debtor

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34 chymer *S.* 35 *P.* 36 *N.Q.S.* 37 *I.N.S.* 38 – ganthaỏ *L.* 39 gymell *J.* 40 *f* or byd reit idaỏ talu, vn dyd ac ỏythnos. *I.S.* 41 o *N.Q.* / os *J.* 42 *not in M.* 43 *not in S.* 44 *not in N.O.P.Q.R.T.* 45 haỏl *I.J.M.N.O. P.Q.R.S.T.* 46 *f not in I.S.* 47 vechniaeth *N.* 48 – ỳ *P.Q.* 49 i rodher yn vach. *P.* 50 *not in I.J.M.N.O.R.S.T.* 51 ehun *M. not in I.S.* 52 *I.S.* 53 chymeret *I.N.S.* neb *I S.* 54 *M.N.P.Q.R.T.* 55 ar *S.* 56 *I.S.* 57 y talyaỏdyr *J.M.N.P.Q.R.T.* 58 *S.* 59 *T.* 60 *L.* 61 *P.* 62 *J.* 63 *P.* haỏlỏr *I.N.Q.S.*

[1]kynny bo idaȯ namyn tri thudedyn ef adyly talu ydeu achynal ytrydyd [2]ym pob amsser [3][ỳmdanaȯ.]

xv. Mach awatto y vechni gȯadet ar y seithuet or dynyon nessaf [4]y werth; ac os briduȯ aȯatta [5]ehun ae′ [6]tteg [7]uch [[8]pen [9]y] seith allaȯr [10]kyssegredic neu seith weith ar [11][yr] vn allaȯr.

xvi. [12]Os [13]y talaȯdyr a [14]watta [15]y mach gȯaded ary seithuet or dynyon nessaf [16]y werth.′

xvii. Os [17][y] mach awatta rann oe vechni ac adef rann arall [18]ef [19]ehunnan [20]vnweith [21]ae tȯng.′

xviii. [22]Pȯybynnac abrynno da ygan arall ac auo mach [23]ehunan [24]dros [25]werth y da′ ae varȯ kynn talu [26][y dylyet] ac adaȯ y da [27][y] gan [28][y] getymdeithon; yr [29]haȯlȯr adyly tal or da hȯnnȯ canys ymarȯ afu vach kynogyn idaȯ bioed y da [30][hȯnnȯ] ef adyly [31][hagen] tygu ary seithuet or dynyon nessaf [32]ywerth ar ved y talaȯdyr or [33]dichaȯn ygaffel′ ac onys [34]dichaȯn [35]tyget′ ar [36][yr] allaȯr [37]gyssegredic werthu ohonaȯ yda [38][hȯnnȯ] idaȯ [39]a bot [40]hȯnnȯ yn vach [40]kynnogyn idaȯ [41]ynteu [42]dros werth yda.′′

xix. Pȯybynnac avo mach [43]goruodaȯc dros arall ny rydheir hyt ympen vn dyd ablȯydynn [44]ac ny phoennir o vyȯn [45]hynny′ [46][o yspeit] dros y cam awnel [47]hȯnnȯ canys [48]megys rȯymedic [49]yȯ [50]y′ [51][mach y] myȯn yr achaȯs [52]hynny [53]wyppo adel ykylus vrth gyureith ae [54]na del [55]kynny teruynn [56][hȯnnȯ.]

xx. Pȯybynnac agymero mach ar dylyet amarȯ ymach kynn talu ydylyet [57]doet [58]ar ved ymach athyget′ ar yseithuet or dynyon nessaf yȯerth [59]y ryvot hȯnnȯ yn vach [60][idaȯ] arydylyet [61][hȯnnȯ] [62]or′ [63]keiff y bed ac [64]onys [63]keiff [65]tyget ar [66]yr allaȯr [67]gyssegredic agȯedy [68]hynny′ yr′′ arglȯyd [69]bieu kymell y uechni dros ymarȯ.

xxi. Os y kynnogyn avyd marȯ ar mach yn vyȯ [70]dyget ymach′

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[1] kany *I.S.* [2] *not in I.M.S.* [3] *M.* [4] oe *R.* [5′] ehunan a *I.N.O.P.Q. R.S.T.* [6] watta *N.P.Q.* [7] ar *J.M.N.P.Q.R.T.* [8] *I.S.* [9] *S.* [10] kyssegyr *I.S.* [11] *I.O.S.* [12′] *This sentence follows the next in S.* [13] *not in N.O.Q.R.T.* [14] diȯat *R.T.* [15] *not in N.* [16] oe *R.* [17] *I.S.* [18] *not in J.* [19] ehun *M.* [20′] a *N.* ae *S.* tȯg vnweith. *N.S.* [21] a *I.P.Q.* [22′′] *not in J.* [23] ehun *M.* [24′] ar y gȯerth *I.S.* [25′] ỳ werth *M.N.O.P.Q.R.T.* [26] *S.* [27] *O.* [28] *I.O.* [29] dylyaȯdyr *M.R.T.* [30] *I.* hynny *S.* [31] *I.S.* [32] idaȯ *S.* [33′] keiff y bed *S.* [34′] keiff *S.* [35] *not in I.J.M.N.O.P.Q.R.T.* [36] *I.S.* [37] kyssegyr *I.S.* [38] *N.P.* [39] ae *I.* [40] *not in I.* [41] ef *S.* *not in*

he shall conform to the law: although he may have only three garments, he is to pay two, and always retain the third about him.

15. A surety who shall deny his suretiship, let him deny it along with six persons nearest to himself in worth; and, if he deny briduw, he himself is to swear upon seven sacred altars or seven times upon the same altar.

16. If the debtor deny the surety, let him deny along with six persons nearest to himself in worth.

17. If the surety deny one part of his suretiship, and acknowledge another part; he himself is to swear once thereto.

18. Whoever shall buy property of another, and shall be himself surety for the worth of the property, and die before payment of the debt, and leave the property in the custody of friends; the claimant is entitled to payment for that property; because the dead, who became debtor surety to him, was owner of that property: he ought, however, to swear along with six persons nearest to himself in worth, upon the grave of the debtor, if he can find it, and, if he cannot, let him swear upon the sacred altar, to having sold that property to him, and to that person's being debtor surety to him for the worth of the property.

19. Whoever may become a gorvodog surety for another, is not to be freed until the end of a year and a day; and he is not to be molested within that space for the crime committed by the person; because the surety is bound in the cause, until he shall know whether the criminal will abide the law or not before the expiration of that term.

20. Whoever shall accept surety for a debt, and the surety die before payment of the debt; let him come upon the grave of the surety, and swear along with six persons nearest to himself in worth, that the deceased was surety to him for that debt, if he find the grave; and if he do not, let him swear upon the sacred altar: and, after that, the lord is to compel the fulfilment of the suretiship for the deceased.

21. If the debtor should die, and the surety be living, let the

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M. [42] ar *I.S.* [43] *not in I.* [44] *not in N.* [45] vn dŷd ablŏŷdŷn *P.Q.* [46] *I.S.* [47] *not in I.S.* [48] *not in I.J.S.* [49] *not in J.* [50] *not in R.T.* [51] *S.* [52] – yŏ *J.* [53] ŏypper *I.J.M.S.* [54] ny *N.O.P.Q.R.S.T.* [55] kyn *I.J.* y *N.* [56] *P.* [57] deuet *J.P.* [58] yr haŏlŏr *S. not in I.* [59] ar ved y mach *I.S.* a thyget *S. not in J.N.P.Q.* 'o *I.* [60] *J.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S.T.* [61] *N.P.* [62] o *S.* [63] keffir *R.* [64] onŷ *P.* [65] ŷ bed *P. not in I.J.M.N. O.Q.R.S.T.* [66] *not in J.M.N.O.Q.R.T.* [67] gyssegyr, *I.S.* athygent ryuot hŏnnŏ yn vach idaŏ ar y dylyet, *I.* ac odyna *S.* '' – *I.* [68] *not in P.* [69] a dyly *I.S.* [70] y mach a dyly dŏyn *I.S.*

y vechni [1]yn gyffelyp [2]a hynny gan tygu [3]ehun ar ved y kynnogyn ac [4]yna yteir ach nessaf [5]yr [6]talaȣdyr' [7]a talant y dylyet [8]onnyt enȣis y kynnogyn gymyn dros ydylyet.'

xxii. [9]Kytt dycco mach y [10]vechniaeth yn erbyn [a]llud [11][ẏ] arglȣyd ny chyll yr hynny na dirȣy nachamlȣrȣ o gyureith.

xxiii. Ny dyly neb rodi alltut yn vach [12]na neb [13][or] [14]a uo kadarnnach noc ef na mynach [15][na braȣt] heb gannyat [16]y abat [17]nac yscolheic [18]yscol heb gannyat y athro' na gȣreic onyt [19]arglȣydes [20]y talaȣdyr [21]vyd na mab heb gannyat y tat tra dylyo vot drostaȣ kyt el yrei hynny yn veicheu ny dylyir kymell [22]mechni neb o [23]honunt.''

xxiv. Tri lle yd ymdiueicha mach kyfadef am dylyet aghyvadef: vn yȣ o [24]diȣat or talaȣdyr y mach; eil yȣ o gaffel [25]tystolyaeth o vn or kynnogyn ar y gilyd' trȣy ymhyaȣl yn [26]llys; trydyd yȣ o lyssu o vn [27][o honunt] [28]tyston y [29]llall [30]yny llys.'

xxv. Tri pheth ny henynt o vechni agheu achleuyt acharchar.

VII. [O YMLADD.]

i. [31]Tri ryȣ dirȣy yssyd: vn o' ymlad; [32]ac arall o' treis; [33]tryded o' letrat.

ii. Deudyblyc vyd dirȣy yn llys ac yn llann os mam eglȣys [34]ac [35]vchelaȣg vyd.'

iii. O ymlad awnelher [36]y [37]myȣn [38][ẏ] mynwent [b]pedeir punt ardec atelir: os o vaes [[39]or [40]vynȣent] [c]ynny nodua seith punt atelir. Hanner y [41]punoed [42]hynny' adaȣ yr abat os [43]kyureithaȣl vyd' ac eglȣyssic [44][a] [45]llythyraȣl ar hanner arall adaȣ yr [d]offeireit ar kynnonȣyr a [46]vwynt yn gwassanaethu' Duȣ yno yryȣ rann honno avyd [47][ẏ] rȣg yr abbat ar kynnhonwyr or ymlad awnel

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[a] [48]llȣ [b] [49]teir [c] [50]y [d] [51]offeirat

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1 – dros y marȣ *I.* 2 y *I.J.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S.T.* 3 ehunan *I.N.O.P.Q. R.S.T.* 4 *not in M.* 5' idaȣ *I.S.* 6 kynnogyn *O.* 7 ae *O.R.T.* 8' *not in I.S.* 9 Kyn *N.* 10 vechni *M.* 11 *M.N.P.Q.R.T.* 12 ar *J.M.* nar *O.T.* 13 *N.* yr *I.* ar *P.* 14 ar *Q.* 15 *I.S.* 16 eu *I.S.* 17''' *This sentence follows the next in J.* 18' *not in J.* 19 arglȣyd *S.* 20 *not in P.Q.* 21 *not in I.M.N.O.Q.T.* 22'' neb o honunt oe mechni. *P.* 23 hanunt. *S.* 24 ȣadu *I.S.* 25' o ȣn or kynnygyn tystolyaeth ar y llall *I.S.* 26 – y *S.* 27 *O.*

surety proceed as to his suretiship in a similar manner, himself swearing upon the grave of the debtor; and then the three nearest degrees of kin to the debtor are to pay the debt; unless the debtor shall have provided in his will for the debt.

22. Although a surety proceed as to his suretiship in opposition to the [a] lord, he is not liable, on that account, to either a dirwy, or a camlwrw, by law.

23. No one is to give an alltud as surety; nor such as may be more powerful than himself; nor a monk, [15]nor a friar,[f] without the consent of his abbot; nor a clerk of a school, without the consent of his master; nor a woman unless she be the debtor's lady paramount; nor a son, without the consent of his father, whilst under his authority: though such as these should become surety, their suretiship is not to be enforced.

24. Three cases wherein an acknowledged surety exonerates himself in respect to an unacknowledged debt: one is, if a debtor deny his surety; the second is, by one debtor obtaining testimony against another, by examination in court; the third is, by one party objecting to the witnesses of the other, in the court.

25. Three things which do not proceed from suretiship: death; sickness; and imprisonment.

VII. [OF FIGHTING.]

1. There are three kinds of dirwy: one for fighting; another for violence; the third for theft.

2. A dirwy is to be twofold, arising in court, or in church if it be a mother church and paramount.

3. For fighting within the churchyard, [b]fourteen pounds are to be paid: if [c]out of the churchyard, in[f] the sanctuary, seven pounds are to be paid. The half of these sums belongs to the abbot, if his privilege be judicial, ecclesiastical, and civil; and the other half belongs to the [d]priests and the canons, who shall be there serving God: a similar share shall accrue to the abbot and

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[a] [48]– oath of a [b] [49]thirteen [c/] [50]without [d] [51]priest

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[28]tŷstolaeth *P.* [29]gŷlid *M.R.* [30]ŷ *M.O.* mŏŷn *M.O.R.* *'not in I.S.* [31]' Teir dirŏy brenhin ynt: dirŏy *I.S.* [32]– kyfadef *I.S. not in O.R.* 'a dirŏy *I.P.S.* [33]'adirŏy *I.P.S.* [34]' vyd ac vchellaŏc. *J.O.* [35]vchellaŏr *M.* [36]o *M.N.P.Q.R.T.* [37] *not in I.S.* [38] *R.* [39] *I.* yr *S.* [40] *I.S.* [41]' da hŏnnŏ *I.S.* [42] *not in N.O.P.Q.R.T.* [43]'llythyraŏl *I.S.* [44] *J.N.O.P. Q.R.T.* [45]vyd *I.S.*. [46]vont *J.* 'ŏassanaethont *I.S.* [47] *M.* [48] *I.N.O. P.Q.R.S.T.* [49] *J.* [50] *N.P.* [51] *N.P.Q.R.*

y [1]naȯdȯyr a [2]gymerwynt naȯd [3]ygan yr [a]offeireit ar abat.′ Ac [4][ẏ] velly yrennir [5]pob peth or′ a del yr sant [6]o offrȯm′ ac nyt [7]y allaȯr [8]nac yneb arall.

IV. O ymlad awnnelher yn llys [9][ac yny] lle [b]y bo eistedua brenhin distein adichaun bot yn haȯlȯr os yr ymladwyr ny chwynnant canys torri tagnef [10]y llys yȯ.

V. Ny disgyn camlȯrȯ oymlad onyt trȯy tystolyaeth ny aller [11]y llysu a[12][c a] tyst [13][er] trȯy ymhaȯl [14][yn llys.]

VI. O ymlad awnelher [15]y myȯn′ nodua gȯaet neu gleis a seif yn tystolyaeth yr abat [16]ac yr′ [c]offeireit trȯy vreint eglȯyssic yr abbadaeth.

VII. Or byd ymlad yn llys peunydyaȯl y brenhin dirȯy pob vn or ymladȯyr heb wadu [17]o vn [18]ohonunt [19]yn erbyn′ y [20]gilyd nac yn erbyn y distein whephunt uyd: [21]os ofaes yr llys ybyd [22][yr ymlad] teir punt vyd.′

VIII. Or palla [23]reith [24]yr neb a [25]watto ymlad dirȯyus vyd megys na wattei [26][ef] dim.

IX. Diuȯyn dirȯy treis [27]morȯyn yȯ gwialen aryant affiol eur [[28]a chlaȯr eur′ [29]arnei] mal a [30]dywetpȯyt am [31]y messureu yn diuȯyn sarhaet brenhin.

X. Diuȯyn dirȯy ymlad [32]yȯ deudegmu.

XI. Divȯyn dirȯy letrat yȯ kyssȯynnaȯ lletrat ar [33]dyn agȯadu [34]ohonaȯ [35]ynda′ arytauot′′ agossot reith arnaȯ ae phallu lleidyr kyuadef can [36]pallȯys yreith gȯirion [37]oe benn [38]ehun [39]ae dauot′ ny delit [40]dim [41]yny laȯ ny [42]chaffat dim′ gantaȯ deudegmu dirȯy arnaȯ.

VIII. [TRIOEDD.]

I. [43]Teir rȯyt brenhin ynt: yteulu; ac allȯest y veirch; ae [44]breidoed gȯarthec: pedeir keinnaȯc kyfreith ageiff ybrenhin o

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[a 45]offeirat [b 46]ny [c 47]offeirat

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[1] naȯd *N.* [2] gymeront *I.J.O.S.* [3]′*not in J.* [4] *R.* [5]′ yr offrȯm *I. not in S.* [6] ac *N.* ′*not in I.* [7] yr *I.J.N.O.P.Q.S. not in R.T.* [8] ac *J.* [9] *J.* ẏ *M.* [10] *not in I.N.O.P.Q.* [11] eu *M.S.* [12] *I.S.* [13] *I.J.M.N.O.P. Q.R.S.T.* [14] *I.S.* [15] *not in I.S.* ′yn *S.* [16]′ar *I.J.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S.T.* [17] *not in N.O.* [18] *not in I.S.* [19]′*not in P.* [20] llall *I.S.* [21]′ *This sentence follows the next in I.S.* [22] *I.S.* [23] – y *S.* [24] y *N.O.Q.R.T.* [25] – di *N.P.Q.R.T.* [26] *I.* [27] *not in J.M.* [28]′ *I.J.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S.T.* [29] *J.*

the canons, for any fighting that takes place among the persons who take sanctuary from the [a] priests and the abbot. And in like manner every thing is to be shared, that comes to the saint, as offering, and not to the altar, nor to any other person.

4. For fighting that takes place in court, [b] the seat of a king, the steward is competent to be a plaintiff, if the men who fight do not complain; for it is a breach of the peace of the court.

5. A camlwrw for fighting is not to be levied, except upon testimony that cannot be objected to, and that by examination [14]in court.[f]

6. For fighting that takes place in a sanctuary, either blood or a bruise is a sufficient testimony to the abbot and to the [c] priests, by the ecclesiastical privilege of the abbacy.

7. If there be fighting within the daily court of the king, the dirwy from each of the men who fight, if there be no denial by either of them against the other, or against the steward, is to be six pounds: if it take place without the court, it is to be three pounds.

8. If a raith fail the person who shall deny fighting, he is to pay a dirwy, as if he had not denied at all.

9. The expiation dirwy for a rape on a maid is, a silver rod and a gold cup, [28]with a cover of gold thereon,[f] similar to the measures in expiation of a saraad to the king.

10. The satisfaction dirwy for fighting is twelve kine.

11. The satisfaction dirwy for theft is: if a person charged with theft deny it personally, and a raith be demanded, and fail; he becomes an acknowledged thief, since his raith has failed him, though innocent by his own account; nothing being found in his hand, or any thing in his possession; twelve kine dirwy upon him.

VIII. [TRIADS.]

1. The three nets of the king are: his household; the pasture of his horses; and his herds of cattle: the king is to have four

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[a] [45]priest [b] [46]– not [c] [47]priest,

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[30]dyδespδyt *I.M.N.P.Q.R.S.* [31]eu *I.M.N.O.Q.R.S.T.* [32]*not in S.* [33]– y *S.* [34]*f* yn da or dyn *I.* [35]*ff* ar y tauot yn da *J.* [36]pallaδd *J.* [37]o *P.* [38]ehunan *I.N.O.P.Q.R.S.T.* [39]*f not in I.* [40]*not in S.* [41]*f not in O.* [42]chat *I.* chaffant *N.* [43]*O. no longer follows the arrangement of the others.* [44]preid *I.O.S.* [45]*N.P.* *f*yr abat ar *I.J.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S.T.* kanonδyr *I.S.* offeirieit *J.M.O.Q.R.T.* offeirat *N.P.* [46]*I.S. not in M.* [47]*N.O.*

bop [1]eidon a [2]gaffer ymplith [3]yǒarthec ac [4][ŷ] velly o bop march [5]agaffer ymplith′ y veirch.′′

II. Teir rǒyt breyr ynt: allǒest yveirch; a [6][e] breid warthec; a [6][e] genuein voch: o bop [7][vn] llǒdyn agaffer yn [8]y plith oc eu kyfuryǒ pedeir keinnaǒc kyfreith a [9]geiff ybreyr.′

III. Teir rǒyt tayaǒc ynt: y warthec; ae voch; aehendref: o bop llǒdyn [10][or] agaffer yn eu plith ogalan Mei hyt amsser Medi pedeir keinnaǒc [a]ageiff ytayaǒc.

IV. Tri chorn buelyn [11]yr brenhin: ygorn kyued; ae gorn kyweithas; [12]ae gornn [13]hely yn llaǒ ypennkynyd: punt atal pob vn [14]o honunt.′

V. Teir telyn kyureithaǒl [15]yssyd: telyn [16]y brenhin; athelyn [17]y pennkerd; wheugeint atal pob vn [18]orei hynny [19][a] [20]kyweir gorn pob vn [21]orei hynny′ deudec keinnaǒc [22]atal;′′ athelyn vchelǒr trugeint atal ae chyweirgorn [23]pedeir keinnaǒc kyureith [24]atal.

VI. Tri pheth nyt ryd yvilaein [25]y gǒerthu heb gannyat y arglǒyd: march; [26]a moch; [26]a mel: os gǒrthyt [27]gysseuin y arglǒyd′ gǒerthit [28]ynteu yrneb ymynho.

VII. Teir keluydyt [29]ny eill tayaǒc eu dysgu′ [30]y vab heb ganyat y arglǒyd: yscolheictaǒt; [31]agouyanaeth; abardoniaeth:′ canys [32]o diodef′ [33]yr arglǒyd [34]hyt pan′ [35]rother corun yr yscolheic neu yny el [36]y gof [37]ynny eueil neu varth [38][ynyel] wrth [39]y gerd nydichaǒn [40]eu [41]caethau wedy hynny [42][vyth.]

VIII. [43]Teir kyflauan os gwna dyn yny wlat y dyly [b]yvab colli tref y tat [44]oe hachaǒs ogyureith: llad y arglǒyd; allad y benn-kenedyl; allad y teispan tylye: rac trymhet y kyfulauaneu [45]hynny.′

IX. Tri anhebcor brenhin ynt: y offeirat y ganu [45]y offerenn

[a] 46 – cotta [b] 47 dyn

1 – march ac *I.* 2 dalyer *I.* 3′ *not in T.* ′′ y veirch ae ǒarthec. *I.S.* 4 *M.* 5 *not in J.* 6 *I.J.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S.T.* 7 *M.* 8 eu *J.M.N.O.P. Q.R.S.* 9′ geffir. *I.S.* 10 *J.* 11 y *I.J.N.O.P.Q.R.S.T.* 12 a *I.* 13 hela *I.M.S.* 14′ or tri. *S. not in I.* 15 ynt *I.S.* 16 *not in I.J.M.N.O.P. Q.R.T.* 17 *not in I.J.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S.T.* 18 or dǒy *I.J.M.N.O.P.Q. R.S.T.* 19 *I.* 20′′ *not in P.Q.* 21 or dǒy *N.S.* ′atal *I.M.R.T.* o honunt *O. not in J.* 22 *not in I.M.N.R.T.* 23 – atal *I.* 24 *not in I.J.M.S.* 25 eu *I.J.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S.T.* 26 ae *M.* 27′ y *I.J.M.N.O.P. R.S.T.* yr *Q.* arglǒyd gyssefin *I.J.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S.T.* 28 *not in J.O.*

legal pence for every bullock found among his cattle; and the same for every horse found amongst his horses.

2. The three nets of a breyr are: the pasture of his horses; his herd of cattle; and his herd of swine: for every beast, that shall be found among them of a similar kind, the breyr is to have four legal pence.

3. The three nets of a taeog are: his cattle; his swine; and his [a] 'hendrev': for every beast, that shall be found amongst them, from the calends of May until September, he is to have four [a] pence.

4. The three buffalo horns of the king: his drinking horn; his mustering horn; and his hunting horn, in the hand of the chief huntsman: the value of each of them is a pound.

5. There are three legal harps: the harp of the king; and the harp of the chief of song; the value of each of which is six score pence; and the tuning key of each, twelve pence; and the harp of an uchelwr; the value of which is three score pence; and its tuning key, four legal pence.

6. Three things which a villain is not at liberty to sell, without the permission of his lord: a horse; swine; and honey: if they be refused in the first instance by his lord, let him sell them to whom he may please.

7. Three arts which a taeog is not to teach to his son without the permission of his lord: scholarship; smithcraft; and bardism: for if the lord be passive until the tonsure be performed on the scholar; or until the smith enter his smithy; or until a bard be graduated in song; he cannot afterwards enslave them.

8. Three crimes, which if a man commit in his own country, [b] his son,' on that account, is to forfeit his patrimony by law: the killing of his lord; the killing of his chief of kindred; and the killing of his [b] family representative: and that because of the heinousness of those crimes.

9. The three indispensables of the king are: his priest, to say

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[a 46] – curt [b/47] a man,

29/ nys dysc tayaðc *I.S.* 30 oe *R.* 31/ abardonyaeth; agofanyaeth: *I.S.* 32 or *I.O.S.* /os godef *P.* 33 y *I.S.* 34/ hyny *I.J.S.* 35 el *P.* 36 *not in I.J.M.N.O.P.Q.R.T.* 37 yn *I.* 38 *J.* 39 *not in M.* 40 y *J.* 41 keithiðað *I.J.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S.T.* 42 *J.* 43/ *not in S.* 44 o *M.* 45 *not in I.N.O.Q.S.T.* 46 *I.S.* 47 *P.*

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[a] Literally 'old-abode,' the permanent residence in the valley, in contradistinction to the 'havotty,' or 'summer abode,' on the hill.

[b] An officer selected by the heads of families to assist the chief of kindred.

ac y vendigaȣ y vȣyt ae lynn; [1]ae vraȣdyr [2]llys y varnu brodyeu ac yrodi kyghoreu; ae teulu [3]vrth wneuthur [4]negesseu y brenhin.′

x. Tri anhebcor breyr [5][ynt:] y [a]telyn; ae [6][b]vryccan;] ae gallaȣr.

xi. Tri anhebcor tayaȣc [7][ynt:] y gauyn[d]; ae trothyȣ; ae talbrenn.

xii. [8]Tri pheth [9]nys kyuran brenhin aneb: y eurgraun; ae hebaȣc; aeleidyr.′

xiii. Tri phetȣar yssyd: kynntaf [10]ynt petȣar achaȣs ydymhoelir braȣt: oofuyn gȣyr [11]keteirnn; achas galon; acharryat kyueillonn; a serch da: eil [12]petȣar [13]yȣ′ [14][y] pedeir taryan a [15]a [16]y′ rȣg [17]dyn areith gȣlat rac haȣl letrat: vn [18]yȣ [19]ohonunt′ cadȣ gȣestei yn gyureithaȣl nyt amgen [20]noe gadȣ obryt gorchyfuaerȣ hyt y bore adodi y laȣ [21]drostaȣ oe [e]gyȣely teir gȣeith [22]yn′ y nos honno ahynny tygu o [23]honaȣ a′ dynyon yty [24]ynny reith′ [25][honno;] eil yȣ geni ameithrin tygu or [26]perchennaȣc ar y trydyd o wyr vn vreint ac ef [27]gȣelet geni [28]yr annyueil ae veithryn′ ary [f]helȣ [29][ef] heb [30]y vynet′ [31]teir nos y vrthaȣ′ nac o [32]rod nac [33]o [34]werth; trydyd yȣ gȣarant; [35]petȣeryd yȣ cadȣ kyn coll ahynny [36][yȣ] gwnneuthur or dyn arytrydyd owyr vn vreint ac ef kynn colli or llall y da vot yda hȣnnȣ [37]ar yhelȣ ef;′ nyt oes warant namyn [38]hyt [39]ar teir llaȣ [40]ar trydet′ amdiffynnet [41][ef] trȣy gyureith: trydyd petwar yȣ [42]y petwar dyn nyt oes naȣd vdunt [43]nac yn llys nac yn llann rac [44]y brenhin: [45][vn yȣ] dyn atorho naȣd [46][y] brenhin yn vn or teir gȣyl arbennic [47]yny lys; eil yȣ dyn aȣystler [48]oe vod yr brenhin; trydyd yȣ y gȣynnossaȣc [49]yneb adylyho y borthi ynos honno ac [50]nys portho; [51]petȣeryd [52]yȣ ygaeth.′

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[a] [53]deulu; [b] [54]vreuan; [c] [55]taȣlbord.
[d] [56]– traet [e] [57]wely [f] [57]lȣ

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[1] a *I.S.* [2] *not in M.* [3] y *S.* [4] – ỳ *P.* ′y negesseu. *I.J.S.* [5] *I.J.M.O.S.* [6] *I.J.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S.T.* [7] *I.J.M.O.S.* [8]′ *not in P.Q.* [9] nỳ *M.N.O. R.S.T.* [10] ỳȣ *P.* [11] cadarn *N.O.S.T.* [12] *not in P.Q.* ′– *S.* [13] ynt *I.* [14] *O.* [15]′ant *S.* [16] *not in I.N.O.P.Q.* [17] dynyon *I.S.* [18]′ ohonunt yȣ *J.* [19] *not in I.N.O.P.Q.S.* [20] y *I.S.* [21] *not in I.* ′teir gȣeith drostaȣ oe gỳwelỳ *M.* [22] *not in I.O.P.Q.R.S.T.* [23] hanaȣ *R.* ′*not in S.* [24] – gantaȣ *O.* y *N.* ỳn *P.Q.* ′gantaȣ *I.S.* [25] *M.* [26] perchen *J.* [27] *not in S.* [28]′ a meithryn yr annyueil *J.S.* [29] *P.* [30]′ *not in J.* [31]′ y ȣrthaȣ teir nos *N.P.Q.* [32] werth *I.* [33] ar *M.N.R.T.* [34] rod *I.* [35] petȣared *I.*

mass, and to bless his meat and drink; his judge of the palace, to decide causes, and to give counsel; and his household, to execute his commands.

10. The three indispensables of a breyr are: his [a]harp; his [b]plaid; and his [c]cauldron.

11. The three indispensables of a taeog are: his [d]trough; his door-sill; and his [a]rere-dosse.

12. Three things which the king is not to share with any one: his gold treasure; his hawk; and his thief.

13. There are three fours: the first are, four causes for perverting of judgment: the fear of powerful men; the hatred of enemies; the love of friends; and the lust of lucre: the second four are, the four shields which interpose between an individual and a raith of the country, in a prosecution for theft: one of them is, legally harbouring a guest, that is keeping him from the time of nightfall until the morning, and extending [e]the hand[f] over him three times during that night, and swearing, with the people of the house, in the raith; the second is, birth and rearing, where the owner swears as one of three men, coequal in privilege, to having seen the birth of the animal, and of its having been reared [f]in his possession,[f] without its going three nights from him, either by gift, or by sale; the third is, warranty; the fourth is, custody before loss, by the person's certifying, being one of three men coequal in privilege, that the property was in his possession before the other had lost such property; there is no warranty, except unto the third hand, and let the third defend himself by law: the third fours are, the four persons for whom there is no protection, either in court or in church, against the king: one is, a person who shall violate the king's protection, in one of the three principal festivals, in the palace; the second is, a person who is delivered with his own consent as a hostage to

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[a 53]household; [b 54]quern; [c 55]throwboard.
[d 56]–foot [ef 57]his hand from the bed [ff 57]on his oath,

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[f] *This sentence follows the next in I.S.* [36] *I.S.* [37] ŷn *M.R.T.* [38] *not in J.* [39] a *P.* [40f] ac yna *N.P.Q.* [41] *O.* y tryded *N.P.Q.* [42] *not in I.N. O.Q.R.* [43] *not in O.P.R.* [44] *not in J.M.N.P.Q.R.* [45] *I.S.* nit amgen *P.* [46] *I.S.* [47] ŷn *M.P.* [48] o *S.* [49] dyn *I.S.* [50] nas *S.* [51f] *not in I.* [52] *not in P.* [53] *J.* [54] *L.* [55] *I.S.* [56] *S.* [57] *J.*

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[a] Literally 'front tree;' it is rendered 'rere-dosse' from the supposition that it signifies a log to support the fuel. *See* Venedotian Code, pp. 76, 77.

xiv. Trioet kyureith ydial kelein [1]y rǒg dǒy genedyl ny hanffont [2]o vn wlat, [3][vn yǒ] [4]ennynnv haǒl ynydyd kynntaf [5]or wythnos [6]nessaf gǒedy [7][y] llather ygelein ac [8]erbyn penn ypetheǒnos onny daǒ [9]atteb′ kyureith yn rydhau [10][y] dial; eil yǒ [11]orbydant y dǒy genedyl yn vn gantref ennynnv haǒl yny trydydyd gǒedy llather ygelein′ ac onny daǒ [12]atteb erbyn penn y [a]naǒuettyd kyureith [13]arydha [14][y] dial; trydyd [15]yǒ os yn vn gymhǒt [15]ybydant ennynnv haǒl yny trydydyd gǒedy [16][y] llather [17]y gelein′ ac onny daǒ [18]atteb erbyn [19][penn] y whechet dyd kyureith [20]arydha [21][y] dial.[22]

xv. Tri thawedaǒc [23]gorssed: arglǒyd gǒir yn gwarandaǒ [b]ar [24]y wyrda′ yn barnu eu kyureitheu;′′ ac ygnat [25]yn gǒarandaǒ haǒlǒr ac [26]amdiffynnǒr yn ymatteb;′ amach [27]yn gǒarandaǒ [28][c haǒlǒr] [29]ar talaǒdyr yn ymatteb.′

xvi. Tri gǒanas gǒayǒ [30]kyureithaǒl [31]yny dadleu [32]yssyd: [33][vn yǒ] gǒan [34]y arllost′ ynny dayar ac vn llaǒ hyny vo abreid ytynnv [35]ae dǒylaǒ; [36]a gǒan y benn [37]y myǒn tǒyn hyny gǒydyho y [d]mǒn; [38]ae dodi ar lǒyn auo kyuuch agǒr: ac onny byd [39][y gǒayǒ] [40]ar vn or [41]teir gǒanas hynny [42]ot a′ dyn arnaǒ [43]mal y bo′ marǒ trayan [44]yr alanas a [45]a ar [46]berchennaǒc y gǒayǒ.

xvii. Tri ouer ymadraǒd adyǒedir yn llys ac ny ffynnyant: gǒat kynn deturyt; allys kynn amsser; [47][a] [48]cof achyghaǒs gǒedy braǒt.

xviii. Tri ouer llaeth yssyd: llaeth [49]cath; allaeth [50]gast; allaeth [51]cassec: [52][ka] ny diwygir dim [53]ymdanadunt.

xix. Teir sarhaet [54]ny diwygir or keffir trǒy veddaǒt:′ sarhaet

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[a] [55]petheunos [b′] [56]y yneit [c] [57]y kynnogyn [d] [58]myǒn;

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[1] *not in I.J.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S.* [2] or *S.* [3] *I.S.* [4] enŷn *P.* [5] o *P.* [6] gyntaf *I.S. not in P.* [7] *O.P.R.* [8] – ŷn *T.* ′ony daǒ atteb erbyn pen y petheǒnos *I.S.* [9] – ŷ *P.* [10] *N.* [11′] ennynu haǒl yny trydyd dyd gǒedi [i *P.*] llather y gelein or bydant y dǒy genedyl yn vn gantref *N.P.Q.* [12] – ŷ *P.* [13] yn rydhau *N.P.Q.* [14] *J.* [15] *not in O.* [16] *O.* [17′] *not in N.Q.R.T.* [18] – i *P.* [19] *S.* [20] yn rydhau *N.P.Q.* [21] *J.* [22] – o herǒyd na deyth atteb. *S.* [23′′] *not in P.* [24] *not in J.* [25′] *not in P.* [26] *A leaf here lost in O.* [27′] *not in P.* [28] *I.S.* [29] a *I.S.* [30] kyfreith *J.* [31] yn

the king; the third is, a person to whom the king is a supper guest, who ought to supply him with food that night, and who does not supply him; the fourth is, the king's bondman.

14. The three legal periods to avenge a dead body: if between two kindreds, not in the same country, to commence a prosecution on the first day of the following week next after the person is killed, and unless there come an answer before the end of the fortnight, the law frees the avenging; the second is, if between two kindreds in one cantrev, the prosecution is to commence on the third day after the person has been killed, and unless an answer come before the end of [a] the ninth day,' the law frees the avenging; the third is, if between two kindreds in the same cymwd, the prosecution is to commence on the third day after the person is killed, and if an answer do not come by the end of the sixth day, the law frees the avenging.

15. Three silent ones in session: the lord of a court, listening to his [b] gwrdas adjudicating their laws; a judge, listening to a plaintiff and a defendant mutually answering; and a surety, listening to the [c] creditor and the debtor mutually answering.

16. There are three lawful rests of a spear in the courts: one is, thrusting its shaft-end in the earth, with one hand, so as scarcely to be drawn out with both hands; thrusting its point into a bush until [d] its blade' be hidden; and the placing it on a thicket as high as a man: and, unless the spear be on one of those three rests, should a man go upon it, so that he die, the third of the galanas falls upon the owner of the spear.

17. Three futile expressions, which, uttered in court, do not avail: denial before a verdict; premature objection; remembrance and pleading after judgment.

18. There are three worthless milks: the milk of a cat; the milk of a bitch; and the milk of a mare: since there is no satisfaction made on account of them.

19. Three saraads not to be redressed, if received when in-

[a'] [55] a fortnight, [b] [56] judges [c] [57] the debtor [d'] [58] it

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I.J.M.N.P.Q.R.S.T. [32] *not in I.S.* [33] *I.S.* nit amgen *P.* [34] yr *N.* 'arllost ŷgŏaŷŏ *M.* [35] a *I.N.P.Q.R.S.T.* [36] eil yŏ *I.S.* [37] *not in T.* [38] trydyd ŷŏ ŷ *I.S.* [39] *I.S.* [40] yn *I.S.* [41] tri *I.* [42] or *P.* 'a mynet *I.S.* [43'] ae *S.* [44] y *I.S.* [45] dygŏyd *I.S.* [46] perchen *I.S.* [47] *M.* [48] *not in I.S.* [49] kassec *I.* gast *S.* [50] kath *S.* [51] kath *I.* [52] *I.N.P.Q.* kans *S.* [53] ymdanunt. *I.N.Q.R.S.T.* amdanunt. *P.* [54'] or keffir trŏy veddaŏt ny diwygir *J.* [55] *N.P.Q.* [56] *O.* [57] *L.J.M.N.P.Q.R.T.* [58] *J.* mŷn *M.*

[1]yr offeirat teulu; [2]ar ygnat llys; [2]ar medyc [3]llys: [4]canny [5]dyly vn or tri hynny′ bot yn veddó byth [6]canny vdant [7]py amsser ybo reit yr brenhin vrthunt.′′

xx. Teir paluaut [8]ny dióygir: vn arglóyd aryór ynny reoli′ yn dyd cat abróydyr; [9]ac vn′ tat aryvab [10]ynny gospi; [11]ac vn′ pennkenedyl [12]ar y gar [13]ynny gyghori.

xxi. Teir gwraged adyly eu meibon tref [14]eu [15]mam: góreic arother [16]tros ythat yggóystyl′ achaffel mab o [17]honei ynny góystl-oryaeth; [18]agóreic arother orod kenedyl y alldut;′ agóreic [19]alather gór oe chenedyl adial oe mab [20][hitheu] hónnó ny dylyir y oedi amtref y vam nac aros [21]naóuettydyeu [22]ynny erbyn.

xxii. Teir sarhaet góreic ynt vn adrycheif ac [23]vn aostóg ac vn yssyd sarhaet góbyl: [24]kynntaf yó bot genti oe hanvod ahonno [25]gan vn [26][ar] drychauel [27]y telir [28][idi,] [29]ac os góryaóc vyd heróyd breint ygór ytelir idi;′ yr′′ eil yó rodi cussan idi oe hanvod ahonno aostóg y trayan [30]avyd eisseu [31][idi;] tryded yó y [32]phalualu oe hanvod ahonno yssyd sarhaet góbyl [33]idi.

xxiii. Tri chewilyd kenedyl ynt ac o achaós góreic ymaent [34][ell tri: vn yó] llathrudaó [35]góreic [36]oe hanvod; eil yó dóyn [37]or gór′ góreic′′ arall aryphenn yrty trydyd yó y hysbeilaó.

xxiv. [38]Tri chadarn enllip góreic [39]ynt: vn yó góelet ygór ar wreic yn dyuot [40]or vn llóyn vn [41]o bop parth [42]idaó; eil yó [43][eu] caffel ylldeu dan [44][yr] vn vantell; trydyd [45]yó góelet ygór [46][y] róg deu vorddóyt ywreic.

xxv. Tri chyffro dial [47]yssyt: diaspedein caresseu; agóelet elor eu car; [48]a góelet bed eu car heb [49][y] ymdifóyn.

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[1] *not in M.* [2] ac y *M.* [3] teulu *S. not in M.* [4]′′ kanyódant *I.S.* pa *I.* pý *S.* amser ybo reit yr brenhin órthunt nydylyant óynteu vot y vedó byth. *I.S.* [5]′ dylỳant *M.* [6] – a *M.* ′′ *not in J.* [7] pa *P.R.* [8]′ *not in M.* [9]′ eil yó *J.* [10] yr *I.* – y *N.P.Q.R.S.T.* [11]′ trydyd yó *J.* ac vn ỳ *T.* [12] am *P.* [13] yr y *I.R.S.* [14] *not in I.S.* [15] mameu *M.* [16]′ ygóystyl dros ythat *I.S.* [17] heni *N.R.S.* [18]′ *This sentence follows the next in N.* [19] *not in M.* [20] *J.* [21] naóuettỳd *P.Q.R.S.T.* [22] yn *I.* [23] arall *P.*

ebriated: saraad to the chaplain of the household; to the judge of the palace; and to the mediciner of the palace: because no one of those three ought ever to be drunk; as they know not at what time the king may want their assistance.

20. Three buffets not to be redressed: one by the lord in arranging his man in the day of battle; one by a father to his son in correcting him; and one by the chief of a kindred to his relative in counselling him.

21. Three women whose sons are entitled to maternity: a woman who is given as a hostage for her father, and bears a son in her condition of hostage; a woman who is given, with the consent of her kindred, to an alltud; and a woman killed by a man of her kindred, and avenged by her son; he is not to be delayed in obtaining his maternity, nor to wait the nine days for reception.

22. There are three saraads of a woman; for one the saraad is to be augmented, for one to be diminished, and for one to be entire: the first is, being connected with her against her will, and that is to be paid her with one augmentation, and if she be married, it is to be paid her according to the privilege of her husband; the second is, giving her a kiss against her will, and that is to be diminished by one third to her; the third is, palpando against her will, and that is a full saraad to her.

23. There are three disgraces of a kindred, and the three occur on account of women: the first is, the violation of a woman against her will; the second is, where a man brings another woman into the house to supplant his wife against her will; the third is, despoiling her.

24. There are three strong scandals of a wife: the first is, seeing her husband and a woman coming out of the same thicket, one on each side of it; the second is, the finding them both under the same mantle; the third is, seeing her husband inter femora of the woman.

25. There are three excitements to revenge: screaming of female relatives; seeing the bier of their relation; and seeing the grave of their relation without atonement.

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[24] vn *J.* [25] – yssyd *I.* [26] *I.J.R.* [27] *" not in I.S.* [28] *N.P.Q.T.* [29] *' This sentence follows the last in N.P.Q.* [30] yssyd *I.* [31] *N.P.Q.* [32] phaluu *J.N.P.Q.R.S.T.* [33] *not in M.* [34] *I.S.* [35] *not in P.Q.* [36] o *I.* [37] *' not in T. "–I.S.* [38] *O. resumes.* [39] *not in J.* [40] o *T.* [41] *not in T.* [42] yr llwyn *J.N.O.P.Q.R.T.* [43] *I.J.M.O.P.Q.R.S.T.* [44] *S.* [45] *not in P.* [46] *J.* [47] ynt *I.O.* [48] *not in M.* [49] *J.M.*

xxvi. [1]Tri pheth ahaȯl dyn yn lletrat ac ny [2]chygein lletrat [3]yndunt: [4]adeil; adiot coet; ac eredic.′

xxvii. Tri meib [5]yssyd ny dylyant gyuran otir [6]y gan [7]eu brodyr vn vam vn tat ac wynt: [8][vn yȯ] mab agaffer yn llȯyn ac ymperth ac yn anneduaȯl agȯedy hynny kymryt [9]y vam [[10]y mab′ [11]or gȯr] orod kenedyl achaffel [12][y] mab arall [13][o honunt] ny dyly hȯnnȯ kyuranu tir ar mab agahat kynoc ef yn llȯyn ac ymperth: [14][ŷr] eil yȯ kymryt oyscolheic [15]wreic orod kenedyl achaffel mab o [16]honei ac odyna kymryt [17]or yscolheic′ vrdeu offeiradaeth ac odyna caffel [18]mab [19]or vn wreic or offeirat′ ny dyly ymab [20]agahat kynnoc ef′ kyuran u tir [21]ahȯnnȯ [22]cannys yn erbyn dedyf y cahat:′ trydyd yȯ mut [23]kany dyly tir [24]neb [25]nyt atteppo drostaȯ′ kany [26]rodir gȯlat yvut.

xxviii. Try dyn agynnyd eu breint yn vn dyd: tayaȯctref y kysseccrer eglȯys yndi gan gannyat y brenhin dyn or tref honno auei y bore yn tayaȯc [27]ar nos honno yn ȯr ryd; eil yȯ [28]y dyn y rotho ybrenhin [29]vn or pedeir [30]sȯyd arhugeint llys [31]breinhaȯl [32]idaȯ kynn rodi ysȯyd idaȯ yn [33]tayaȯc agȯedy [34][y] rodi yn ȯr ryd; trydyd yȯ yscolheic ydyd [a]kynn caffel′ corun yn vab tayaȯc ar nos honno yn [35]ȯr ryd.

xxix. Tri gȯerth kyureith beichogi gȯreic: [36]vn yȯ gȯaet kynn delȯat wyth adeugeint atal or collir trȯy greulonder; [37]eil yȯ′ kynn dyuot eneit yndaȯ [38]or collir trȯy greulonder trayan [39]y alanas atelir [40]ymdanaȯ; trydydyȯ gȯedy [41][yd] el eneit yndaȯ [42]talu cȯbyl [43]oe alanas [44]adylyir [45]or collir trȯy greulonder.′

xxx. O tri mod y gȯedir kyssȯynn plant o genedyl: vn yȯ yneb adywetter yvot yntat idaȯ [46]or byd byȯ [47][ef] a [48]dichaun ywadu arylȯ [49]ehun; onny byd [50][byȯ] ytat [51]pennkenedyl [52]aseithlaȯ

[a′ 53]y kaffo

1′ *not in P.Q.* 2 chein *M.* 3 ŷndaȯ *M.* 4 adeilat *I.N.O.R.S.T.* 5 *not in I.S.* 6 *not in I.J.S.* 7 ŷ *P.* 8 *I.S.* 9 *not in S.* 10′ *I.S.* 11 *I.* o honaȯ *S.* 12 *N.Q.* 13 *I.S.* 14 *M.N.O.P.Q.R.T.* 15 *not in P.* 16 heni *N.O.* 17′ *not in I.S.* 18′ or offeirat vab or vn ȯreic *I.S.* 19′ ohonnaȯ or vn wreic *M.* 20′ gyntaf *M.* 21 ar diwethaf *O.* 22′ *not in I.S.* 23′ *This sentence follows the next in I.S. not in M.* 24 *not in I.N.O. P.Q.S.* 25 *not in T.* 26 ellir rodi *M.* 27 y *I.S.* 28 *not in I.M.N.O. P.Q.S.* 29 – idaȯ *S.* 30 sȯydeu *M.* 31 brenhinaȯl *M.P.Q. not in J.*

26. Three things for which a person shall prosecute for theft, though they do not constitute theft: building; felling of timber; and ploughing.

27. There are three sons who are not to share in land with their brothers by the same mother and same father: one is, a son begotten in grove and bush and illegitimate, and after that, the mother of the son being taken in marriage by the man by gift of kindred, another son is born to them; such son is not to share land with the son begotten before him in grove and bush: the second is, where a clerk takes a wife by gift of kindred, and has a son by her, and afterwards the clerk takes priest's orders, and subsequently, when a priest, has a son by the same woman; the son previously begotten is not to share land with such son, as he was begotten contrary to decree: the third is a mute; because no one is entitled to land who cannot answer for it: for land is not given to a mute.

28. Three persons whose privileges increase in one day: the first is, where a church is consecrated, in a taeog-trev with the permission of the king, a man of that trev, who might be a taeog in the morning, becomes on that night a free man; the second is, where the king confers one of the twenty-four offices of a privileged court on a person, who, before the office was given him, was a taeog, and, after it was given, becomes a free man; the third is, a clerk, who, on the day [a] before he receives[f] the tonsure, being the son of a taeog, is on that night a free man.

29. The three legal worths of the fœtus of a woman: the first is, blood before formation, which is of the value of forty-eight pence, if it perish through cruelty; the second is, before life has entered it, the third of its galanas is to be paid for it, if it perish through cruelty; the third is, after life has entered it, the whole of its galanas is to be paid, if it perish through cruelty.

30. By three modes may reputed children be denied by a kindred: one is, he who is said to be the father of a boy, if he be alive, may deny him upon his own oath; if the father be not

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[af] [53] he shall receive

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[32] *not in S.* [33] – vab *O.* [34] *I.J.Q.T.* [35] *not in S.* [36] – ynt *O.* [37f] *not in M.* [38] o *P.* [39] *not in N.O.P.Q.* [40] yna *I.S.* drostaỽ *O.* [41] *J.M.N. O.P.Q.R.S.T.* [42] *not in J.* [f] or collir tróy greulonder y alanas oll atelir *I.S.* yna. *I.* [43] *not in T.R.* [44] adelir amdanaỽ *J.* [45] *A leaf here lost in O.* [46] o *N.P.Q.R.T.* [47] *P.Q.* [48] eill *I.M.N.P.Q.R.S.T.* [49] ehunan *I.N.P.Q.R.S.T.* [50] *I.M.N.P.Q.R.S.* [51] – y *N.* [52f] *not in Q.* [53] *I.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S.T.*

kenedyl′ gantaŏ ae gŏatta; [1]onny byd pennkenedyl llŏ degwyr adeugeint or genedyl ae gwatta′ ac velly mam neu genedyl [2]mam adichaun dŏyn ykyfuryŏ etiued hŏnnŏ [3]ygenedyl gan [4]y [5]odef [6]vdunt. Nydyly [7]braŏf vot′ [8]obleit etiued kyssŏynn yn erbyn gŏat cŏbyl or parth arall namyn praŏf adyly bot gany odef or pleit arall: kannys [9]godef ympob peth atyr [10]pob kyghaŏs: os gŏreic aedŏc ef tyghet [11]ar [12]yr allaŏr [13]gyssegredic onny chredir heb y [14]thŏg neu onny wedir cŏbyl yny herbynn.

xxxi. Teir gormes doeth ynt: meddaŏt; agodineb; adryc anyan.

xxxii. Tri dyn adyly tauotyaŏc yn llys [[15]drostunt [16]ỳ gan ỳ brenhỳn:] gŏreic; ac alltut [17]agkyfuyeithus; achryc annyanaŏl: vn [18]dyn [19]hagen adyly deŏis y [20]tauotyaŏc [21]arglŏyd [22]ac ef adyly eu kymell yrei ereill′ [23][tauodogyon.]

xxxiii. Tri llydyn digeureith [24]eu gŏeithret′ [25]ar anyueileit mut [26][ỳssỳd:] ystalŏyn; [27]atharŏ trefgord; abaed kenuein:′ [28]digyureith heuyt yŏ gŏeithret′ tarŏ [29][tra] [30]geisso gŏarthec gŏassaŏt o galan Mei hvt galan gayaf;′ ac ystalŏyn tra [31]geisso gessyc gŏynned; abaed tra vo llotticcrŏyd arymoch y bo arnunt: ny [32]diwygant a [33]wnelŏynt yna.

xxxiv. Tri llydyn nyt oes werth kyureith arnunt: knyŏ hŏch; abetheiat; acharlŏg.

xxxv. Tri gŏaet digyureith yssyd: gŏaet obenn crach; agŏaet deint; agŏaet [34]trŏyn: [35]onnyt trŏy lit y gollygir.′

xxxvi. Tri than digyureith [36]adotto dyn yny tir [37]ehun yssyd:′ tan godeith [38]ohanner Maurth hyt hanner Ebrill; athan odyn trefgord; athan geueil [39]trefgord auo naŏ cam y ŏrth ytref a [40]tho banadyl neu [41]tywarch arnei.

xxxvii. Tri edyn adyly [42]y brenhin eu gŏerth pytubynnac y

1′ *not in I.M.* 2 *not in I.S.* 3 *not in M.* 4 *not in P.* 5 diodef *I.S.* 6 *not in I.S.* 7′ vot praŏf *S.* 8 ar *M.* 9 *not in I.* 10 y *I.N.Q.R.S.T.* ar *M. not in P.* 11 *not in I.S.* 12 *not in N.P.Q.R.* 13 gyssegyr *I.M.S.* 14 llŏ *I.S.* 15 *I.S.* 16 *M.P.Q.R.T.* 17 – ac *R.* 18 *not in N.* 19 *not in P.Q.S.* 20 tafaŏt *I.S.* 21 – hagen *S.* 22′ *not in I.M.N.P.Q.R.S.T.* 23 *J.* 24′ *not in I.* 25 or *Q.* 26 *M.* 27′ a baed kenvain a tharŏ trefgord

alive, the chief of the kindred, with six of the kindred, may deny him; if there be no chief of the kindred, the oaths of fifty men of the tribe may deny him: and thus, a mother, or the kindred of a mother, may introduce such issue to a kindred, if they be passive. Proof is not to be brought on the part of reputed issue, in opposition to a complete denial on the other part; but proof ought to be adduced of the acquiescence of the other party: for acquiescence, in all cases, makes void every plea: if such issue be brought forward by a woman, let her swear on the consecrated altar, if she be not believed without her oath, or if there be not a complete denial, in opposition to her.

31. The three vexations of the wise are: ebriety; adultery; and bad temper.

32. Three persons are entitled to an advocate on their behalf from the king: a woman; an alltud unacquainted with the language; and one with a natural impediment of speech: one person, however, is to choose the advocate; that is, the lord; and he is to compel the advocates to act.

33. Three animals whose acts against brutes are not cognizable in law: a stallion; the bull of a hamlet; and a herd boar: the law likewise takes no cognizance of the act of a bull, whilst seeking tufty cows, from the calends of May to the calends of winter; nor of a stallion, whilst following proud mares; nor of a boar, during the brimming season of the swine: their acts then are not to be compensated.

34. Three animals that have no legal worth: an autumn-born pig; a harrier; and an ermine.

35. There are three bloods not amenable to law: blood from a scabby head; blood from a tooth; and blood from the nose: unless spilled through anger.

36. There are three fires, kindled by a person on his own land, which are not cognizable in law: the fire of heath-burning, from the middle of March to the middle of April; the fire of a hamlet kiln; and the fire of a hamlet smithy, that shall be nine paces from the hamlet, and having either a covering of broom or of sod thereon.

37. Three birds of which the king is to have the worth in

P. [28]/ kanys ryd vyd y *I.S.* [29] *J.M.N.P.Q.R.T.* [30]/ o galan Mai hyt galan gayaf tra vo yn keissaȯ gȯarthec gȯassaȯt *I.S.* [31] vo yn keissaȯ *I.S. not in P.* [32] diwygir dim or *J.* [33] ȯnelont *I.J.P.R.S.* [34] froen *S.* [35]/ onythreȯir trȯy lit. *I.S.* [36] yssyd os dyt *I.S.* [37] ehunan *P.R.T.* [38] – a doto dŷn *P.* [39] *not in I.S.* [40] vo to *S.* [41] tyweirch *J.* [42] *not in J.*

lladher: hebaȣc; agȣalch; achicuran: perchennaȣc ytir y llather arnaȣ adyly dec adeugeint ygann y [1]neb ae llatho.

xxxviii. Tri phryf adyly y brenhin eu gȣerth pytubynnac y llather: llostlydan; abeleu; acharlȣg: kannys [2]ohonunt ygȣneir amarȣyeu y dillat [3]y brenhin.

xxxix. Tri pheth ny at kyureith eu damtȣg: blaȣt; agȣenyn; ac aryant [4]bath: canys [5]eu kyffelyp′ ageffir vdunt.

xl. Tri phrenn [6]yssyd [7]ryd [8]eu llad′ yn fforest [9][ẏ] brenhin:′′ prenn crip eglȣys; aphrenn peleidyr [10]a wnelher′ reit y brenhin [11]ohonunt; aphrenn elor.

xli. Tri chehyryn canhastyr yssyd: ȣn yȣ lletrat [11]y fford y [12]kerdho [13][ran a] [14]kyurann ohonaȣ canys naȣ affeith yssyd idaȣ; eil yȣ hyd brenhin [15]pȣybynnac awnel cam [16]ymdanaȣ;′ trydyd yȣ abo bleid yneb awnel cam ymdanaȣ.

xlii. Tri pheth atyrr ar gyureith: amot; adeuaȣt gyfyaun; ac [a]agheu.

xliii. Tri edyn ny dylyir eu llad [17]heb gannyat ar tir dyn arall:′ eryr; agaran; achiccuran: [18]pȣybynnac ae′ lladho [19]talet dec adeugeint [20]aryant [21]y [22]berchennaȣc ytir.

xliv. [23]Tri pheth or keffir arfford nyt reit [24]yneb atteb′ ohonunt: pedol; annottȣyd; acheinnaȣc.

xlv. Tri dyn ny [25]dyly [26][y] brenhin′ eu gȣerthu: lleidyr gȣedy [27][i] barnner [28]yr groc; achynnllȣynȣr; abradȣr arglȣyd.

xlvi. Tri eno righill yssyd: gȣaet gȣlat; agarȣ [b]gychȣedyl gȣas [29]y kyghellaȣr; arighill.

xlvii. Tri ergyt ny [30]thelir dim [31]ymdanadunt: [32]vn yȣ′ ygarȣ yn yt; [33]ac ygi yn yt;′ ac yebaȣl gȣyllt [34]yn yt.′′

xlviii. Tri chyfurȣch dirgel [35][ẏssẏd] [36]a dyly y brenhin [37]y gaffel heb y ygnat: gyt ae [38]wreic; [39]achyt ae [40]offeirat; [39]achyt ae vedyc.

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[a] [41]aghen. [b] [42]gẏchȣẏl

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[1] *O. resumes.* [2] oc *I.N.O.P.Q.* o *S.* eu *I.N.O.P.Q.S.* crȣyn *I.N.P.Q.S.* [3] dillat *O.* [4] yr *S.* [4] *not in I.N.O.Q.S.* [5] y *O.R. not in I.N.P.Q.S.T.* [5]′ kẏffelẏbrȣẏd *M.* [6] *not in I.S.* [7]′′ ỳn fforest ỳ brenin ỳn rẏd eu llad *P.* [8]′ *not in I.O.S.* [9] *N.O.Q.S.* [10] y *J.* [10]′ a elont yn *I.S.* [11] *not in I.S.* [12] kerda *J.* [13] *O.* [14] ran *I.* [15]′ y neb ae kyllello *I.S.* [16] idaȣ *J.* [17]′ ar tir dyn arall heb [y *I.N.S.*] genhat *I.N.P.Q.S.* [18] y neb *N.P.Q.* ′ – a *I.S.* [19] – vn o honunt *I.S.* [20] *not in I.S.* [21] yr *M.* [22] perchen *O.*

whatever spot they shall be killed: a hawk; a falcon; and a raven: the owner of the land whereon they are killed is entitled to fifty pence from the person who shall kill the bird.

38. Three beasts of which the king is to have the worth, in whatever spot they shall be killed: a beaver; a marten; and an ermine: because from them the borders of the king's garments are made.

39. Three things which the law does not allow to be appraised: meal; bees; and coined silver: because their like are to be had.

40. There are three trees which are free to be cut in the king's forest: timber for the roof of a church; timber for spear shafts applied to the use of the king; and timber for a bier.

41. There are three pieces of a hundred perplexities: one is, a thing stolen, whatever way a part or the whole of it may be traced, for there are nine accessaries to it; the second is, a hart belonging to the king, in respect to whosoever shall do wrong concerning it; the third is, a carcass left by a wolf, in respect to wrong done to it.

42. Three things which nullify law: an agreement; an equitable custom; and [a] death.

43. Three birds which ought not to be killed on the land of another person without his permission: an eagle; a crane; and a raven: whoever shall kill one of them, let him pay fifty pence to the owner of the land.

44. Three things, for which, if found on a road, no one is bound to answer: a horse-shoe; a needle; and a penny.

45. Three persons whom the king is not to sell: a thief after he is condemned to the gallows; a waylayer; and a traitor to a lord.

46. There are three epithets for an apparitor: the cry of the country; dread [b] report the canghellor's servant; and ringill.

47. Three casts for which nothing is to be paid: one is, at a stag in corn; and at a dog in corn; and at a wild colt in corn.

48. Three private intercourses which the king is to have without the presence of his judge: with his wife; with his priest; and with his mediciner.

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[a] [41] necessity. [b] [42] circuiter

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[23] *'' not in O.* [24] *'* atteb y neb *I.J.N.P.Q.R.S.T.* [25] *'* dŷlŷir *M.* [26] *I.N. P.Q.S.* [27] *P.Q.* [28] y *I.P.S.* [29] *not in I.J.* [30] *'* diŏygir *I.S.* [31] amdanunt *J.P.* ymdanunt *N.Q.R.T.* [32] *not in J. ' - M.N.P.Q.R.T.* [33] *' This sentence follows the next in M. '' not in T.* [34] *'' not in P.* [35] *P.* [36] ŷ *T.* [37] eu *M.S.* [38] offeirat *I.J.M.N.P.Q.R.S.T.* [39] ac y gyt *J.* [40] ŏreic *I.J.M.N.P.Q.R.S.T.* [41] *R.T.* [42] *T.*

xlix. Teir nottŏyd kyureithaŏl yssyd: nottŏyd [1]gŏenigyaŏl y vrenhines; [2]annottŏyd′ ymedyc [3][llys] ywniaŏ [4][y] gŏelioed;′ annottŏyd ypennkynyd y wniaŏ y kŏn rŏygedic: [5]gŏerth pob vn o[6][r] rei hynny pedeir keinnaŏc kyfreith:′ nottŏyd gŏreic kywrein [7]arall keinnaŏc kyureith [8][atal.]

l. Teir kyfrinach yssyd well [9]eu [10]hadef noc eu kelu: brat arglŏyd ae golledeu; achynnllŏyn; allad odyn ytat [11][neu vam] [12]ot adefuir ygkyurinach.

li. Tri annyueil vn troedaŏc yssyd: march; a [13]hebaŏc; a [14]milgi: [15]yneb atorrho [16]troet vn [17]o [18]honunt talet y werth yn [19]hollaŏl.′

lii. Tri phrenn [20]adyly pob adeilŏr maestir [21]y gaffel ygan yneb pieiffo y coet mynho [22]y coetŏr [23][neu] na mynho:′ nenbrenn; adŏy nenfforch.′′′

liii. Tri pheth nythelir [24]kynn coller yn ranty: kyllell; achledyf; allaŏdyr.

liv. [25]Teir sarhaet kelein [26]ynt: pan [27]ladher; pan [28]yspeilher; [29]a phan ythyer hyny [30]dygŏydho.′

lv. Teir gŏarthrut kelein ynt′′ gouyn: pŏy aladaŏd hŏnn; pieu [31]yr elor honn; pieu y bed [32]newyd hŏnn.′

lvi. Teir gauael nyt attuerir: ŏn [33]yŏ [34]adyccer dros′ letrat; ac vn a[35][r] vach ny chymello [36]y [37]vechni;′ a[38][c vn] thros alanas.

lvii. Try ryŏ tal yssyd [39]y gŏynŏr:′ geutŏg; neu [40]attŏerth; neu eturyt.

lviii. Tri ymdillŏg orŏymhaŏl yssyd: gŏirtŏg; neu′ waessaf; neu ynvythrŏyd.

lix. Tri [41]chargychwyn heb [42]attychŏel [43]yssyd: gŏreic wedy yd ysgarho ae gŏr yn gyfureithaŏl; [44]athref tadaŏc [45]pan [46]el y dilys gŏedy [47]y bo yn arglŏydiaeth arall o iaunder nyt [48]ymchŏel dracheuen;′ achyssŏynvab gŏedy gŏatter ogenedyl [49]y tat′ yn gyureithaŏl.

lx. [50]Tri achaŏs ygossottet kyureith: [51]kyntaf yŏ, ygeissaŏ dysc rac gŏneuthur agkyureith; eil yŏ [52]yr gŏaret agkyureith or darffei

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[1] gŏeinaŏl *Q.* ′*not in M.* [2′] *This sentence follows the next in N.P.Q.* [3] *I.S.* [4] *I.J.S.* [5′] pedeir keinhaŏc kyfreith atal pop vn o *I.S.* hynny *I.* honunt *S.* [6] *J.N.T.* [7] *not in J.* [8] *I.J.N.P.Q.R.S.T.* [9] y *N.P.S.* [10] dŏedyd *S.* [11] *P.* [12] or *I.S.* [13] milgi *I.J.S.* [14] hebaŏc *I.J.S.* [15] *not in I.S.* [16] *not in J.* [17′] or tri y ŏerth oll atal. *I.S.* [18] nadunt *P.* [19] gŏbyl. *N.Q.P.* [20] ryd y *I.S.* [21] eu *S.* [22′] na vynho y coetŏr *N.Q.* [23] *S.* [24] kyt *J.* [25′] *This section follows the next in J.* [26′′] *not in M.* [27] yspeiler *R.* [28] ladher *R.* [29] *not in I.N.O.P.Q.S.* [30] orŏed *I.O.S.* oe sefyll. *I.S.* [31′] y bed hŏn; Pieu yr elor hon. *O.* [32] *not in N.Q.* [33] *not*

49. There are three legal needles: the sewing needle of the queen; the needle of the mediciner of the palace for sewing of wounds; and the needle of the chief huntsman for sewing the torn dogs: the worth of each of these is four legal pence: the needle of a seamstress in general is a legal penny in value.

50. There are three secrets better to be disclosed than concealed: treason and losses to the lord; waylaying; and a person killing his father, or his mother, if disclosed in confidence.

51. There are three one-footed animals: a horse; a hawk; and a greyhound: whoever shall break the leg of any one of them, let him pay his whole worth.

52. Three trees which every builder upon open land is to have from the owner of the wood, whether willing or unwilling: a roof-tree, and two roof-forks.

53. Three things not to be paid for, though lost in a lodging house: a knife; a sword; and trowsers.

54. The three saraads to a corpse are: the killing; the despoiling; and the pushing down.

55. The three reproaches of a corpse are, the inquiry: 'Who has killed this; Whose bier is this; Whose new grave is this?'

56. Three distraints not to be restored: one is, that is made for theft; one upon a surety that does not compel payment of his suretiship; and one for galanas.

57. There are three kinds of reward to a complainant: false swearing; or repurchase; or restoration.

58. There are three releases from the obligation of a claim; true swearing; or [a] 'gwaesav;' or idiotism.

59. There are three car removals, without return: a wife, after she shall lawfully separate from her husband; and a proprietor, when recognized, after having been in another dominion, who, of right, is not to return; and a reputed son, after he shall have been lawfully denied by his father's kindred.

60. For three causes law was instituted: the first is, to obtain instruction to obviate illegality; the second is, to right illegality

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in I.J.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S. [34] *not in I.S.* 'am *P.* [35] *I.J.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S.* [36] *not in I.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S.* [37] vechniaeth *J.* [38] *I.S.* [39] *not in J.* [40] *not in M.* [41] chargychŏel *S.* [42] atychwedyl *N.* [43] vn yŏ *I.M.N.O. P.Q.S.T.* [44] *This sentence follows the next in I.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S.T.* [45] gŏedy *P.S.* [46] del *I.N.O.P.Q.R.S.* [47] *not in P.* [48] ymhoelant *M.* [49] *not in I.M.S.* [50] – O *N.O.P.Q.S.T.* [51] vn *N.P.Q.* [52] *not in S.*

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[a] A guarantee.

y gŏneuthur; [1]trydyd yŏ [2]yr cospi yneb awnelhei agkyureith [3]trŏy dirŏy achamlŏrŏ ar kyfuryŏ adylyei.

Lxi. Tri hŏrd ny diwygir: vn yŏ, hŏrd gŏr [4]ac aryf ynny elyn amygar gŏedy [5]as [6]gouynno yn [7]tri dadlev aheb gaffel iaun kyt as lladho nys diŏc: eil yŏ hŏrd gŏreic wryaŏc ynny chywyres ae dŏylaŏ yny [8]gyfuarffŏynt kyt [9]bo marŏ ny diwygir: trydyd yŏ o [10]rodir tŏylluorvynn yŏr agŏedy [11][y] [a]phroui y chaffel yn tŏylluorŏyn [12]a mach arymorŏyndaŏt kyt [13]as gŏanho [14][y gŏr] ae laŏ neu aetroet dros [15]y gŏely′ ac nas lladho nys diŏc [16][idi:] [17]yr hŏrd heuyt a [18]wanho [19]abonllost [20][yndi] ny diwygir idi [21]llather [22]hagen ychrys′ yn gyuuch athal yphedrein [23]dracheuen ar′ tu rocdi yn gyuuch agŏar ychont ae gollŏg ar hŏrd hŏnnŏ [24]yndi heb y diuŏyn [25][idi] [26]a′′ hynny yŏ kyfreith twylluorŏynn.[27]

Lxii. Tri da nyt reit mach arnunt: da arodho arglŏyd y [28]dyn; achymyn a [29]gymero [30]offeirat [31]y′ gan ymarŏ; a da a [29]gymero medyc ygan y [32]neb a vedyccinnaetho.′

Lxiii. Teir marŏ tystolyaeth yssyd amtir ac assauant ygkyureith abarnn: vn yŏ or kyffroir dadyl amtir ynllys aetheruynu yggŏyd gŏyr y llys gŏedy [33]y bo marŏ y rei hynny [34][oll] tystolyaeth [35]y hettiuedyonn hyt ygorŏyron neu achŏanec agredir amyr hynn [36][a vy gynt ac] aglyŏyssant [37][y] gan [38]y reeni or dadyl honno [39]a rei hynny a elŏir [40]gŏybydyeit amtir: eil yŏ [41]henuryeit gŏlat ywybot ach ac etryt [42][ẏ] rŏg kenedyl acharant [b]a dyn aofuynno tir trŏy ach ac etryt [43]anaŏuettydyeu kalan′ Mei neu [44]galan gayaf:′ trydyd yŏ pan welher pentanvaen tat ydyn aofuynno [45]y tir neu [46]y hentat neu [47]y orhentat neu ereill oe genedyl neu le adeil [48]y ryeeni ar [49][y] tir′ yrei [50]hynny [51]oll assauant yn lle tyston [52]idaŏ arydylyet.′

[a 53]phriodi [54]y

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[1] *Two leaves here lost in O.* [2] ỳ *M.N.P.Q.R.* [3] – y *Q.* [4] ar *J.* [5] ys *J.Q.* [6] gouỳnhei *M.* [7] – y *I.* [8] kyfarffont *I.J.N.P.Q.S.* [9] boet *I.S.* [10] rodi *N.* [11] *I.J.N.P.Q.S.* [12] gŏedi rodi *I.S.* [13] ys *J.* [14] *I.S.* [15′] yr erchŏyn *N.* [16] *I.S.* [17] *not in M.* [18] wanher *I.S.* [19] – yndi *I.S.* [20] *J.M.N.P.Q.R.T.* [21′′] *not in M.* [22′] y chrys hagen *I.N.P.Q.R.S.T.* traechefyn *I.S.* [23] *not in N.P.Q.* ′a *I.S.* [24] adylyir *S.* [25] *J.N.P.Q. R.S.T.* [26] *not in N.* [27] *The remainder of R. is lost.* [28] ŏr; *I.S.* [29] del

if committed; the third is, to punish such as commit illegal acts by dirwy and camlwrw, and such like as are proper.

61. Three onsets which are not to be compensated: the onset of a man, with a weapon, on his enemy, to avenge his relative, after having demanded justice in three courts without obtaining it; though he may kill the party, he is not to compensate it: the second is, the onset of a married woman on the concubine of the husband, with her hands, when they meet; though she may die, it is not to be compensated: the third is, if a defiled maid be given to a man, and after [a] trial he find her to be defiled, surety being given for her virginity; though he thrust her with his hand, or with his foot, over the bed, and does not kill her, he is not to compensate her: the onset likewise in ea cum pene is not to be compensated; but her smock is to be cut even with the top of her buttock behind, and before as high as the protuberance of her pubes; and she is to be turned out with that onset without compensation: and that is the law in respect to a defiled maid.

62. Three kinds of property for which no surety is necessary: property that shall be given to a person by a lord; a testamentary bequest received [30]by a priest[f] from the dead: and property received by a medical attendant from a person whom he attends professionally.

63. There are three defunct testimonies to landed property, which stand, in law, and judgment: one is, if there be a suit for land, in a court, and it be concluded in the presence of the men of the court; after they are dead, the testimony of their descendants, unto the great grandchildren, or further, is to be credited, concerning what had formerly occurred, and what they had heard from their parents, as to that cause; and those are denominated evidences for land: the second is, the elders of a country, to ascertain kin and descent, between a kindred and relatives, [b] and a[f] person who shall claim land by kin and descent, the nine days of the kalends of May, or of the kalends of winter: the third is, when the hob-stone is to be seen of the father of the person who

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[a] [58]marriage [b][f] [54]of the

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y *I.S.* [30][f] *not in N.P.Q.* [31] *not in T.* [32][f]claf. *I.S.* [33] *not in I.M.N.P.S.* [34] *I.M.N.P.Q.S.T.* [35] eu *I.M.N.P.Q.S.T.* [36] *S.* [37] *I.J.M.N.P.Q.* [38] eu *I.J.M.N.P.Q.T.* [39] ar *I.J.M.* [40] *not in I.* [41] henaduryeit *I.N.P.Q.S.* [42] *M.T.* [43][f] yn *I.* o *S.* naȣuettyd *I.S.* [44][f] Racuyrr *I.S.* [45] *not in I.J.N.P.Q.S.T.* [46] *not in P.* [47] *not in P.Q.* [48][f] neu [y *N.Q.T.*] tir [ar *I.N.Q.T.*] yryeni *I.N.Q.S.T.* ar tir ỳr eeni *M.P.* [49] *J.* [50] hyn *T.* [51] *not in I.S.* [52] ydyn *I.* [f] ar y dylyet idaȣ. *S.* [53] *J.* [54] *I.N.P.Q.S.*

Lxiv. Tri thorllŏyth [1]vn werth [2]ac eu′ [3]mameu yssyd′′ nac vn [4]auo na [5]lliaŏs [6]ybŏynt or dygir [7]yn lletrat: torllŏyth gellast; atorllŏyth hŏch arythyle; anyth [8]lŏyth hebaŏc.

Lxv. Tri llydyn vn werth [9]yssyd yny genuein pob amsser [10]dec arhugeint yŏ gŏerth pob vn ohonunt:′ baed kenvein; ac arbennic [11]kenuein; ahŏch [12][a gattŏer] ygkyueir [13]gŏestua [14]y brenhin.′

Lxvi. [15]Teir fford ydywedir gwybydyeit′ amtir: vn yŏ [16]ohonunt henuryeit′ [17]gŏlat ywybot ach ac eturyt y dŏyn dyn ar [18]y dylyet [19]o tir [a]y gyt ae′ gereint; eil yŏ amhinogeu tir [20][ỳ ŏýbot ach ac etrut] nyt amgen gŏr o bob rantir or tref [21][honno] ywybot ranneu affinnyeu rŏg ywelygord; trydyd yŏ meiri achyghelloryonn [22][arighylleit] y gadŏ teruynneu [23]y kymydeu kanys [24][y] brenhin [24][a] bieu yteruyneu [25]hynny.

Lxvii. [26]Tri pheth ageidŏ cof [27][ac] aseif yn lle tyston ydyn arydylyet otir: lle hen odyn; neu [28]benntan vaen;′ neu ysgynuaen.′′

Lxviii. [29]Tri dyn ytelir gŏely tauot [30]vdunt: [31]yr brenhin pan dywetter geir [32]garŏ vrthaŏ; ac [33]y vraŏdŏr pan [34]wystler yny erbyn′ am [35][y] iaŏn [36]varnn os ef ae katarnna;′ ac y offeirat yny eglŏys yny teir gŏyl arbennic neu [37]rac [38][bron] ybrenhin yndarllein [39]llythyreu′ neu yny [40]yscriuenu.′′

Lxix. Tri [41]chowyllaŏc llys [42]yssyd: kerŏyn ved; a [b]braŏt; achathyl kynn [43][y dangos] yr brenhin.

Lxx. Tri dyn ageidŏ breint llys yn aŏssenn [44][y] brenhin: offeirat teulu; [45]adistein; [46]abraŏdŏr llys:′ py [47]le bynnac [48]ybŏynt [49][ell tri] ygyt [50]yno y byd breint llys.′

[a′51]a dayar [b 52]bragaŏt;

1′′ yssyd vnŏerth ac eu mam *I.S.* 2′ ae *J.* 3 mam *N.P.Q.T.* 4 *not in J.T.* 5 llawer *N.P.Q.* 6 *not in I.M.S.* 7 *not in I.S.* 8 *not in I.N.P.Q.S.* 9 *not in I.S.* 10′ *not in I.S.* 11 y *I.N.Q.S.* moch *I.S.* – ar genvaint *P.* 12 *I.N.P.Q.S.* 13 *not in N.P.Q.* 14 *not in M.T.* ′yr *I.N.P.Q.* arglŏyd. *I.N.P.Q.S.* 15′ Tri ryŏ ŏybydyeit yssyd *I.S.* 16 *not in J.M.N.P.Q.T.* ′henaduryeit *I.S.* 17 *not in P.* 18 *not in Q.S.T.* 19 *not in M.N.Q.T.* 20 *P.* 21 *N.P.Q.* 22 *I.S.* 23 a *M.* 24 *S.* 25 *not in N.P.Q.* 26′′ *This section follows the next in J.* 27 *I.J.M.N.P.Q.S.T.*

shall claim the land, or of his grandfather, or of his great grandfather, or of others of his kindred; or the toft of the messuage of his parents, upon the land; all these stand in the place of witnesses for him, as to his right.

64. There are three broods of the same value as their dams, whether there be one or many of them, if they be stolen: the litter of a covert-bitch; the farrow of a sow in her sty; and the eyrie of a hawk.

65. There are three animals of the same worth in the herd, and thirty pence is the worth of each of them: the boar of a herd; the principal swine of a herd; and a sow that is kept for the king's gwestva.

66. There are three classes of evidences for land: one of them is, the elders of the country for ascertaining kin and descent, to establish a person in his right as to land, [a]along with[/] his relatives; the second is, land borderers, [21]for ascertaining kin and descent;[/] that is to say, a man from every randir in that trev, to point out divisions and boundaries between the family stock; the third is, maers, canghellors, and apparitors, to preserve the boundaries of the cymwds; because those boundaries belong to the king.

67. Three things which preserve a memorial, and stand instead of witnesses for a person in respect of his right to land: the toft of an old kiln; or a hob-stone; or a horse-block.

68. Three persons to whom tongue-wound is to be paid: to the king, when a rough word is spoken to him; to a judge, when a pledge is given against him, as to his right judgment, if he can confirm it; and to a priest in his church on the three principal festivals, or when he reads or writes letters before the king.

69. There are three things under cover in the palace: a mead vat; and [b]a sentence;[/] and a song, before it is shown to the king.

70. Three persons who support the privilege of the court in the king's absence: the priest of the household; the steward; and the judge of the court: wheresoever these three shall be together, there is the privilege of the court.

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[a][/] [51]and soil of [/] [52]bragot;

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[28]/pentaneu *J.* [29]– Y *N.P.Q.T.* [30] *not in N.P.Q.T.* [31] ŷ *M.N.P.Q.T.* [32] hagyr *I.M.N.P.Q.S.T.* [33] yr *I.S.* [34]/ ymóystler ac ef *I.S.* [35] *I.S.* [36]/ vraót *I.S.* [37]/ yn darllein llythyr *I.S.* rac bron y brenhin *S.* // neu yny óneuthur rac bron y brenhin. *I.* [38] *J.M.N.P.Q.T.* [39] llythyr *N.P.Q.T.* [40] góneuthur. *M.S.* [41] chowyll *J.* [42] *not in I.S.* [43] *I.J.M.N.P.Q.S.T.* eu dau *L.* [44] *N.P.Q.T.* [45]/ abraódór llŷs adŷstein *M.N.* [46] ac ygnat *I.* [47] tu *I.S.* [48] y bont *P.Q. not in N.* [49] *S.* [50]/ breint llys a vyd yno. *I.S.* [51] *I. not in M.N.S.* [52] *I.N.P.Q.S.T.*

lxxi. Tri [1]datssaf gŏaet yssyd: gŏaet o benn hyt gŏll; [2][a] gŏaet ogŏll hyt wregys; [3][a] gŏaet owregys hyt laŏr: [4]ac os [5][o] [a] benn [6]hyt laŏr' [7]y gollygir'' dogyn waet ygelŏir.[8] Gŏerth gŏaet pob dyn [9]yŏ pedeir arhugeint' or gŏedir: [10]ygŏaet kynntaf [11]troy lŏ naŏnyn y gŏedir; yr eil [12]gŏaet truy' lŏ hŏe [13]dyn [14]y gŏedir;' ytrydyd [15]troy lŏ tri dyn: ny [16]dylyir na lleihau na mŏyhau' gŏerth gŏaet [17]o bedeir arhugeint [18]py gyueirbynnac [19]ognaŏt dyn ygollyger' kyt symutter [20][y] [21]reitheu [22][o] herŏyd yr argaeu.

lxxii. [23]Tri [24]hela ryd yssyd [b]y bop dyn' ar tir dyn arall: [25]hela iŏrch; a [26][hela] chatno; a [27][hela] dyfyrgi.

lxxiii. Trichewilyd morŏyn [28]yssyd: vn yŏ, dyŏedut oe that [29]vrthi mi athrodeis [30][vorŏyn] yŏr; eil yŏ pan el gyntaf y [31][r] wely [31][at] y gŏr; trydyd [32]yŏ pan [33]del [34]gyntaf or gŏely [35]ymplith dynyon:' dros [c]y kyntaf' y [36]rodir [37]y hamobyr y that;' dros [e]yr eil' [38]y rodir' ychoŏyll idi [39]hitheu; [40]dros y' trydyd [[41]ỳ dỳrỳ' [42]y [43]tat] yghegŏedi yr gŏr. [44][Deŏi Brefi.]

lxxiv. Tri pheth ny ellir [45]y dŏynn rac gŏreic kyt [46]gŏahanner ahi' amycham: ychoŏyll; ae hargyureu; ae hŏynebŏerth, os rygauas kynn [47]o hynny [48]o gymryt [49]oe gŏr wreic arall [50]yny herbyn.'

lxxv. Tri defnyd haŏl yssyd: golŏc; ageir; agŏeithret.

lxxvi. Tri golŏc adygir ygkyureith: golŏc tyst oe tystolyaeth; agolŏc [51]managŏr oe vanac; agolŏc llygatrut kylus am lad neu losc neu letrat.

lxxvii. Tri geir kylus yssyd: geir ybo gŏely tauot [52]ymdanaŏ; agŏallaŏgeir yn llys; athauotrudyaeth am lad neu losc neu letrat.

lxxviii. Tri ryŏ wallaŏgeir yssyd; geir gŏall yn holi orŏy neu

[a] [53]ŏregỳs [b'] [54]ympop gŏlat [c'] [55]ỳr eil
[d'] [56]yr arglŏyd; [e'] [57]ỳ kỳntaf

[1] argae *I.P.Q.S.* [2] *I.J.P.S.* [3] *I.J.S.* [4] *not in I.P.S.* ' – *Q.* [5] *I.J.M. N.P.S.T.* [6]'' y gollygir hyt [y *S.*] laŏr *I.S.* [7] – ac *P.* '' *not in N.* [8] – hŏnnŏ. *M.* ' *not in I.S.* [9] *not in P.* [10] ỳ *M.* – gŏat *N.* [11] o *I.S.* [12] *not in M.N.P.Q.T.* ' o *I.S.* [13]' *not in J.* [14]' *not in I.M.P.Q.S.T.* [15] o *I.P.S.* [16]' byd na mŏy na llei *I.S.* [17] pop ryŏ *I.S.* dyn *I.M.S.* no *I.S.* [18] pa *J.* [19]' ygollyger o gnaŏt dyn *J.* [20] *I.J.* [21] reith *M.* [22] *N.Q.* [23] Teir *N.P.Q.S.T.* [24] hely *J.P.* [25] hely *J.N.Q.T.* [26] *I.M.N.P.S.*

71. There are three stays of blood: blood from the head to the breast; blood from the breast to the girdle: and blood from the girdle to the ground: and if it be spilled from the [a] head to the ground, it is called complete blood. The worth of the blood of every person is twenty-four pence, if denied: the first blood is to be denied by the oaths of nine persons; the second blood is to be denied by the oaths of six persons; and the third, by the oaths of three persons: there is to be neither a decrease, nor an increase, of the twenty-four pence in the worth of blood, from whatever part of a person's body it is spilled, although the raiths are varied according to the stays.

72. There are three hunts free [b] to every person,' upon the land of another: hunting a roebuck; hunting a fox; and hunting an otter.

73. There are three shames of a maiden: the first is, on her father saying to her: 'Maiden, I have given thee to a man;' the second is, when she first goes into the bed to the husband; the third is, when she first comes from the bed amongst men: for the [c] first, her amobyr is given to [d] her father;' for the [e] second, her cowyll is given to herself; for the third, the father gives her agweddi to the husband. Dewi of Brevi!

74. Three things which cannot be taken from a wife, though she be divorced for her misdeed: her cowyll; her argyvreu; and her wyneb-werth, if she had received one for the husband's taking another woman in opposition to her.

75. There are three grounds of action: a sight; a word; and a deed.

76. Three sights recognized in law: a witness seeing what he testifies; an informer seeing what he discloses; and an accessary seeing the act of murder, or burning, or theft.

77. There are three criminal words: a word by which there is a tongue-wound; a faulty word in court; and tongue-reddening in murder, or burning, or theft.

78. There are three kinds of faulty words: a faulty word in

[a 53] girdle [b' 54] in every country, [c 55] second,
[d' 56] the lord; [e' 57] first,

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hely *Q.* [27] *I.M.P.S.* hely *N.Q.* [28] ynt *I.S.* [29] *not in M.* [30] *I.N.S.* [31] *I.P.S.* [32] *not in S.* [33] el *M.N.P.Q.T.* [34] *O. resumes.* [35'] *not in S.* [36] telir *I.S.* [37] *not in M.* [38] a *M.* ' *not in N.* [39] *not in S.* [40'] or *I.S.* [41'] *I.J.N.O.P.Q.S.T.* [42] *I.J.M.O.S.* [43] *I.J.M.N.O.P.Q.S.T.* [44] *S.* [45] eu *I.J.O.S.* [46'] gatter *I.O.S.* [47] *not in P.T.* [48] oe *N.Q.* [49] or *O.* [50'] *not in O.* [51] managyat *I.P.Q.S.* [52] amdanaŏ *J.* ỳndaŏ *P. not in I.M.N.Q.* [53] *P.* [54] *I.S.* [55] *T.* [56] o yr tat *N.P.Q.T. not in I.S.* [57] *T.*

[1]o eisseu; ageir gȯall yn amdiffynn orȯy neu [2]o eisseu; ageir gȯall yn gȯadu: or kynntaf ykyll haȯlȯr yhaȯl or aberthyno vrth ygeir [3]or dygir tyston yny erbyn′ ac ny chyll camlȯrȯ canyt oes gamgȯyn kylus [4]ygkyureith [5]namyn tri; or eil neu or trydyd ykyll amdiffynnȯr gamlȯrȯ [6]o diuȯyn yr haȯl or aberthyno ȯrth ygeir y tystȯyt oe wall.

Lxxix. [7]Tri theruyn haȯl yssyd: gȯadu; neu brovi; neu lyssu tyston.′

Lxxx. Tri pheth nychygein ygkyureith: praȯf arweithret [8]namyn tri; agȯat dros waessaf; achof ȯedy braȯt.

Lxxxi. Tri gȯeithret yssyd [9]ar braȯf: llafur kyureithaȯl [10]neu aghyureithaȯl′ ar [a]tir [11]megys torri ffin′′ neu wneuthur ffin neu lauur arall; agȯeithret llȯdyn yn llad [12]yllall yggȯyd bugeil trefgord tystolyaeth [13]ybugeil [14]yn wybydyat′ a seif′′ am hynny; [15]tystolyaeth [16]gȯybydyeit [17]heuyt aseif amtir′ agȯeithret kytleidyr [18]lleidyr agroccer am [19]y letrat tystolyaeth hȯnnȯ [20]ar [21]y gyt leidyr aseif.′

Lxxxii. Tri gȯaessaf yssyd: ardelȯ; neu warant; neu amdiffynn heb warant.

Lxxxiii. Tri chof gȯedy braȯt yssyd: godef o vraȯdȯr [22][rodi] gȯystyl [23]yny erbyn [24][ac yn erbyn] y braȯt heb rodi [25]gȯrth ȯystyl yna [26]agȯedy hynny kynyc [27][y] gȯystyl [28]yȯ gatarnhau′ ny dylyir y erbynnyaȯ ogyfreith [29]onny byd braȯt′ tremyc; [30]neu [31]gynnic gȯystyl yn erbyn braȯt gȯedy [32][y] godef [33][yn gyntaf;] neu adaȯ ymadraȯd yn wallus ar gyfureith abarnn agȯedy barnn keissaȯ gȯaret y wall nys dyly.

Lxxxiv. Teir tystolyaeth dilis yssyd: tystolyaeth llys yn dȯyn [34][y] cof; athystolyaeth [35]gȯybydyeit agredir pob vn [36]yghyureith [37][ar ȯahan] megys tat [38][y] rȯg y deu vab neu yn lluossaȯc amtir; athystolyaeth [39][y] gȯrthtystonn.

[a 40]tri

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[1] *not in I.M.N.O.P.Q.S.* [2] *not in I.M.N.O.P.Q.S.T.* [3]′ *not in J.* [4] *not in O.* [5] eithyr *I.N.O.P.Q.S.T.* [6] a *I.M.N.O.P.Q.S.T.* [7]′ *This section follows the next in M.* [8] eithyr *I.N.O.P.Q.S.* [9] a *P.* [10]′ artir neu akyureithaȯl *M.* ′′ *not in T.* [11] – y *S.* [12] arall *T.* [13] hȯnnȯ *M.* [14]′ *not in S.* ′′ aseif yn ȯybydyat *I.* [15]′ *This sentence follows the next in I.S.* [16] *not in J.* [17]′ am tir heuȳt a seif *M.* ascif am tir heuyt *N.O.*

preferring a claim, either exceeding or deficient; a faulty word in defending, either exceeding or deficient; and a faulty word in denying: by the first, the claimant loses his claim, as to what pertains to the word, if witnesses be produced against him; but he is not liable to a camlwrw, for there are only three criminal mis-plaints in law; by the second, or by the third, a defendant becomes liable to a camlwrw; and to satisfy the claim, so far as pertains to the word testified to have been faulty.

79. There are three terminations of a cause: a denial; or proof; or objection to witnesses.

80. Three things which do not accord in law: proof as to a deed, excepting three; denial of a gwaesav; and remembrance after judgment.

81. There are three deeds resting upon proof: lawful or unlawful work upon [a] land, such as the breaking a boundary, or the making a boundary, or other work; the deed of one animal killing another, in the presence of a hamlet herdsman, as to which, the testimony of the herdsman, as an evidence, is to stand; [15]the testimony of evidences stands likewise as to land;[f] and the testimony of a thief who is hanged for theft, against his fellow thief, is to stand as to his deed.

82. There are three gwaesavs: arddelw; or warrant; or a defence without warrant.

83. There are three remembrances after judgment: a judge suffering a pledge to be given against him, and against his judgment, without then giving a counter pledge, and afterwards offering his pledge in confirmation of it, which is not, by law, to be received, unless it be a void judgment; or the offering a pledge against a judgment, after first suffering it to pass; or the leaving a faulty expression, as to law and judgment, and, after judgment, attempting to get rid of the fault, which is not to be allowed.

84. There are three sure testimonies: the testimony of the court producing the record; the testimony of evidences, each of whom is to be credited separately, as a father, as to his two sons, or generally as to land; and the testimony of counter-witnesses.

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[a] [40]three,

P.Q.T. [18]*not in J.* [19]*not in I.J.M.N.O.P.Q.S.T.* [20]*f* a saif ar ŷ gŷtlaidr. *P.* [21]*not in N.* [22]*I.N.O.P.Q.S.* [23]yn *I.M.N.O.P.S.T. not in Q.* [24]*J.* [25]*not in I.M.N.O.P.Q.S.T.* [26]– ychadarnhau *I.S.* [27]*I.S.* [28]y *N.* [29]*f not in I.S.* onnyt barn *I.S.* [30]–vyd *I.S.* [31]rodi *I.S.* [32]*I.N.O.P.Q.S.T.* [33]*O.* [34]*I.S.* [35]–y *I.S.* [36]yny gyfreith *I.S.* [37]*I.S.* [38]*O.P.* [39]*I.N.O.Q.S.T.* [40]*J.*

lxxxv. Trille y [1]tywys cof llys: amgyuundeb [2]dǒybleit; ac [3]am teruyn [4]dadyl or daǒ kyghaǒs vn [5]yn dyǒedut [6]ytheruynu [7]ac arall′ [8]yn dyǒedut [9]natheruynnǒyt; ac am aghyureith aǒnnel arglǒyd ae [10]dyn yn [11][y] llys.

lxxxvi. Teir tystolyaeth marǒaǒl yssyd: tystu ar dyn kynn [12][ỳ] holi [13]or hynn [14]a tyster; neu tystu [15]ardyn na [16]wadǒys [a] ac nat [17]amdiffynnǒys yr hynn [18]a daroed idaǒ [19]ywadu neuy amdiffynn neu tystu ardyn dyǒedut yr hynn [20]nys [21]dyǒat [b] braǒdǒyr yllys [c] ae clyǒho adyly [22][ant] eu dǒyn [23]yn varǒaǒl trǒy arch yr amdiffynnǒr os coffa [24][a] [25]llyma y tri lle ymae trech gwybydyeit no thyston.′

lxxxvii. Tri gwahan yssyd rǒg gwybydyeit athystonn gwybydyeit am [26][yr hyn] afu kynn ymhaǒl [[27]yn [28]llys] ydygant [29]eu tystolyaeth ac nyt ef ydǒc tystonn; eil yǒ gwybydyeit bieu deturyt eu gǒybot yghyureith tystonn [30]kyny [31][rỳ] thyster vdunt ac nys pieu tystonn;′ trydyd yǒ gwybydyeit bieu [32]dǒyn [33]eu′ tystolyaeth yn erbyn gǒat [34]ac amdiffynn sef yǒ hynny gwybydyeit bieu broui gǒir gǒedy geu ac nys pieu tystonn.

lxxxviii. [35]Teir fford ymae cadarnnach gwybydyeit nothyston vn yǒ gallu dǒyn lliaǒs o wybydyeit am vn peth [36]ygkyureith neu vn gǒybydyat megys mach ac ny ellir dǒyn na mǒy na llei no deu [37][o] [38]tyston; eil yǒ gallu [39]dirǒyaǒ dyn neu y werthu trǒy wybydyeit ac ny ellir trǒy tyston ogyfreith; trydyd yǒ gallu o [40]honunt proui yn erbyn gǒat [d] neu amdiffynn ac [41]nys dichaun tystonn. Pan [42]tysto tyst yny tystolyaeth peth [43]yn gyureithaǒl y ereill yn erbyn amdiffynnǒr neu [44]amdiffynnǒr pan [45]tysto ynteu′ peth yn [46]gyureithaǒl yn erbyn tyston [47]ny ellir llyssu yrei hynny kannys gǒrth tystonn ynt.′

lxxxix. Teir tystolyaeth yssyd ar eir ac ny dygir [48]yr creir

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[a 49]neu [50]braǒdǒr [51]gǒyr [c 52]– ar [53]braǒtǒyr [d 54]ac

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1 tyfaǒd *J.* 2 pleideu *I.S.* 3 *not in I.* 4 *not in M.* 5 y *N. not in O.* 6 natheruỳnwyt *M.* 7′ar llall *I.S.* 8 y *N.* 9 ỳtheruỳnu *M.* 10 ǒr *I.S.* 11 *I.N.P.Q.S.* 12 *I.N.O.P.Q.S.T.* 13 *not in I.* 14 y *I.N.O.P.Q.S.* 15 *not in O.* 16 wadaǒd *J.* 17 amdiffynnaǒd *J.* 18 ar *I.Q.* 19 *not in M.* 20 ny *I.N.O.Q.T.* 21 dyǒaǒt *I.N.O.P.Q.* dywedassei *J.* 22 *I.M.S.* 23 y *N.* 24 *I.N.O.P.Q.S.T.* 25 llyna *I.N.O.P.Q.S.T.* ′ *not in J.M.* 26 *I.P.S.* 27 *I.* yny *S.* 28 *I.S.* 29 *not in N.O.Q.T.* 30′ *not in T.* 31 *M.N.O. P.Q.S.* 32′ *not in N.* 33 *not in M.O.P.Q.T.* 34 *not in T.* 35 – O

85. Three cases where a record of court will decide: as to the agreement of two parties; and as to the termination of a suit, if the cynghaws of one party come and say that it is determined, and that of the other say that it is not determined; and as to an unlawful act that is done by a lord towards his man in the court.

86. There are three abortive testimonies: testimony against a person before he is examined as to what is testified; testimony against a person that he has not denied [a] and that he[f] has not defended, what he has denied, or defended; or testimony against a person of his having said what he did not say: the [b] judges of the court, [c] who hear them, are to consider them as abortive, at the request of the defendant, if he remember: and these are the three instances wherein evidences are stronger than witnesses.

87. There are three differences between evidences and witnesses: evidences as to what has occurred, bear their testimony prior to examination in court, which witnesses do not; the second is, evidences may declare their knowledge, in the place of witnesses, though it be not testified to them, and witnesses may not; the third is, evidences are to give their testimony in opposition to denial and defence, that is, evidences may prove the truth after falsehood, which witnesses cannot.

88. In three ways evidences are stronger than witnesses: one is, that many evidences may be brought as to one thing, in law, or only one evidence, such as a surety, and there cannot be brought either more or less than two witnesses; the second is, that a person may be subject to dirwy, or sold, through evidences, which cannot be done through witnesses by law; the third is that they can prove in opposition to a denial, [d] or a defence, which cannot be done by witnesses. When a witness, in his testimony, shall testify of a thing lawfully to others, against a defendant; or a defendant, when he shall testify of a thing lawfully, against witnesses; they cannot be objected to; because they are counter-witnesses.

89. There are three testimonies by word, and not brought to

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[a][f] [49] nor [b] [50] judge [51] men [c] [52] – and the judges [d] [54] and

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I.S. [36] yny gyfreith *I.S.* [37] *N.O.P.Q.S.T.* or *I.S.* [38] dyst *J.* [39] dirǒy *Q.* [40] ǒybydyeit *I.S.* [41] nas *J.* [42] tygho *I.* [43] *not in M.* [44][f] pan tysto amdiffynnǒr *I.P.S.* [45] tyst *M.* [46] gỳfreith *M.* [47][f] y rei hynny aelǒir gǒrth tyston yghyfreith ac ny *I.M.N.O.P.Q.S.T.* ellir *I.O.S.* dỳlỳir *M.N.P.Q.T.* eu llyssu. *I.M.N.O.P.Q.S.T.* [48] y *I.N.O.P.Q.S.T.* [49] *I.M.S.* [50] *J.* [51] *N.P.Q.* [52] *I.P.S.* a *M.N.O.Q.* [53] *I.M.N.O.P.Q.S.* [54] *J.M.P.S.* *not in O.*

tystolyaeth lleidyr arygytleidyr vrth y groc atystolyaeth nyt elher yny herbyn pan dyccer [1]ar eir athystolyaeth [2][y] gǒrthtystonn: [[3]gǒybydyeit ym pop dadyl grym tyston agynhalyant achystal aallant ympop dadyl ac adichaǒn tyston.′ [4]Deǒi Brefi.]

xc. Tri lleidyr camlyryus yssyd: lleidyr ki; alleidyr llysseu yny tyfont [5]or dayar; alleidyr [6]a tyster′ arnnaǒ yn gǒadu lletrat [7]onys llysa.

xci. Tri lleidyr dirǒyus yssyd: lleidyr hyd brenhin gǒedy aslladho ygǒnn; [8]alleidyr ypallo yreith idaǒ′ [9][ẏn gwadu lletrat;] alleidyr alladho llǒdyn [10]y dyn arall yny ty neu yny uuarth [11]ynlletrat.

xcii. Tri lleidyr gǒerth yssyd lleidyr y caffer dogyn vannac arnaǒ trǒy eglǒys achyttleidyr [12][ẏ] lleidyr agroccer am [13]letrat alleidyr [14]a dalher gǒerth pedeir keinnaǒc [15]kyureith gantaǒ [16]neu lei′ o da marǒaǒl′′ ynlletrat.

xciii. Tri lleidyr crogadǒy yssyd: lleidyr da [17]bywaǒl adalher [18]vn llǒdynn arylioǒ gantaǒ; alleidyr da marǒaǒl adalher gǒerth pedeir keinnaǒc [19]kyureith [20][ẏ] gantaǒ neu auo mǒy; alleidyr da [17]byǒaǒl adalher croen arylioǒ gantaǒ ac ny diheurer amy llǒdyn [21]o gǒbyl.

xciv. Tri lleidyr adieinc o letrat kyuadef [22][vn yǒ] reudus [23]a grǒyttro teir tref [24]a naǒttei ympob tref heb gaffel [25]nac alussen [26]na gǒestua [27]ae gǒaretto′ kyt dalher [28]a lletrat ymborth [29]gantaǒ ryd vyd [30]o gyureith [31]agǒreic ogyt [32]letrat ae gǒr priaǒt′ alleidyr edyn [33][dof] [34]kyureith aerydha [35]namyn′ talu [36][y] gǒerth [37]kyureith [38]yr edyn [39]aduc oe′ berchennaǒc.[40]

xcv. [41][Tri lle y dyly gǒreic atteb heb y gǒr: vn yǒ olofrydiaeth kelein alado hi o ǒeithret llaǒ athroet; eil yǒ o ledrat aǒnel hi heb y gǒr; trydyd yǒ o anianolder tir a dayar.

xcvi. Tri dyn ny allant y chǒanecau anssaǒd y neb ar dir:

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[1] *not in Q.* [2] *I.O.S.* [3]′ *I.S.* [4] *S.* [5] ar *I.* [6] y *I.* ′ *not in J.* [7] ony *O.* [8]′ *This sentence follows the next in I.S.* [9] *P.* [10] *not in I.M.S.* [11] *not in M.* [12] *P.* [13] – ẏ *M.* [14] y *I.S.* [15] *not in J.M.N.O.P.Q.T.* [16]′ *not in O.* ′′ o da marwaǒl neu lai *P.* [17] bydaǒl *J.* [18] *not in I.S.* [19] *not in O.* [20] *T.* [21] yn *I.S.* [22] *S.* [23] gwedy. *M.* [24] *not in I.* [25] – na

the relic: the testimony of a thief at the gallows, against his fellow thief; a testimony against which no contradiction is brought, when given by word; and the testimony of counter-witnesses: evidences, in every cause, possess the force of witnesses; and they can effect as much, in every cause, as can be effected by witnesses. Dewi of Brevi!

90. There are three thieves liable to a camlwrw: a dog stealer; a stealer of herbs, that grow on the earth; and a thief who is testified against, in denying theft, unless he shall object.

91. There are three thieves liable to a dirwy: one who steals the king's hart, after being killed by his dogs; a thief whose raith shall fail him in denying theft; and a thief who shall feloniously kill an animal belonging to another person, either in his house, or in his yard.

92. There are three thieves liable to be sold: a thief against whom an information has been made through the church; a fellow thief to one who is hanged for theft; and a thief upon whom shall be found, of stolen dead property, what is worth four legal pence, or less.

93. There are three thieves liable to be hanged: a stealer of live property, in whose possession shall be found one animal, upon accusation; a stealer of dead property, in whose possession shall be found the worth of four legal pence, or more; and a stealer of live property, in whose possession shall be found a skin, upon accusation, and is not exculpated as to the animal altogether.

94. Three thieves who shall escape for an acknowledged theft: a necessitous person, who shall traverse three trevs, and nine houses in each trev, without obtaining either alms or gwestva to relieve him; though he be caught, with stolen eatables in his possession, he is free, by law; and a wife, for stealing jointly with her husband; and a stealer of tame fowls, the law sets him free, only paying to their owner the legal worth of the fowls he takes.

95. Three cases wherein a wife is to answer, without her husband: the first is, for homicide, committed by her by the act of hand and foot; the second is, for theft, committed by her, unconnected with her husband; the third is, for the title to land in her own right.

96. Three persons who are unable to strengthen the title of

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chardaǒt *N. not in I.O.S.* [26]/ ae gǒareto na gǒestua *I.J.N.O.P.Q.S.T.* [27]/*not in M.* [28] *not in M.* [29] *not in N.Q.* [30] – y reudus *I.* [31]/ *This sentence follows the next in I.S.* [32] ledratta *S.* [33] *S.* [34]/ eithyr *I.O.S.* [35] eithỳr *M.P.Q.T.* onyt *N.* [36] *I.S.* [37] *not in P.* [38]/ y *I.* oe *S.* [39] *not in O.* [40] – am hỳnnỳ. *M.* [41] *S.*

gŏaglaŏ; a gorcheidŏat; a chamoressgynŏr: sef achaŏs am nadoes berchnogaeth dilis gantynt euhunein.]

xcvii. O tri mod ytelir dirŏy treis: vn yŏ [1]pan ballo [2]y reith y dyn yn gŏadu treis; eil yŏ′ pan ballo y amdiffynn [3]yr amdiffynnŏr yn erbyn [4]y dyn; trydyd yŏ pan ballo y warant [5]yr dyn ae galhŏo ynn dadyl treis.

xcviii. O tri mod y kyll dadyl treis y breint mŏyhaf [6]vn yŏ′ o ballu′′ [7]teithi treis′ ac otystolyaeth ŏyŏaŏl yn dadyl treis ac o gŏynnyaŏ [8]o haŏlŏr dŏyn [9]oe eidaŏ ef yr hynn aducpŏyt y treis rac arall ac nyt [10]y gantaŏ ef nyt mŏy hagen yreith ynny tri phunc [11]hynn no llŏ tri dyn ac nyt mŏy y dial no [12]their bu′ camlŏrŏ [13][yr brenhin,] onny ellir ywadu [14]yn gŏbyl′ neu [15]y amdiffynn.′′ Un [16]o tri [17][pheth] agyll yneb atreisser [18]ae [19][ẏ] dyn [20]ae [21][y] tir [22]ae [23][y] da arall kychŏynnaŏl [24]ae [25]y vreint.

xcix. Tri ryŏ amdiffynn yssyd [26]vn yŏ [27]na wrthepper′ yn amsseraŏl yr gouyn; eil yŏ [28]amdiffynn [29]hyt nat attepper vyth yr [30]haŏl; trydyd [31]yŏ amdiffynn gan atteb mal [32]na choller dim [33]yn yr haŏl.

c. Tri pheth nyt reit attep yneb ohonunt vn yŏ peth ny bo dieberedic yn erbin kyureith eil yŏ gŏeithret y galler dangos [34]y argyŏed [a]or gŏnneir′ ac ny dangosser; trydyd yŏ collet ny wyppo gŏlat [35]o neb ryŏ hyspysrŏyd yr haŏlŏr y golli.

ci. Tri ryŏ diepryt yssyd vn yŏ [36]dŏyn peth [37][rac dẏn] ac natatuerer dracheuen; eil yŏ′ adaŏ argyŏed ar dyn neu ar [38]y eidaŏ heb wneuthur iaŏn na hedŏch ymdanaŏ; trydyd yŏ diebryt dyn oe dylyet dros amsser [39][y] [40]talu.

cii. Otri mod y kae kyureith rŏg haŏlŏr ac amdiffynnŏr vn yŏ [41]o golli y amsser ahŏnnŏ adamŏeinha o laŏer mod; eil yŏ

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[a]/ [42]o gẏfreith

1′ *This sentence follows the next in I.S.* 2 *not in M.* 3 y *I.O.P.S.* 4 *not in I.M.N.O.P.Q.S.T.* 5 y *I.M.N.O.P.Q.S.T.* 6′ *not in M.N.P.Q.T.* ′′oc na wnelher *I.O.S.* 7′ y theithi *S.* 8 or *I.N.O.P.Q.S.* 9 or *S.* 10 *not in M.* 11 hynny *I.S.* 12′ thri buhyn *I.N.P.Q.S.* 13 *I.* 14 o *J.* ′ *not in I.S.* ′′ neu ẏ amdiffẏn ẏn gŏbẏl *P.* 15 *not in J.* 16 or *Q.* 17 *I.S.* 18 *not in I.S.* 19 *I.N.O.P.Q.S.T.* 20 neu *I.S.* 21 *I.N.O.S.T.*

land for any one: the empty-handed; a guardian; and a wrong possessor: because they have not a sure title themselves.

97. By three means may a dirwy for violence become payable: the first is, when his raith shall fail a person in denying violence; the second is, when his defence shall fail the defendant against a person; the third is, when his guarantor shall fail the person who shall call him, in a trial for violence.

98. By three means a suit for violence loses its chief privilege: the first is, by the teithi of violence failing; by living testimony in a trial for violence; and by the plaintiff's complaining of property taken by violence from another, and not from himself: the raith, however, is not greater, in these three cases, than the oaths of three persons; and the penalty not greater, than a camlwrw of three kine to the king, if it cannot be completely denied, or defended. One of three things is lost by him upon whom the violence is committed: either his man; his land, or moveable property; or his privilege.

99. There are three kinds of defence: one is, that no reply shall be made in time to the demand; the second is, a defence that the claim shall never be answered; the third is, a defence, by answering, that nothing shall be lost in the claim.

100. Three things which it is not necessary to answer any one concerning them: the first is, what is detained not contrary to law; the second is, an act the harm of which can be shown, [a] if committed,[a] and it be not shown; the third is, a loss, which the country knows not, by any means of information, that the claimant has suffered.

101. There are three kinds of detention: the first is, taking a thing from a person, and not restoring it; the second is, leaving an injury towards a person, or towards his property, to remain, without making satisfaction or settlement concerning it; the third is, detaining the due of a person beyond the time for paying it.

102. By three means the law shuts between a plaintiff and a defendant: the first is, by losing his time, and that may happen

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[a] [42] by law,

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[22] neu *I.M.N.O.P.Q.S.T.* [23] *I.S.* [24] neu *I.S.* [25] *not in J.* [26] *A chasm here in O.* [27] nat atteper *I.S.* [28] attep *I.* [29] val *S.* [30] gofyn *I.S.* [31] *not in T.* [32] *not in N.* [33] yr *I.P.* ar *S. not in M.N.Q.T.* [34] ŷr *P.Q.* [35] *not in S.* [36] *This sentence follows the next in I.S.* [37] *P.Q.* [38] yr *I.N.P.Q.S.* [39] *I.J.M.N.P.Q.T.* [40] etryt. *S.* [41] *not in P.Q.* [42] *M.*

[1][o] haȣl heb perchenn; trydyd yȣ [1][o] teruynu y dadyl kynn ohynny.

CIII. Tri theruyn [2][haȣl] [3]kyureithaȣl yssyd vn yȣ teruyn ogyuundeb [4]y pleideu; eil yȣ teruynn gossodedic [5]trȣy gymrodedȣyr rȣg pleideu;′ trydyd yȣ teruynn trȣy varnn.

CIV. Teir dadyl adylyant eu [6]hiachau ac eu [7]barnu trȣy deturyt gȣlat yn erbyn [8]haerllugrȣyd vn yȣ dadyl am venffic neu wystyl neu auel yssyd vn gyureith; eil yȣ dadyl ybo amdiffynn yndi [a]neu yn amgen′ gȣat amtir; trydyd yȣ dadyl oȣrthrymder [9][y] brenhin yn erbyn kyureith.

CV. [10]O tri mod ydholir tir o gamweresgyn ac o datanud trȣy veddyant tat neu vam [11]hyt agheu′ ac oach ac eturyt kynny thyccyo gouyn tir or mod kyntaf nac or eil ny byd hȣyrach no chynt ykeffir or trydyd.

CVI. Tri chamwerescyn yssyd goresgyn yn erbyn [12][y] perchennaȣc oeanuod [13][a] heb vraȣt neu weresgyn trȣy y [14]perchennaȣc ac yn erbyn [15][y] etiued oe anuod [16][a] heb vraȣt [17]neu oresgyn trȣy wercheitȣat ac yn erbyn [18]y iaun dylyedaȣc oe anuod aheb vraȣt:′ perchennaȣc yȣ yneb auo yn medu ydylyet dilis: gȣercheitȣat yȣ yneb [19]agynhalyo neu′ awarchattȣo dylyet dyn arall [20]trȣy y gannyat.′

CVII. O tri mod ydosperthir dadyl datanud [21]y rȣg etuiedyon nyt amgen trȣy tri breint annyanaȣl: kyntaf yȣ breint oet [22]y rȣg′ [23]hynaf [24]a ieuhaf; eil yȣ breint [25][b priodas] [26]y rȣg etiued kyureithaȣl ac vn agkyureithaȣl canys y kyureithaȣl ae keiff oll; trydyd yȣ breint dylyet [27]y rȣg dylyetaȣc ac andylyedaȣc os tateu yrei hynny [28]hagen a gynhalyssant [29]yr vn′ tir [30]wers tra gȣers hyt [31]eu hageu [32]os [33][eu] meibon [34]adaȣ y erchi datanud mab y dylyedaȣc ageiff datanud [35]ogȣbyl [36]py brytbynnac ydel [37]odynna or [38]doant etiuedyon vn rad ygyt ac ynyr vn amsser youyn

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[a′ 39]nyt amgen [b 40]priodaf

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1 *I.S.* 2 *I.J.S.* 3 kyfreith *J.* 4 *not in I.N.P.Q.S.* 5′ rȣg pleitu trȣy gymrodedȣyr *I.P.S.* 6 barnu *N.P.* 7 iachau *N.P.* 8 haerlluged *I.N. S.T.* 9 *I.* 10 *The remaining triads are anomalously placed in O.Q. not in P.* 11′ *not in S.* 12 *I.N.O.S.T.* 13 *I.M.N.O.S.T.* 14 perchen *J.Q.* 15 *I.N.O.S.T.* 16 *I.J.M.N.O.Q.S.* 17′ *not in J.* 18 *not in M.Q.* 19′ *not in I.* 20′ *not in I.M.O.S.T. N. here concludes.* 21 *not in I.J.M.*

in various ways; the second is, by claim without an owner; the third is, by the previous termination of the suit.

103. There are three lawful terminations of a suit: the first is, a termination by consent of the parties; the second is, an appointed termination by arbitrators between parties; the third is, a termination by judgment.

104. Three suits which are to be amended, and to be judged by the verdict of the country, against arrogance: the first is, a suit concerning a loan, or a pledge, or a distress, which are under one law; the second is, a suit, wherein there is a defence, [a] or otherwise[a] a denial, in respect to land; the third is, a suit, for oppression by the king contrary to law.

105. By three means land is to be sued for: through wrong possession; by dadenhudd through the occupation of father, or mother, until death; and by kin and descent: though the suit for land may not succeed by the first means, nor by the second, it is not to be obtained the less effectually than before by the third.

106. There are three wrong possessions: possession in opposition to the owner, against his will, and without a judgment; or, possession through the means of the owner in opposition to his heir, against his will, and without a judgment; or, possession through a guardian, and in opposition to the right owner against his will, and without a judgment: an owner is one having a sure title: a guardian is one who maintains or guards the right of another person, with his consent.

107. By three modes is a suit of dadenhudd to be resolved between heirs, that is to say, through three natural privileges: the first is, by privilege of age, between the eldest and the youngest; the second is, by privilege of [b] marriage, between a lawful heir and one not lawful, because the lawful is to have the whole; the third is, by privilege of right, between one having a right and one without right: if, however, the fathers of those have holden the same land each in succession until death, if their sons shall come to demand dadenhudd, the son of the right

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[a/39] that is to say [b 40] superiority,

O.Q.S. [22] *not in I.J.O.S.* [23] ýr *M.* [23] – yr *O.* [24] ar *M.O.T.* [25] *I.O.S.T.* [26] *not in I.J.M.O.P.Q.S.* [27] *not in I.J.M.Q.S.* [28] *not in J.Q.* [29] y *J.Q.* [30] – hónnó *J.Q.* [31] *not in I.S.* [32] a dyfot *I.O.* [33] *I.O.T.* [34] *not in I.O.* [35] *not in I.S.* [36] pa *J.M.Q.* [37] *not in I.S.* [38] deuant *J.Q.* [39] *I.N.Q.S.* [40] *L.* priodaỏl *J.Q.*

datanud megys brodyr [[1]o [2]tir eu tat] neu gefenderó neu gyferderó o tir eutateu yr hónn a [3]gynnhelis [4]eu tateu [5]yndiran wers tra góers′ hyt [6]eu maró ny dichaun vn o honunt górthlad y [7]llall nae oedi namyn pob vn [8][ohonunt] ageiff [9]y rann datanud: póybynnac agymero tir ytat kynn nor braót hynaf ybraót hynaf ae górthlad ef o góbyl [10]ac [11]ynteu ageiff [12]y datanud o góbyl′ ac orbyd maró [13]yr hynaf [14]y myón′ y datanud dirrann y vab [15]ageiff elchóyl′ datanud [16]o góbyl′ yn erbyn paób.

cviii. Tri ryó vreint yssyd breint annyanaól abreint [17]sóyd abreint [18]tir.

cix. Tri phriodolder yssyd [19][y pop dyn] ryó abreint ac etiuedyaeth: etiuedyaeth [20]hagen heróyd breint breint heróyd ryó ryó heróyd ygóahan auyd [21]y róg dynyon heróyd kyfreith megys [22]y góahan brenhin [23]ygan vchelór′ gór agóreic hynaf aieuhaf breyr abilan.′′

cx. [24]Tri ryw vraódóyr yssyd yg Kymry heróyd kyureith Hyóel [25]da [26]braódór llys [a]pennadur heróyd sóyd [27]y gyt abrenhin Deneuur [28]ac Aberffraó yn wastat ac vn braódór kymót neu gantref heróyd sóyd ympob llys odadleueu Góyned a Phóys [29][a] braódór o vreint [30]y tir ympob llys kymót neu gantref o Deheubarth nyt amgen pob [31]perchennaóc tir. Pob braódór sóydaóc ageiff pedeir keinnaóc kyureith [32]dros bop braót [33][or] atalho [34]kymeint ahynny′ ygan yneb ybarnho [35]idaó braódór [36]o vreint [37]y tir hagen′ nycheiff góerth [38]dros y vraót kannys góassannaeth [39][y] tir yó.

cxi. Yspeit pob braódór [40]yó yrodi barn róg dadleuóyr onnys góybyd pymthec niwarnaót kanny [41]dylyir gossot oet dadleu yn llei yspeit no hynny [42][ac] os braódór sóydaóc vyd yna barnnet y dadyl aoed aroet neu [43]talet y sóyd yr brenhin heb amgen gollet

[a] [44]peunydyaól

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1 *M.I.N.S.T.* 2 tref *I.S.* 3 gynhalyaód *J.Q.* 4 y *I.* 5′ wers tra góers yndiran *J.Q.* 6 *not in I.M.N.S.T.* 7 gilyd *I.N.S.* 8 *I.N.* 9 *not in I.M.N.S.T.* 10′ *not in M.* 11 ef *I.S.* 12 *not in I.N.Q.S.* 13 y braót *I.S.* 14 *not in I.J.N.Q.T.* ′yn *S.* 15 ef *I.S.* elchóyl ageiff *I.M.N.S.* 16 *not in I.M.N.S.T.* ′ – *Q.* 17 tir *I.S.* 18 sóyd. *I.S.* 19 *I.M.N.S.T.* 20 *not in M.* 21 *not in I.J.M.Q.S.T.* 22 *not in Q.* 23′ a breyr *I.N.S.*

owner is to get the dadenhudd entirely, at what time soever he may come: afterwards, if heirs of equal degree come together, and at the same time, to demand dadenhudd; such as brothers, in respect to their father's land; or cousins, or second cousins, in respect to their father's land, which their fathers held unshared, in succession, until they died, no one of them can oust the others, nor cause them delay, but each is to obtain his dadenhudd share: whosoever shall take his father's land before the eldest brother, the eldest brother is to oust him altogether; and he is to have his dadenhudd of all; and if the eldest shall die possessed of an unshared dadenhudd, his son next has dadenhudd of all against every body.

108. There are three kinds of privileges: natural privilege; privilege of office; and privilege of land.

109. There are three proprieties to every person: kind; privilege; and heirship: nevertheless, heirship is according to privilege, privilege is according to kind, and kind according to the distinction that may exist between persons, according to law; such as the distinction between a king and an uchelwr, a man and a woman, eldest and youngest, a breyr and a villain.

110. There are three kinds of judges in Cymru, according to the law of Hywel the good: a judge of the [a] supreme court by virtue of office, continually with the kings of Dinevwr and Aberfraw; and one judge of a cymwd or cantrev, by virtue of office, in every court of pleas, in Gwynedd and Powys; and a judge, by privilege of land, in every court of a cymwd or cantrev, in South Wales; that is to say, every owner of land. Every official judge is to have four legal pence for every judgment, of that amount in value, from the party in whose favour he decides: a judge by privilege of his land, however, is not to have worth for his judgment; because it is a service attached to the land.

111. The time allowed to every judge to give judgment between suitors, if he want information, is fifteen days; because the period for causes ought not to be fixed for a shorter space than that: and if he be an official judge, let him then judge the cause at

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[a] [44] daily

[//] breyr a bilaen [gŏr a gŏreic *S.*] hynaf a ieuaf. *I.S.* [24] [//] *A chasm here in O.* [25] *not in I.Q.* [26] – ae gŷureith *M.* [27] *not in I.M.Q.S.* [28] neu *I.S.* [29] *I.J.M.Q.S.T.* [30] *not in I.M.S.* [31] perchen *I.S.* [32] o *I.S.* [33] *J.* [34] [/] y veint honno *I.* [35] *not in Q.* [36] [/] hagen o vreint tir *I.S.* [37] *not in J.M.* [38] – y *S.* [39] *I.Q.S.T.* [40] *not in I.S.T.* [41] dyly *J.* [42] *I.M.Q.S.T.* [43] atueret *I.S.* [44] *I.Q.S.*

kanny dyly neb gynhal ꝺóyd [1]yn hóy noc y gallo [2]góneuthur [3]y góassanaeth yny hamsser.

cxii. Os braȣtóyr o vreint tir aarchant [4]yspeit am [5]vraȣt ae [6]o bedrustrer aeoeisseu rei owyr y llys yrei kyttrychaól a [7]gaffant oet heb tóg ar brenhin a′′ dyly kymell yrei absen owys tróy vechniaeth neu auel [8]paȣb ohonunt yr eil llys; aphóybynnac [9]ohonunt ynyr oet kymeredic hónnó atrymycco y [10]kyfuryó wys′ [11][honno] heb achaȣs adóyn camlyryus vyd yrei cattrychaól hagen barnnent ydadyl neu tygent nas góꝺant rac colli camlyryeu ac ynyr eil oet yny tryded lys barnnent [12]y dadyl′ [13]heb neb ryó′ esgus neu y brenhin agymero elchóyl [14]ac agynhalyo gauel [15]paȣb ohonunt′ [16]hyt pan′ varnnont y dadyl honno ae theruynu yn góbyl.

cxiii. Nyt oes amgen [17]boen na′ dial onyt kymell tróy kyureith am wassanaeth diffic [18]neu dylyet [19]diffic′ neu rent [20]y brenhin onny wedir yny erbynn [21]eithyr gwassannaeth adiffyccyo ac ny [22]aller [23]yennill ny dylyir rydhau gauel a [24]gymerer dros vn or tri diffyc [25]hynn [26]hyt pan′ wnelher cóbyl drosti.

cxiv. [27]Kynn bo lliaȣs [28]vn vreint o [a]vraȣtóyr′ o vreint tir yn [29]yr vn braȣt vn eissoes avarnn nyt amgen yneb [30]ae [31]datkannaȣd ynny llys [32][y] [33]róg [34]y [35]kynnhennóyr tróy [36]gyuundeb góyr yllys′ [37]a rei ereill avydant kyghoróyr idaó [38][ynteu] yny vraȣt ac [39]or dygóyd ef yggóerth ytauot [40][o] achaȣs y [41]varnn gyffredin a [42]datkannaȣd [43][ef] drostaó [44]ef athrostunt wynteu [45][oll] yny llys y [46]braȣtór ac óynteu [47]oll [48]ygyt atalant′ [49]werth ytauot ef yn gyffredin [50]kymeint pob vn ae gilyd′ canys ogyffredin [51]gyttssynnóyr achyttuundeb yrodassant y vraȣt ac [52][y] velly kyffredin talu adylyant [53]óynteu dros [54]eu braȣt ac [55][y] [56]velly os braȣdór o

[a] [57]vrodyr

[1] *not in M.* [2′] y góassanaethu yn amseraól. *I.S.* [3] *not in J.Q.* [4] oet *I.S.* [5] varn *I.S.* [6] *not in J.Q.* [7] gahant *M.T.* [8] pop vn *I.S.* [9′] a tremycco y kyfryó wys yn yr oet kymeredic hónnó *O.* [10] ryó *I.S.* [11] *I.S.* [12′] *not in O.* [13′] yn di *I.S.* [14′] gafel paȣb o honunt ac ae kynhalho *I.S.* [15] pob vn *T.* [16′] hýnný *M.* [17′] *not in I.S.* [18] a difficco mal *S.* [′] *not in O.* [19] *not in I.J.M.Q.S.T.* [20] yr *J.Q. not in I.* [21] dyeithyr *J.Q.* [22] ellir *J.* [23] *not in O.* [24] gymer *O.* [25] hynny *I.J. Q.S.* [26′] yny *J.M.Q.* [27] Kyt *I.J.Q.S.* [28′] o vraȣtóyr o vreint *I.S.*

the time appointed, or forfeit his office to the king, without other loss: for no one is to hold an office longer than he is able to execute its duty in proper time.

112. If judges by privilege of land request time for judgment, whether from doubt, or from the absence of some of the men of the court, those who are present are to have time, without swearing; the king is to compel those who are absent, by summons through suretiship, or by the arrest of the whole of them, to appear at the second court; and whosoever of them, at that appointed time, shall neglect such summons, without fair cause, becomes liable to a camlwrw: let those present, however, judge the cause, or let them swear that they are not competent, lest they forfeit camlwrws; and at the second adjournment, in the third court, let them decide the cause, without any kind of excuse; or the king shall again arrest and keep them all in custody until they shall adjudge that cause and determine it altogether.

113. There is no other pain or penalty but compulsion, by law, for deficient service, or deficient duty, or rent to the king; unless a denial be made in opposition thereto; excepting such service as may lapse, and cannot be restored: the distress that shall be made on account of any one of these three deficiencies is not to be released until every thing has been settled respecting it.

114. Whilst there may be several [a] judges coequal by privilege of land in giving one decision, yet one only is to judge; that is to say, he who summed it up in the court, between the litigants, through the joint consent of the men of the court; and the rest act as counsellers to him, in his decision: and should he incur the worth of his tongue, on account of the common judgment pronounced by him for himself, and likewise for them all, in the court, the judge and all of them together are to pay the worth of his tongue in common, each one equal with the other; for, by common consent and agreement they gave the decision, and in

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[a] [57] brethren

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[29] *not in I.S.* [30] a *M.S.T.* [31] datganho *I.M.O.S.T.* barno *J.* y *I.M. S.T.* varn *I.M.* vraôt *S.T.* [32] *I.S.* [33] *not in M.* [34] *not in Q.* [35] dadleuôyr *I.S.* [36] gyttundeb *I.S.T.* [37] ar *J.M.* [38] *I.S.* [39] o *I.M. O.S.T.* [40] *I.J.Q.S.* [41] vraôt *I.O.S.* [42] datganôys *I.O.S.T.* [43] *I.J.O. Q.S.T.* [44] *not in J.Q.S.* [45] *S.* [46] braôtôyr *S.T.* [47] *not in J.Q.* [48] agyttalant. *I.S.* [49] – o *N.* [50] *not in M.* [51] gyghor *I.O.S.* [52] *I.* [53] ôy *J.Q.* [54] y *I.S.* [55] *I.* [56] *not in M.* [57] *J.*

vreint [1]y tir agyll camlórǒ o achaǒs braǒt arother [1]y velly pob vn [2]oe gyffelyp ynyr vn ryǒ vraǒt agyll ygymeint.

cxv. Ny dygǒyd neb yggǒerth y tauot onnyt [3]y braǒdǒr [4]ehun neu [5]yneb ayymǒystlo ac ef [6]pan rodont eu deu [7]wystylonn erbyn yn erbyn′ yn llaǒ y brenhin am [8]y vraǒt [9][nyt amgen] gǒystyl agǒrthǒystyl.

cxvi. Pan dygǒytho braǒdǒr sǒydaǒc llys [10]neu gymǒt neu gantref yggǒerth ytauot tri pheth agyll [11][ef] yna [12][yn] kyntaf y kyll y sǒyd [12][yr] [13]eil [14]yǒ′ [15][y kyll] breint braǒdǒr o eisseu sǒyd; trydyd [16]yǒ gǒerth ytauot.

cxvii. [17]Pǒybynnac auo braǒdǒr ovreint tir [18]kynn dygǒytho ef yggǒerth y tauot trǒy [19][ỳ] gamvraǒt ny chyll ef [20][eissoes] breint braǒtǒr [21]y tra vedho arytir [22]or hǒnn ymae [23]breint idaǒ′ y′′ varnu kanys [24]ym pethbynnac y bo breint [25]ynyr vn ryǒ hǒnnǒ [26][y] vyd priodolder diwahan megys [27][y mae] breint annyanaǒl [28]diwahan priodolder corff velly [29]priodolder [30]breint tir′ yssyd priodolder [31]tir [32]ac velly breint sǒyd yssyd priodolder sǒyd [33]ac vrth hynny pan wahanner braǒdǒr sǒydaǒc ae sǒyd trǒy gyureith [34]y velly ygǒehennir abreint y sǒyd.

cxviii. Yspeit y dosparth braǒt amryssonn rǒg deu wystyl arother erbyn yn erbyn yn llaǒ y brenhin pymthec niwarnaǒt ac [35]val hynn ydosperthir yn gyntaf [36]ydyly y brenhin′ yn hedychaǒl gǒarandaǒ [37]yny llys amrysson yneb aǒrthǒyneppo [38]y braǒdǒr [39]ac odyna atteb ybraǒdǒr [40]ol yn ol′ odyna′′ yneb adywetto yn erbyn ybraǒdǒr adyly [41]dangos o′ lyuyr kyureith braǒt teily gach norhonn adangosses y braǒdǒr os dichaun [42]ac velly y goruyd ef y braǒdǒr onnys dichaun y braǒdǒr [43]bieu [44][ỳ] goruot′ cany dichaun neb anteilygu braǒt yn erbyn gǒystyl ybraǒdǒr, [45]onny eill ynteu′ dangos [46]braǒt avo teilygach [47]no honno′ [48]yghyfreith] ynyscriuen-

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[1] *not in I.J.M.O.Q.S.T.* [2] o *J.S.* [3] *not in M.O.T.* [4] ehunan *I.M.O.S.T.* [5] *not in T.* [6]′ *not in M.* [7] ỳstyl *I.J.O.Q.T. not in S.* [8] *not in M.O.* [9] *I.J.Q.S.* [10] *not in O.* [11] *J.M.O.Q.* [12] *I.* [13]′ odyna *S.* [14] *not in I.M.O.T.* [15] *I.S.* [16] *not in I.M.O.S.T.* [17] Y neb *I.O.S.* [18] kyt *I.J.Q.S.* [19] *I.J.O.Q.S.T.* [20] *I.S.* [21] *not in I.J.M.O.Q.S.T.* [22] yr *S.* [23]′ idaǒ vreint *O.* ′′ – *I.S.* [24] yny *I.S.* [25] – idaǒ *M.* [26] *I.S.*

the same manner they are to pay in common likewise, on account of their decision: in like manner, if a judge by privilege of land shall forfeit a camlwrw, on account of a decision so given, every one of his coadjutors in the same decision forfeits his equal proportion.

115. No one incurs the worth of his tongue but the judge himself, or whoever shall enter into a mutual pledge with him, when they place their two pledges, one against the other, in the hand of the king, to await the decision; that is to say, a pledge and a counter-pledge.

116. When an official judge of the court, or of a cymwd or cantrev, shall incur the worth of his tongue, he then forfeits three things: first, he forfeits his office; secondly, he forfeits the privilege of a judge, by privation of office; thirdly, the worth of his tongue.

117. Whoever shall be a judge by privilege of land, though he incur the worth of his tongue through his wrong decision, yet he does not forfeit the privilege of a judge, whilst he is possessed of the land from which he derives the privilege of adjudication: for, in whatsoever thing there may be a privilege, in that self-same thing there is an inseparable propriety, as there is an inseparable natural privilege in the body; so the propriety of the privilege of land is the propriety of land; and so the privilege of office is the propriety of office; and therefore, when an official judge is separated from his office, by the law, he also is separated from the privilege of his office.

118. The space of time for deciding a disputed judgment between two pledges given in opposition to each other into the hand of the king, is fifteen days; and it is to be decided in this manner: in the first place, the king is to hear amicably, in the court, the argument of the person who shall oppose the judge; and then the answer of the judge in his turn; and then the person who shall speak against the judge, is to produce, from a law-book, a more correct judgment than the one which the judge delivered, if he be able; and so he overcomes the judge: if he be not able, the advantage belongs to the judge; for no one

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27 *I.O.S.* 28 yn *O. not in I.S.T.* 29 *not in I.M.S.T.* 30/ *not in O.* 31 *not in I.* 32 *not in S.* 33 *not in I.S.* 34 *not in I.J.M.O.Q.S.* 35 vellỳ *M.* 36/ ỳ brenhin a dỳlỳ *M.* 37 yn *S.* 38 yr *I.M.O.Q.S.* 39// kanys *S.* 40/ *not in O.* 41/ datganu tróy *I.S.* 42 *not in Q.T.* 43/ a oruyd *I.O.Q.S.* 44 *T.* 45/ onyt gan *I.S.* 46 *not in M.* 47/ *I.S.* 48 *O.*

edic os [1]yr amrysson [2][or deu] [3]erbyn yn erbyn avyd ygkyfreith yscriuenedic: y dosparth [4][yna] adodir ar [5]y kynnhonnóyr aarueront [6][o wiryoned] ar [7]honn aóeler [8]yn nessaf yr wironned teilygaf yó ychynnal yny gyfreith.

cxix. Or dyry neb [9][y] wystyl yn erbyn braót arotho braódór ac adatkano heb lyuyr kyfreith kyttrychaól y braódór bieu deóis ae rodi [10]góystyl yny erbyn ae godef [11]tróy ygórthóyneb hónnó [12]dangos yna [13]neu aroet braót teilyghach ogyureith yscriuenedic or [14]dyry [15][y] góystyl [16][yny erbyn] yneb ygorffer arnaó collet werth ytauot os godef [17][ef] kynn gorffo yllall ny chyll ybraódór onyt camlórú [18]ac onny oruyd yllall camlórú [19][hefyt] agyll.

cxx. Nybyt kylus neb braódór y[20][r] rodi adatkanu braót o aódurdaót yscriuenedic kynny bo iaun onys kadarnha tróy wystyl namyn yraódurdaót a [21]dylyir ychablu.

cxxi. Or [22]datkan braódór [23]varnn heb lyuyr kyureith yny llys ac nas kadarnnao [24][yn y llys] o wystyl [25]yn erbyn góystyl yllall talet [26][ef] [27]yr brenhin camlórú ac yspeit ageiff [28]ynteu yrodi [29]yvarn onewyd [30]róg y [31]dadleuwyr ac y gadarnhav ae honno ae arall.

cxxii. Or dyry braódór braót ffalst róg [32][y] [33]dadleuóyr ac godef y vraót [34][o] honunt yny llys agóedy hynny rodi braót iaun ohonaó [35]y myón dadyl gyffelyb talet yr brenhin camlórú dros yvraót ffalst arodes gynt kannys [36][ef] [37]ehun megys tyst credadóy adangoses [38]tróy vraót iaón [39]ry rodi ahonaó [40][ef] vraót gam kynn ohynny.

cxxiii. Or dyry braódór cam vraót yn erbyn dyn ny allo [41]tróy gyureith [42]ymóystlaó ac ef [43]am y gam vraót namyn or dichaun [44]ef dangos yna neu [45]yn oet pymthec niwarnaót tróy [46]lyureu kyureith yn erbyn [47]y braódór braót teilygach ynyscriuenedic y teilygaf aseif idaó arbraódór agyll camlórú.

cxxiv. Tri dyn ny allant ymóystlaó yn erbyn braót [48]tróy gyureith vn yó brenhin [49][y] [50]lle ny allo heróyd kyureith seuyll

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[1] y deu *O.* [2] *J.M.Q.T.* [3] or dóy pleit a vyd yghyfreith yscrifenedic erbyn yn erbyn *I.S.* [4] *I.S.* [5] *not in I.O.S.* [6] *I.J.M.O.Q.S.T.* [7] hyn *I.M.O.Q.S.T.* [8] *not in I.* [9] *I.S.* [10] – y *I.* [11] *not in J.Q.* [12] ac *I.* ae *S.* [13] ay *S. not in I.* [14] rodir *I.S.* [15] *O.* [16] *S.* [17] *I.M.O.S.* [18] *not in I.* [19] *I.S.* [20] *I.J.M.O.S.T.* [21] geblir. *I.O.S.* [22] datgana *I.M.O.S.T.* [23] vraót *I.S.* [24] *J.Q.* [25] *not in J.Q.* [26] *S.* [27] gamlóró

can discredit the decision, in opposition to the pledge of the judge, unless he can produce a decision in written law more worthy of credit: if both arguments are found in written law, then the decision is to be referred to experienced canonists; and whichever shall appear nearest to the truth is the most worthy to be maintained in the law.

119. If any one gives a pledge against a decision given by a judge, and which he pronounced, without a book of law present; the judge has to choose whether to give a pledge against him, or suffer that opposition; or let him wait a more unexceptionable decision from written law: if he give the pledge against the other, whoever shall be worsted, let him lose the worth of his tongue; if he suffer it, although the other may prevail, the judge only forfeits a camlwrw; and if the other do not prevail, he likewise forfeits a camlwrw.

120. No judge is blameable for giving and pronouncing a judgment from a written authority, though it be not right, unless he confirm it by a pledge; but the authority is to be condemned.

121. If a judge pronounce a judgment without a law-book in the court, and do not confirm it, in the court, by a pledge, in opposition to the pledge of the other; let him pay to the king a camlwrw: and he is then to have time to give his decision anew between the suitors, and to confirm either that, or another.

122. If a judge give a false judgment between suitors, and the judgment be acquiesced in by them, in the court; and he afterwards give a right judgment in a similar suit; let him pay a camlwrw to the king, for the false judgment previously given by him: because he himself, as a credible witness, has shown, by a right judgment, that he had previously given a wrong judgment.

123. If a judge give a wrong judgment against a person, who cannot, by law, enter into a mutual pledge with him, as to his wrong judgment; yet, if he be able then, or within the period of fifteen days, to show, by books of law, against the judge, a more just written judgment, the most just is to be in force; and the judge forfeits a camlwrw.

124. There are three persons who cannot enter into a mutual pledge, by law, against a judgment: the first is, a king, for he

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yr brenhin *I.S.* [28] ef *I. not in M.O.S.T.* [29] braȣt *I.S.* [30/] ỳ *M.* [31] pleideu *I.S.* [32] *O.* [33] deu dyn *I.S.* [34] *I.J.M.O.Q.S.T.* [35] *not in O.T.* [36] *J.Q.* [37] ehunan *I.O.S.T.* [38/] o audurdaȣt *M.* [39] *not in J.Q.* [40] *I.S.* [41] o *I.S.* [42/] ac ef ỳmȣỳstlaȣ *M.* [43] *not in I.* [44] *not in I.S.* [45] ar *I.O.S.* [46] lyfyr *I.O.Q.S.* [47] *not in I.S.* /braȣt *O.* [48] o *I.S.* [49] *J.Q.* [50/] kany dichaȣn o *I.S.*

ymyón dadyl gyr bronn [1]y braúdór y holi neu y atteb tróy vreint annyanaúl neu [2]tróy vreint [2]y tir mal breyr neu arall; eil yó dyn eglóyssic róymedic yn vrdeu kyssegredic; trydyd yó dyn eglóyssic róymedic ygkreued kanny dichaun neb heróyd kyureith rodi góystyl yn erbyn braút onyt dan berigyl werth y tauot ac nyt oes góerth gossodedic ygkyureith Hyóel [3][da]ar aelaút agóaet [4]asarhaet dyn eglóyssic′ ac vrth hynny ny eill neb ohonunt [5]óy rodi góystyl yn erbyn braút nachyt abraút holl argyóed [6]segyrffyc a wnelher [7]yr eglóyssóyr′ adylyir y [8]emendeuhau vdunt yny′ sened heróyd kyureith eglóyssic.

cxxv. Tri pheth adyly pob braúdór ywarandaú ygan y [9]kynnhennóyr kynn barnu [10]y neb ohonunt [11]yn ennill nac [11]yn gollet nyt amgen cóyn a [a]deisyf ac atteb.

cxxvi. Póybynnac agollo peth tróy [12]vraút tremyc ef adichaun rodi [13][y] góystyl [14]yny erbyn′ pan ymynho ovyón [15]vn dyd ablóydyn yny vlóydynn gyntaf y caffo [16]ef iaún′ ygan y brenhin [17]ar braúdór arodes [18]y varnn′ yn seuyll [19]vrth gyureith′ tróy [b]vreint yr′ amsser hónnó os ovyón yr amsser hónnó ydymóystla [20]ef yn erbyn y [21]varnn ef adylyir [22][y] eturyt idaú yholl gollet [23]yndiohir ac [24]ef adyly kynnal hónnó yn róymedic vrth gyureith [25]hynny rother′ dosparth tróy [26]lyureu kyfreith y [c]rydaú arbraúdór amy varnn tremyc megys ygwypper póy a [27]orffo neu a [28]orffer arbraúdór adyly etryt dros ybrenhin [29]yr hynn a [30]varnassei′ yr brenhin [31]or da hónnó; [32]ar hynn a [33]varnnassoed yereill wynt adylyant yeturyt heb amgen [34]boen [35]ony oruyd [36]arnaú góynnaú racdunt val rac ybraúdór os y braúdór a [d]oruyd atueret y [37]cóynnaúdyr yda oll [38]idaú dracheuen [39][ka] ny hanyó o wassannaeth braúdór rodi barnn tremyc [40]ac wrth hynny ny [41]dyly y brenhin atteb [42]dros [43]y [44]braúdór′ amyr hynn′′ awnel ymaes oe wassannaeth dylyedus.

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[a] [45]defnyd [b] [46]y veint [47]y vreint [c] [48]rýdhau [d] [49]oruydir [50]atuerer [49]yr

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[1] *not in I.J.M.O.Q.S.* [2] *not in I.S.* [3] *M.Q.* [4] dyn eglóyssic ae sarhaet *O.* [5] *not in I.S.* [6] segyrllit *I.O.S.T.* [7] y dyn eglóyssic *I.S.* [8] emendau *J.Q.* iaúnhau *O.* talu idaú yn *I.S.* [9] dadleuóyr *I.S.* [10] *not in I.O.S.T.* [11] y *I.S.* [12] varn *I.O.S.* [13] *I.S.* [14] yn erbyn y varn *I.* [15] – y *I.* [16] *not in I.S.* [17] y *I.S.* [18] *not in J.Q.* [19] vrthi *S.* [20] *not in S.* [21] vraút *I.S.* [22] *O.* [23] heb ohir *M.* [24] ynteu *I.S.* [25] hyt pan *O.T.* – vo y

cannot, according to law, stand in a suit before a judge, to prefer a claim or to answer, by virtue of natural privilege, or by the privilege of land, like a breyr or other person; the second is, an ecclesiastical person, bound in holy orders; the third is, an ecclesiastical person in a religious institution: since no one, by law, can give a pledge against a judgment, but under the penalty of the worth of his tongue; and there is no established worth, in the law of Hywel, for a limb, the blood, or the saraad of a clerical person; and therefore, not one of them is able to give a pledge in opposition to a judgment, nor in support of a judgment: every unworthy injury done to the clergy is to be repaired to them in the synod, according to ecclesiastical law.

125. Three things which every judge is to listen to from the litigants before deciding for either of them to gain or lose: that is to say, the complaint; the [a] request; and the answer.

126. Whoever shall lose any thing through a void judgment may give his pledge against it when he willeth, within a year and a day, in the first year he shall obtain right from the king; and the judge who gave the judgment, abiding by the law, through [b] the privilege[f] of that space of time: if within that time he enter into a mutual pledge to oppose the judgment, it is necessary to repair his whole loss to him, without delay; and he is to hold that, responsible to law, until a determination be given, from books of law, [c] between him and the judge, as to the void judgment, so that it may be known who shall overcome, or be overcome; and the judge is to restore, on the part of the king, so much as he had adjudged to the king of the property in question; and what he adjudged to others, they are to restore, without further pain, unless the complainant be obliged to complain against them, as against the judge: if the judge [d] overcomes, let the complainant restore the whole to him;[f] since it is not conformable with the functions of a judge to deliver a void judgment; and therefore the king is not to be responsible for the judge in respect to what he may do independently of his proper functions.

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[a] [45] matter; [b/46] the amount [47] his privilege [c] [48] to free [d/49] is overcome, let the whole be restored to the complainant.

I.S. [26] lyfyr *Q.* [27] orffer *I.S.* [28] orffo *I.S.* [29/] *not in O.* [30] varnóys *I.S.* uarnassoed *J.Q.* [31] o *J.M.O.Q.* [32] yr *Q.* [33] varnassei *I.M.O.S.T.* [34] dial *I.S.* [35] onnýt *M.* [36] *not in I.S.* [37] kóynór *I.O.S.T.* [38] *not in I.M.O.S.T.* [39] *I.S.* [40] *not in I.S.* [41] *not in O.* [42/] drostaó *J.Q.* [43///] *not in O.* [44] braót *M.S.* [45] *S.* [46] *I.M.T.* veint o *O.* [47] *S.* [48] *T.* [49] *I.S.* [50] *I.*

cxxvii. Tri ryw varnn tremyc yssyd vn yó barnn arother yn erbyn dyn nys clyóho pan datkaner [1][yn] gyntaf [2]y myón′ [3]y llys nac ymhell [4]nac yn agos y bei′ [5][yna] os yn agos [6]y bei′ yrighill a [7]dylyhei yaló [8]megys y [9]clyóhei y varn arodit [10]idaó neu′ arnaó os ympell y bei y arhos adylyit [11]hyt pan′ ymdangossei [12]ymyón [13]y llys or gellit ygaffel [14]vrth gyureith yn amsseraól;′ eil yó braót arother ardyn kyttrychaól tróy orthrymder obleit y brenhin neu ybraódór neu wyr yllys; trydyd yó barnn braódór anheilóg.

cxxviii. Tri dyn [15]yssyd ny [16]dichaun vn ohonunt bot yn vraódór teilóg [17]tróy gyureith vn [18]yó [19]ohonunt′ dyn anauus megys [20]bydar neu [21]dall neu glauur neu dyn gorffóyllaóc [22][sef yó hónnó] dyn aorffo yróymaó vn weith amy ynvyttróyd neu dyn ny allo dyóedut [23]yn iaón′ megys cryc anyanaól; eil yó dyn eglóyssic róymedic vrth vrdeu kyssegredic neu órth greuyd; trydyd yó lleyc heb allu [24]ohonaó varnu ogyureith′ ovreint [25]tir [26]nac ovreint sóyd.

cxxix. [27]Teir fford ygellir [28]górthneu braódór teilóg vn yó oe vot yn agkyffredin [29]yny dadyl [30]kynn [31]barnv′ róg [32][ẏ] kynnhenusson′′ [33]yn [34][y] llys [35]eil yó [36][o] yvot yn gyurannaóc ar [37]yr hynn ybo y dadyl [38]ohonaó pei gellit yhennill tróy varnn; trydyd yó kymryt gobyr [39]yny dadyl arny bo gossodedic [40]y vraódór [41]ymyón kyureith.′

cxxx. Ny ellir kymell dyn eglóyssic y órtheb yneb ovaes ysened or kameu adywetter arnaó.

cxxxi. Os gór eglóyssic agynheil tir tróy dylyet dan ybrenhin [42]y perthyno gónneuthur góassannaeth [43]yr brenhin′ ohonaó ef adyly górtheb ynllys ybrenhin or tir ae berthyneu kannys [44][y] brenhin bieu tir y teyrnnas oll ac onny órtheb [45]or tir yn vuyd′ ybrenhin bieiuyd [46][y tir.]

cxxxii. [47]Kyn gallo gór eglóyssic bot ymyón barnn o vreint [48][y] [49]tir [50]y′ gyt alleyccyon hynny vo amser y [51]datkanu ny dichaun [52]ef datkanu [53]y varnn tróy gyureith [54]róg [55][ẏ] [56]kynn-

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1 *I.M.* 2 *not in J.Q.* ′yn *I.S.* 3 *not in M.O.* 4′ y bei *M.* y bo yna *S.* nac ynnagos *M.S.* 5 *I.* 6′ *not in M.T.* 7 dyly *S.* 8 mal *I.S.* 9 klóo *S.* 10′ *not in I.M.O.S.T.* 11′ hynnẏ *M.* 12 yn *I.J.M.O.Q.S.* 13 *not in T.* 14′ yn amseraól órth gyfreith *I.S.* 15 *not in I.S.* 16 eill *I.S.* 17 o *I.O.S.* 18′ ohonunt yó *J.Q.* 19 *not in I.M.O.S.T.* 20 dall *I.O.S.* 21 vidar *I.O.S.* 22 *I.S.* 23′ *not in O.* 24′ o *I.O.S.* tróy *M.T.* gyfreith idaó [ẏ *T.*] varnu *I.M.O.S.T.* 25 *not in J.Q.* 26 neu *I.M.O.S.T.*

127. There are three kinds of void judgments: the first is, a judgment against a person who does not hear it, when first pronounced in the court, whether he might then be far or near; if he should be near, the apparitor ought to call him, so that he might hear the judgment that was given for him, or upon him; if he should be at a distance, he ought to be waited for, until he show himself in the court, if he could be found, to abide the law in time; the second is, a judgment pronounced upon a person present, through oppression on the part of the king, or the judge, or the men of the court; the third is, a judgment by an unqualified judge.

128. There are three persons no one of whom, by law, can be a qualified judge: one of them is, a person having a defect; as one who is deaf, or blind, or leprous, or an insane person, such is a person whom it has been necessary once to bind on account of his madness, or a person who is unable to speak perfectly, as one having a natural impediment; the second is, an ecclesiastical person, connected with holy orders, or with religion; the third is, a laic, without the qualification for judging, by law, from privilege of land, or privilege of office.

129. By three ways may a qualified judge be contravened: the first is, from his being partial in the suit, before deciding between the litigants in the court; the second is, from his being interested in the matter of the suit, if it could be gained through a judgment; the third is, taking a fee in the suit not allowed by law to a judge.

130. An ecclesiastical person cannot be compelled to answer to any one out of the synod, for misdemeanors reported of him.

131. If an ecclesiastic should hold land by title, under the king, for which service is to be performed to the king, he is to answer in the king's court, as to the land and its appurtenances; for the king is owner of all the land of the kingdom: and unless he answer obediently for the land, it shall belong to the king.

132. Although an ecclesiastic can sit in judgment, by privilege of his land, jointly with laics, until the time for passing sentence; he cannot, by law, pronounce the judgment between the litigants;

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27 – O *I.S.* 28 górthot *I.M.O.S.* 29// róg y pleideu *I.S.* 30/ ỳ *T. not in O.* 31 barn *M.* 32 *M.O.T.* 33 ỳmỳ́ǒn *M.* 34 *O.T.* 35 – kyn [y *O.*] barn *I.O.S.T.* 36 *I.S.* 37 *not in M.* 38 ymdanaǒ *I.S.* 39 am *I.* – ỳ *M.S.T.* 40 or *I.* /yny gyfreith or braǒdǒr. *S.* 41/ *not in I.* 42 a *I.S.* 43/ *not in J.* 44 *I.S.* 45/ yn vfyd or tir *I.S.* 46 *I.S.* 47 Kyt *I.J.M.O.Q.S.* 48 *I.S.* 49/ *not in M.* 50 *not in I.O.S.T.* 51 datgan *S.* 52 *not in I.O.T.* 53 *not in I.M.O.S.T.* 54// *not in M.* 55 *T.* 56 pleideu *I.* dadleuǒyr *S.*

henusson kanyt oes werth [1]gossodedic [2]yg′ kyureith arytauot′′ tróy yrhónn ypoenir pob braódór [3][or] arotho cam [4]varnn os kadarnnha tróy [5]ymóystlaó.

cxxxiii. Tri [a]górthóyneb yssyd adef [6]neu wat [7]neu amdiffyn.

cxxxiv. Nyt cóbyl vn góat hyny talher cóbyl reith aberthyno [8]órth ydadyl [9]na llóvndyn [9]na llóllíaós.

cxxxv. Lle y perthyno reith gólat yno ydyly ybrenhin kymell [10][y] reith [11]óyr [12]yr greir′ ytygu yn dylyedus gyt ar góadór neu ynny erbyn ar [13]eu dewis.

cxxxvi. Reith gólat yó [14][llóllíaós] degóyr adeugeint o wyr tiryaóc dan ybrenhin.

cxxxvii. [15][Y] lle ny pherthyno reith gólat ynno y dyly ygóadór keissaó reithwyr tróydaó [16]ehun mal ybarnner [17]idaó.

cxxxviii. Nyt cóbyl vn amdiffyn [18]ac nyt palledic′ [19]hyny el deturyt gólat ymdanaó róg [20]yr haólór [21]ar amdiffynnór gan tygu yn dylyedus y vot yn wir neu [22]nat góir [23]ac yno [24]heuyt [25]ydyly ybrenhin′ gymell y [b]wyr yr creir y tygu [26]y dewis.

cxxxix. Lle y perthyno deturyt gólat góyr yllys oll bieu tygu [27]eithyr y rei [28]a allo y [29]kynnhenusson [30]eu llysu o gyureith.′

ix. [am óarant.]

1. Pedeir [31][fford] taryan yssyd [32][ac] agerdant yn [33][y] llys róg [34][y] kynnhenusson areith gólad neu deturyt gólad megys cadó góestei am letrat kyssóyn [35]a chadó kynn coll ageni ameithrin am [36][letrat] góaessaf neu trais neu agkyuarch heb treis [37]a heb letrat. [38]Ac nyt cóbyl órtheb′ ac nyt cóbyl diheuraó′′ ac nyt cóbyl amdiffynn vn or teir kyntaf y [39][r] neb ae caffo namyn canhorthóy [40]mal ybo haós ygredu tróy y [c]taryan [41]agaffo [42]no hebdi. Ac velly [d]galó gwarant nyt cóbyl órtheb [43][ac] nyt cóbyl diogelróyd [44][ir neb ae galóo] namyn keissaó neb vn aórtheppo [45][cóbyl] drostaó ac awnel cóbyl [46]drostaó: ac órth hynny [47]póy-

[a] [48]górtheb [b] [49]reithóyr [c] [50]trayan [d] [51]kadó

1′ *not in O.* ′′ arýtauot gossodedic ýghýureith *T.* [2] yny *I.S.* [3] *Q.* [4] vraót *I.O.S.* [5] wýstýl. *M.* [6] a *M.* [7] ac *M.S.* [8] *not in Q.* [9] ae *I.S.* [10] *I.S.* [11] *not in I.* [12] ý *M.O.T.* ′*not in I.S.* [13] y *I.S.* [14] *I.J.M.O. Q.S.T.* [15] *M.O.T.* [16] ehunan *I.O.S.T.* [17] *not in J.M.O.Q.T.* [18]′*not in O.* [19] hyt pan *I.S.* [20] *not in I.S.* [21] ac *I.* [22] na bo *I.S.* [23] *not in J.Q.* [24]′ y dyly y brenhin heuyt *I.S.* [25]′ ýbrenhin adýlý *M.O.T.* [26] eu

as the worth of his tongue is not set down in law, by which every judge is punished, who shall give a wrong judgment, if he confirm it by mutually pledging.

133. There are three [a]contrarieties: an acknowledgment; denial; or defence.

134. No denial is complete, until the whole raith be furnished pertaining to the suit; whether the oath of one person, or the oaths of many.

135. In a case where a raith of the country is requisite, the king is to compel the raith-men to the relic to be duly sworn, along with the denier, or against him, as they shall choose.

136. A raith of the country is [12]the oaths of[f] fifty men possessing land under the king.

137. Where a raith of the country is not requisite, there the denier is to get such raith-men, through his own means, as may be required of him.

138. No defence is complete, neither does it fail, until the verdict of the country be given upon it between the plaintiff and the defendant, by duly swearing that it is true, or that it is not true: and in that case also, the king is to compel his [b]men to the relic, to swear as they may choose.

139. Where a verdict of the country is requisite, all the men of the court are to swear, excepting those whom the litigants are able to object to, by law.

IX. [OF WARRANTY.]

1. There are four shields which interpose, in the court, between the litigants and a raith of the country, or a verdict of the country: as the exonerating a guest, for reputed theft; and custody before loss; and birth and rearing in case of charge of theft, by a gwaesav, or by force, or by surreption without force and without theft. And no complete answer, nor complete exculpation, nor complete defence, is afforded by either of these three first, to such as may obtain it, but assistance, so that it may be easier to credit him, under the [c]shield that he shall get, than without it. And so [d]calling a guarantor is not a complete

[a] [48]answers: [b] [49]raith-men [c] [50]third [d] [51]keeping

I.J.M.O.Q.S.T. [27]dyeithyr *J.Q.* [28]y *I.S. not in M.* [29]bleit *I.S.* [30]o gyfreith eullyssu. *O.* [31] *J.* [32] *I.S.* [33] *I.* [34] *I.S.* [35]neu *I.S.* [36] *I.J.M.O.P.Q.S.T.* [37] *not in M.O.Q.T.* [38] *not in I.O.S.* "– *T.* [39] *I.J.M.O.P.Q.S.T.* [40]megys *I.* [41]a gaho *O.Q.T. not in I.P.S.* [42]noc *P.* [43] *I.P.S.* [44] *P.* [45] *P.Q.* [46] *not in I.S.* [47]y neb *I.S.* [48] *I.O.Q.S.T.* [49] *I.S.* [50] *J.Q.T.* [51] *I.*

bynnac agaffo gȯarant sauent elldeu [1]ygyt ȯrth gyfreith yny llys [2]hynny [3]tervynho ydadyl oll [4]trȯy varnn′ y [5]rydunt ar haȯlȯr: kany ellir gwybot o [6]vn fford kynn barnn teruynedic ae vn ohonunt auo kylus a[7][e] elldeu ae nabo [8]vn kylus′ [9]ae na wys heuyt avynho ygȯarant gwneuthur [10]cȯbyl [11]drostaȯ [12]ehun [13]athros y da kynnhenus′ athros [14]yr amdiffynnȯr′ ae [15]nas mynnho ac [16]na wys heuyt ae gallo [17]ae [18]nas gallo.′

II. Tri pheth adyly gȯarant diball eu gȯnneuthur: vn yȯ [19]gȯrtheb yndiohir drostaȯ [20]ehun athros y da [21]kynnhenus athros amdiffynnȯr y da;′ eil yȯ seuyll ȯrth gyureith abarnn dros yr holl dadyl trȯy deturyt gȯlat; trydyd yȯ gwnneuthur cȯbyl dros yr holl dadyl mal y barnner idaȯ.

III. Ny ellir gwarantu vn da kyffro [22]na digyffro adyccer yn erbyn kyureith nac un gȯeithret awnnelher yn erbyn kyureith os deturyt gȯlad ae hamlycca: braȯdȯr [23]hagen adyly gȯybot adeall trȯy deturyt gȯlad ae trȯy gyureith ae yn erbyn kyureith y ducpȯyt y da neu ygȯnaethpȯyt ygȯeithret kynn [24]rodi barnn teruynnedic rȯg yr haȯlȯr argȯarant [25]a hynny gȯedy [26]gȯrtheb yr amdiffynnȯr.

IV. Y neb agaffo gȯarant [27]y myȯn [28]dadyl ny cheiff [29][hȯnnȯ] tauotyaȯc amgen noe warant yny dadyl honno; kannys ygwarant adyly gȯrtheb drostunt elldeu; [30]a chan [31]nyt oes [32]dim o [33]warannrȯyd [34]amgen noc amdiffynn arydhaȯ.

V. Pȯybynnac auo gȯell gantaȯ arall y dadleu drostaȯ [35]yn [36][ẏ] llys′ noc [37]ef [38]ehun′ kanyat yȯ [39]idaȯ teȯi heb [40]dadyl dim tra vynnho kynhal [41][y] tauotyaȯc.

VI. [42]Y neb′ avynno [43]tystu gȯall ymyȯn dadyl yn erbyn [a]perchen [44][y] tauotyaȯc tystet ar [45]y [46]tauotyaȯc kanny ellir proui

[a 47]taeaȯc

[1] *not in P.S.* [2] ẏgẏt hẏt pan *P.* [3] teruyner *I.P.S.* [4′] *not in I.S.* [5] ryngthunt *J.* [6] neb *I.S.* [7] *I.J.M.O.P.Q.S.T.* [8′] kylus vn *J.M.O. P.Q.T.* [9] ac *I.O.Q.S.T.* [10] iawn *P.Q.* [11] *not in O.* [12] ehunan *S.* [13′] *not in M.* [14] *not in J.* [′] amdiffẏnnwr ẏ da *P.* [15] nys *O.P.Q.T.* [16] ny *O.P.Q.T.* [17′] *not in M.* [18] nys *O.P.T.* [19] atteb *I.O.* [20] ehunan *S.* [21′] *not in M.* [22] neu *P.Q.T.* [23] *not in S.* [24] rodher *I.S.* rotho

answer, nor a complete security, to the person that shall call him, but an endeavour to obtain some one who may fully answer for him, and who may bear the whole for him: and on that account, whoever shall obtain a guarantor, let them both stand together to the law, in the court, until the whole suit shall be determined, by a judgment between them and the plaintiff: for it cannot be known, by any way, before the conclusion of the judgment, whether one of them be in fault, or both of them, or whether either of them be in fault; and it cannot be known likewise, whether the guarantor shall will to effect all for himself, and the disputed property, and for the defendant, or whether he shall not will; and neither is it known whether he be able or not able.

2. Three things which an efficient guarantor is to do: the first is, to answer without delay, for himself, for the disputed property, and for the defendant in respect to the property; the second is, to abide by the law, and the decision as to the whole cause, by the verdict of the country; the third is, to accomplish every thing, as to the whole cause, that he may be adjudged to do.

3. No moveable or immoveable property can be guaranteed, that is taken contrary to law; nor any act that is committed contrary to law, if it be manifested by a verdict of the country: a judge, however, ought to know and to understand, by a verdict of the country, whether the property has been taken, or the act has been committed by law, or contrary to law, before giving a final judgment between the plaintiff and the guarantor; and that after the answer of the defendant.

4. Whoever shall obtain a guarantor in a cause is to have no other advocate than the guarantor in that cause; for the guarantor ought to answer for them both; since there is no guarantee, other than a defence, that will release.

5. Whoever may like better to have another to plead for him in the court than himself has permission to be silent, without pleading any thing, whilst he may will to employ the advocate.

6. Whoever may will to prove a fault in a cause against the [a] employer of an advocate is to testify against the advocate, for

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[a] [47] taeog

O.Q.T. [25] *not in S.* [26] y *S.* atteb *I.O.S.* [27] *not in J.* [28] –ŷ *M.* [29] *J.* [30] *not in M.* [31] nat *P.* [32] amgen *I.S.* [33] warandaŏ *M.* [34] *not in I.S.* [35] *not in J.* [36] *M.* [37] ehunan *I.O.P.S.* [38] ehunan *Q.T.* [39] *not in Q.* [40] dadleu *I.J.M.O.P.Q.S.T.* [41] *I.S.* [42] Pŏybynhac *I.S.* [43] syllu *I.* [44] *I.P.Q.S.* [45] *not in J.* [46] tauaŏt *I.* [47] *J.*

[1]vn gȯall aryperchen kanys cannyat [2]yȯ idaȯ [3]trȯy gyureith [4]teȯi tra [5]vo y dadyl oll.

VII. Llysu [6][y] tyston auyd mal y deȯiso ytauotyaȯc ae trȯy alanas oe bleit [7]ehun ae trȯy alanas obleit y perchenn kannys yn eu herbyn elldeu ytystyr.

VIII. Ny dylyir rȯymaȯ vn dadyl trȯy tystolyaeth ar wallaȯgeir heb gannyat y brenhin [8]or [9][a] perthynn idaȯ dirȯy [10]neu [a] camlȯrȯ amy dadyl onny thystir kanys [11]or llysir [12][ny cheiff y brenhin dim ac ony lyssir] nycheiff mȯy no chamlȯrȯ [13][am y dadyl honno.]

X. [AM ADNEU.]

I. Os keitȯat agyll adneu heb golli [14][dim o] y da [15]ehun [16]ef a tal y collet oll [17]ehun o gyureith:′ llyvȳr [b] Kynaȯc adyȯeit [18]hagen vot ynhaȯs ygredu [19]ef or dygir [20]yda [21]ef yn lledrat [22]y gyt ar [23]llall agȯelet [24]y torr aryty; ef adyly [25]hagen tygu a dynyon yty [26]gantaȯ yvot [27][ef] yn iach [28]or da hȯnnȯ: or kledir y dayar [29][hagen] [30]y dan yty gȯedy [31][y] gȯnnel ef ygkyureith yuot yniach brenhin [32]bieu [33]y dayar,′ ac ny dyly [34]y keitȯat vot drosti.

II. Or dȯg [35]dyn da [36]ar geittȯat [37]y gadȯ acholli peth [38]or da abot [39][amryson ac] ymdaeru [40]y rȯg yperchennaȯc [41]ar keittȯat′ amy da′′ ykeittȯat bieu tygu ar vn dyn nessaf [42][y werth] [43]idaȯ [44]y gyt ac ef os peth awatta apheth a adef.

III. [45]Or gȯatta [46]neb adneu arotho dyn [47]ygadȯ yny laȯ′ neu torr [48][ar y] ty rodet reith deudyblyc megys ymae am veich kefyn [49]neu pȯn march′ [50]o adneu,′ [51]teruynedic yȯ [52]o bȯn march o adneu′ llȯ pedȯargȯyr arhugeint; [53]am veich keuen llȯ degȯyr.′

XI. [AM VILAINAID.]

I. Y tayogeu a [54]dylyant iaȯnhaȯ [55]y [56]cameu′ aȯnnel eu meibon hyny [57]vont pedeir blȯyd ardec ac [58]odyna eu tateu a

[a] [59]a vo mȯy [b] [60]kyfreith

[1] *not in I.S.T.* [2] *not in M.* [3] teȯi o *I.O.S.* [4] *not in I.O.S.* [5] parhao *O.* [6] *J.Q.T.* [7] ef *I.S.* ehunan *O.P.Q.T.* [8] o *P.* [9] *M.* [10] na *M.* [11] o *P.* [12] *I.J.O.S.T.* [13] *S.* [14] *P.* [15] ehunan *I.O.P.Q.S.* [16] *not in J.* [17] *not in I.M.O.P.Q.S.T.* [18] *not in J.S.* [19] *not in S.* [20] da idaȯ *I.* [21] ehun *P.* [22] *not in I.O.P.Q.S.T.* [23] da arall *S.* [24] *not in M.O.P.Q.T.* [25] *not in M.* [26] *not in O.* [27] *I.M.O.P.Q.S.T.* [28] yȯrth y *I.* [29] *I.P.Q.S.* [30] *not in J.S.* ′ – *M.* [31] *I.S.* [32] *not in J.* [33] *not in I.O.S.T.* [34] *not in I.M.O.P.Q.S.T.* [35] – kaidȯat *P.* [36] att *J.* [37] o *P.* [38] oe *Q.* [39] *M.*

no fault can be proved against the employer; since there is permission for him, by law, to be silent during the whole cause.

7. Witnesses are to be objected to as the advocate may choose, either for galanas on his own part, or for galanas on the part of his employer; for the testimony is against them both.

8. No cause is to be concluded by testimony to a faulty word, without the permission of the king, wherein there may pertain to him either a dirwy or [a] a camlwrw[/] from that cause if the testimony had not been given: for, if the testimony be rejected, [12]the king obtains nothing; and if not rejected,[/] he is to have no more than a camlwrw [13]for that cause.[/]

X. [OF A DEPOSIT.]

1. If a guardian lose a deposit, without losing any of his own property, he is to pay the whole loss himself, by law: the book of [b] Cynog says that it is easier to credit him, if his own property be stolen along with the other, and the breach in the house be seen; he is, however, to swear, conjointly with the men of the house, to his being clear as to that property: if the earth, however, be excavated under the house; after showing, in law, that he is clear, the king owns the earth, and the guardian is not to be answerable for it.

2. If a person bring property to a guardian to be kept, and some of the property be lost, and dispute and contention arise between the owner and the guardian concerning the property; the guardian is to swear, conjointly with one person nearest to himself in worth, if he deny part and acknowledge part.

3. If any one deny a deposit, which a person shall give to keep in his hand, or house-breach; let him give a two-fold raith: as to a back-burden, or a horse-load of deposit, it is determined; for a horse-load of deposit, the oaths of twenty-four men are to be given; for a back-burden, the oaths of ten men.

XI. [OF VILLAINS.]

1. The taeogs are to right the injuries committed by their sons, until they attain the age of fourteen years; and then their

[a/ 59]more

[b 60]law

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[40] *not in I.J.M.O.P.Q.S.T.* [41/] y da ar keitwat *O.* // – ymdanaỏ *I.* [42] *O.* [43] *not in M.O.P.Q.T.* [44] *not in I.J.M.O.P.Q.S.T.* [45] O *O.T.* [46] ỳntteu *P.* [47/] yny laỏ y gadỏ *I.M.O.P.Q.S.T.* [48] *P.Q.* [49] – llỏ degỏyr *I.* / *not in S.* [50/] am veich kefỳn llỏ degwỳr *M. not in O.P.Q.* [51/] llỏ degỏyr; am pỏnn march *S. not in I.* [52] am *P.* [53/] *not in I.M.S.* [54] dyly *O.P.Q.T.* [55/] *not in J.* [56] kam *P.* [57] uỏynt *I.P.S.* [58] yna *I.S.* [59] *I.O.P.* vỏy *Q.* [60] *J.*

[1]dylyant eu gorchymyn yr brenin [2]ac [3]wynt ehunein herǒyd kyureith aattebant [4]drostunt′ [5][ỳmaes pedeir blǒỳd ardec.]

II. [6]Owyth bynnvarch [7][y] brenhin ynt: [a]mor, adiffeith brenhin, ac ychennauc [8]estronnaǒl yn kerdet tir y brenhin, [9]a lleidyr, [10]a marǒty, dyn avo marǒ o agheu deissyuyt [11]y brenhin bieu rann y marǒ [12]or da [13]hǒnnǒ oll′ ac ny [14]cheif [15]ef′ dim orann ywreic armeibon ebediǒ, adirǒy achamlǒrǒ.[16]

III. Un dyn ny dyly yty vot ynvarǒty [17]kyt [18]bo′ marǒ [19][ef] heb gymyn ygnat llys.

IV. Brawdǒr adyly gwarandaǒ yn llǒyr cadǒ ygofuaǒdyr dysgu yngraff datkanu yn [b]war barnu yn trugaraǒc.

V. Unweith pob blǒydyn ykeif ybrenhin luyd [20]oe wlat′ y orǒlat [21]y′′ gyt ac ef: byth hagen [22]pan vo reit [23][idaǒ] y lluydir [24]y′ gyt ac ef yny wlat [25]ehun.

VI. [26]Y gan ytayogeu ykeiff ybrenhin [27][ỳ] pynveirch yny luyd ac obop tayaǒctref ykeiff [28][ỳ brenhin] gǒr amarch abǒyll ywnneuthur y gestyll [29]ac ar treul [30]y brenhin′ [31]ybydant.

VII. Naw tei a [32]dylyant [33]ybilaeineit [34]eu [35]hadeilat′ yr brenhin [36]nyt amgen′′ neuad [37]ac ystauell kegin cappel yscubaǒr odynty ystabyl kynnorty peirant.

VIII. Kylch ageif meirch y brenhin ar vrenhines [38]ar [39]gwassannaethǒyr ygayaf ar tayogeu y brenhin.

IX. Kerdorion [40]gǒlat arall′ agafant gylch ar [41]vilaeineit [42][y brenhin] [43]y tra [44]uǒynt yn arhos eu rodyon ygan ybrenhin [45]os dyry.

X. Bethbynnac adangosso ydofurethǒyr yr [46]tayogeu y [47]delhǒynt [48]oc eu tei wynt ae talant′ or collir [49]namyn [50]cledyf a [51]chyllell allaǒdyr:′ eu meirch [52][ǒynteu] heuyt or collir ynos [53]honno [54]wynt aetalhant.′

XI. Y neb adywetto geir garw [55]neu geir hagyr ǒrth y brenhin talet [56]idaǒ′ gamlǒrǒ deudyblyc [57]amhynny.′′

[a 58]morǒyn, [b 59]llǒyr

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1 dyly *O.P.Q.T.* 2′ *not in I.S.* 3 *not in O.P.Q.T.* 4 *not in O.* 5 *M.* 6 *This matter not in P.* 7 *J.* 8 diatlam *I.S.* 9 ae *M.* 10 ae *M. not in Q.* 11 *not in I.M.O.Q.S.T.* 12 o *J.* ′ oll or da *I.S.* 13 *not in M.O.Q.* 14′ dyly *I.* 15 *not in O.Q.S.T.* 16 – ageiff. *M.* 17 kyn *O.* ′ kyffoet *M.Q.T.* 18 boet *S.* 19 *I.O.S.* 20 o *O.* ′ *not in S.* ′′ – *I.* 21 *not in J.O.S.* 22′ y lluydir pan vo reit *I.* 23 *J.* 24 *not in J.O.Q.S.* 25 ehunan. *I.O.Q.T.* 26 *not in I.S.* 27 *T.* 28 *M.* 29 a hynny *S.* 30′ *not in T.* 31 *not in S.* 32 dyly *I.O.Q.S.T.* 32′′ eu hadeilat y gan ybileineit *Q.*

fathers are to commend them to the king: and they themselves, according to law, are to be answerable, after the age of fourteen years.

2. The eight packhorses of the king are: [a]the sea,[f] the king's waste, a necessitous stranger wandering over the king's land, a thief, a marwdy, a person who dies of a sudden death, to the king belongs the share of the dead of all that property, but he is to have nothing from the share of the wife and the sons, ebediw, and dirwy and camlwrw.

3. There is one person whose house is not to be a marwdy though he may die intestate, namely, a judge of the court.

4. A judge ought to listen fully, keep in memory, learn acutely, pronounce [b]mildly, and judge mercifully.

5. Once every year the king is to have hosts along with him to a border country: always, however, when it may be necessary, a host is to attend him in his own country.

6. From the taeogs the king is to have packhorses in his hosts; and from every taeog-trev the king is to have a man and horse, with hatchets for constructing his castles, at the king's cost.

7. There are nine buildings which the villains are to erect for the king; that is to say, a hall, chamber, kitchen, chapel, barn, kiln-house, stable, dog-kennel, and privy.

8. The horses of the king and the queen and the servants are to have a progress, in winter, among the king's taeogs.

9. The minstrels from another country are to have a progress among the king's villains, while waiting for their gifts from the king, if he give any.

10. Whatsoever thing shall be shown by guestmen to the taeogs, on leaving their houses, they are to pay for, if lost; except a sword, a knife, and trowsers: their horses likewise, if lost during that night, are to be paid for by the taeogs.

11. Whoever shall speak a rough or a vile word to the king, let him pay him a two-fold camlwrw for it.

[af 58]a virgin, [b 59]wholly,

[34f] ygóneuthur *I.* [35] góneuthur *M.* [36ff] *not in I.M.O.S.T.* [37] *not in I.J.M.O.Q.S.T.* [38] ae *J.M.O.Q.T.* [39] sóydogyon *I.S.* [40f] gorlat *M.* [41] – y *I.O.Q.S.T.* [42] *J.* [43] *not in I.J.M.O.Q.S.T.* [44] vont *I.J.M.O.Q.T.* [45] or *S.* [46] tayaóc *Q.T.* [47] dehont *I.M.O.Q.S.T.* [48] y *I.S.* / y ty ef ae tal *O.Q.T.* [49] eithyr *I.M.O.Q.S.T.* [50] cledyfeu *I.O.S.T.* gleifeu *Q.* [51f] chyllyll a llodreu. *I.O.Q.S.T.* [52] *I.S.* [53] *not in I.O.Q.S.T.* [54f] ef ae tal. *O.Q.T.* [55f] *not in M.* [56ff] gamlóró deudyblic idaó. *I.S.* [57] *not in J.O.Q.T.* [58] *J.* [59] *J.Q.*

xii. [1]Pumnyn nessaf ywerth [2]ywadu beich keuen onny holir yn lletrat [3]onnythal vgeint.′

xiii. [a]Deudegwyr [2]ywadu [4]gȯerth trivgeint onny holir yn lletrat.

xiv. Petȯargȯyr arhugeint [2]ywadu gȯerth [b]wheugeint.

xv. [c]Owythwyr adeugeint awatta punt neu [5]ygȯerth onnyholyr ynlletrat.

xvi. Seith [6][nyn] awatta mȯy no beich keuen.

xvii. Trydyn awatta llei no beich keuen.

xviii. [d]Deudegwyr awatta pȯn march, [7][ony holir yn lletrat.]

xix. [8]Ac velly y [e]gȯedir pob da onny holyr yn lletrat.′′ [9][Deȯi Brefi.]

xii. [am veiri a changhellorion.]

i. Punt ahanner adaȯ yr brenhin vn weith pan rotho maeroniaeth neu gygkelloryaeth [10]yȯr ae dylyho.

ii. Ny cheiff [11]maer [12]na chyghellaȯr [13]arȯr ryd nachylch nadofreth.′

iii. [14]Maer a [15]dyly peri′ yr brenhin pob peth or a [16]dylyho ygaffel′ ogyureith [17]yny [18]vaeroni [19][ef.]

iv. [20]Maer arann yteulu pan [21]elhȯynt ar dofreth.′

v. Maer achyghellaȯr a [22]dylyant gaffel′ trayan gobreu merchet bilaeineit y brenhin [23]athrayan [24]eu camlyryeu [25][ȯynteu] athrayan [26]eu hebidiȯeu′ [27]athrayan [28]eu hyt yssaȯl a [29]phoȯynt or ȯlat′ athrayan [30]yr yt ar bȯyt obop marȯty tayaȯc.

vi. Maer [31]bieu ranu′ pob peth [32]ar righyll [33]bieu deȯys [34]yr brenhin.

vii. Or damȯeinha [35]naallo maer′ [36]daly ty kymeret [37][ef] y tayaȯc a [38]vynnho yny [39]vaeroni vlȯydyn or kalan Mei [40]yr llall′ amȯynhaet [41]ef laeth ytayaȯc [42]hȯnnȯ yr haf ae yt y cannhayaf ae voch ygayaf aphan el y [43]bilaein yȯrthaȯ gadet idaȯ pedeir

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[a 44]Dengwŷr [b 45]trugeint. [c 46]Seithȯyr
[d 47]Degȯyr [e 48]holir

1′′ *These sections follow Chap.* xxiv. *in L.J.M.O.Q.T.* 2 aȯatta *I.S.* 3 – ae *M.* ′ *not in I.S.* 4 *not in J.* 5 ȯerth punt *S.* 6 *I.S.* wŷr *T.* 7 *O.* 8′′ *not in Q.* 9 *S.* 10 ŷr neb *M.* 11 – y *I.S.* 12 nac *I.S.* 13′ nachylch na dofreth ar ȯr ryd. *I.O.Q.S.* 14 *This section follows the next in I.O.S.T.* 15′ geidȯ *I.S.* 16′ del idaȯ *I.S.* 17 oe *S.* 18 vaeroniaeth *I.S.* 19 *I.M.O.Q.T.* 20′ *not in Q.* 21 elhont *I.J.O.S.T.*

12. Five men next in worth to deny a back-burthen, unless prosecuted as theft.

13. [a] Twelve men to deny the worth of three score pence, unless prosecuted as theft.

14. Twenty-four men to deny the worth of [b] six score pence.

15. Forty-[c]eight men deny a pound, or its worth, unless prosecuted as theft.

16. Seven men deny more than a back-burthen.

17. Three men deny less than a back-burthen.

18. [d] Twelve men deny a horse-load, unless prosecuted as theft.

19. And so all property is [e] denied, unless prosecuted as theft. Dewi of Brevi!

XII. [OF MAERS AND CANGHELLORS.]

1. One pound and a half is received by the king once, when he shall confer a maer-ship, or a canghellor-ship, upon a man who shall be entitled to it.

2. Neither maer, nor canghellor, shall have progress or quarters upon a free man.

3. The maer is to order for the king every thing, that is due to him by law, within his maer-ship.

4. The maer is to distribute the household, when they go into quarters.

5. The maer and canghellor are to have a third of the gobyrs of the daughters of the king's villains, the third of their camlwrws, the third of their ebediws, and the third of the corn of those who flee from the country, and the third of the corn and victual from every marwdy of a taeog.

6. The maer is to share every thing, and the apparitor is to choose for the king.

7. If it chance that a maer shall not be able to maintain a house, let him take any taeog he may will, in his maer-ship, for a year, from one calends of May to the other; and let him enjoy the milk of that taeog during summer; and his corn, at harvest;

[a 44] Ten [b 45] three [c 46] seven
[d 47] Ten [e 50] claimed,

[22f] gaffant *I.S.* [23f] *not in T.* [24] y *I.* [25] *I.S.* [26] y *I.O. not in Q.* [27f] *not in I.S.* [28] *not in O.Q.* [29] gaffant *Q.* [30] *not in O.* [31f] aran *I.S.* [32] a *I.M.O.Q.S.T.* [33] a *I.S.* [34] ŷ *M.* [35f] yr maer na allo *I.O.S.* [36] kynhal *I.* dala *M.Q.S.* [37] *I.M.O.Q.S.T.* [38] deỏisso *I.O.Q.S.T.* [39] vaeroniaeth *I.S.* [40f] y gilyd *Q.S.* [41] *not in I.* [42] *not in I.M.O.Q.S.T.* [43] tayaỏc *I.J.S.* [44] *M.* [45] *J.* [46] *Q.* [47] *J.M.* [48] *O.*

hych [1][maȣr] abaed [2]ar ysgrybyl ereill oll ac wyth erȣ gȣannhȣynar a [a]phedeir [3][erȣ] gayafar ar [4]eil vlȣydynn ar trydyd gȣnaet velly [5]ar [6]vilaeineit [7]ereill ac′ odyna ymborth [8][et] teir [9]blyned [10]ereill ar [11]y eidaȣ [12]ehun ac odyna gȣareded y brenhin arnaȣ orodi [13]bilaeineit [14][ereill] idaȣ yny mod [15]gynt.

viii. Nycheiff maer nachyghellaȣr rann otȣng [16]nac o′ brit [17][y tir] ygan y brenhin.

ix. [18]Maer achyghellaȣr [19]bieu′ cadȣ diffeith [20][ẏ] brenhin′′ hyny wnel [21][ef] y vod ohonaȣ [22]ac ȣynt ogyureith′ agaffant ymel ar pysgaȣt, arbȣystuileit [23]bychein gwyllt′ [24]o ennill y brenhin [25]oll ygan [26]y [27]vilaeineit ytrayan a [28]gaffant [29]ȣy:′ or gȣyr [30]rydyon ny [31]chaffant [32][ȣy] dim.′

x. Nybyd penkenedyl [33][ẏ] [b]maer [34]y′ travo maer ac ny cheif eistedua [35]dilys yneuad ybrenhin: [36]tri dyn agynheil [37]ef gantaȣ′ ygkyuedach [38]yneuad y brenhin.′′

xi. Kylch [39]ageiff [40][y maer] ar vilaeineit ybrenhin [41]dȣy weith yny vlȣydyn arybedȣeryd.′[42]

xii. Yn anreith yda [43]arybedȣeryd [44][ẏ] gyt [45]a teulu [46]ybrenhin.

xiii. Pan gollo dyn y anreith o gyfreith [47]maer [48]a chyghellaȣr [49]bieu yr anneired ar enderiged ar dineȣyt [50][ac] [51]or rei hynny ymaer ageiff′ rann deuȣr.

xiv. Teir punt yȣ coȣyll y verch.

xv. [52]Seith [53][punt] [54]yȣ yhegȣedy.

xvi. [55]Gȣerth galanas maer [56]yȣ naȣ mu anaȣ vgein [57]mv gan tri drychauel [58]ac [59][ẏ] velly dros [60]y kygellaȣr.

xvii. Dros′ sarhaet pob vn [61]ohonunt [62]ytelir′ naȣ [63]mu anaȣ′ vgeint aryant.

xviii. Punt yȣ ebediȣ pob vn [64]ohonunt.

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[a] [65]their [b]′ [66]neb

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[1] *I.S.* [2] ae *I.O.Q.S.* [3] *I.O.Q.S.* [4] *not in Q.* [5] o *I.O.Q.S.T.* [6]′ tayogeu *I.S.* [7] *not in Q.* [8] *I.J.M.O.Q.S.T.* [9] blȣydyn *Q.* [10] *not in O.* [11] yr *Q.S.* [12] ehunan *I.O.Q.S.T.* [13] tayogeu *I.S.* [14] *O.* [15] vry. *I.* [16]′ neu *M.Q.T.* [17] *I.S.* [18]′ Ȣynt a dylyant *I.S.* ′′ *not in J.* [19] biȣynt *M.* [20] *M.Q.T.* [21] *I.Q.S.* [22] *not in Q.* ′ȣynteu *I.S.* [23]′ gȣyllt bychein *S.* [24] – y brenhin *Q.* [25] *not in O.* [26] *not in Q.* [27] tayogeu *S.* [28]′ gahant *Q.T.* [29] *not in O.* ′ – *M.* [30] ryd *O.Q.T.* [31] chahant *Q.T.* [32] *J.* [33] *M.* [34] hyt *O.T.not in Q.* not in *I.S.* [36]′ *not in S.* ′′ – *M.*

and his swine, in winter: and when the villain quits the maer, let him leave him four large sows, with a boar, and all the other live stock; eight erws of spring tilth, and [a] four erws of winter tilth; the second year, and the third, let the maer act in like manner, with other villains; and afterwards let him support himself during three other years upon his own property; and then let the king relieve him by giving him other villains in the same mode.

8. Neither a maer, nor a canghellor, shall have any share of tunc, or price of land, from the king.

9. The maer and canghellor are to keep the king's waste, until he do his pleasure therewith; and they, by law, are to have the honey, fish, and the smaller wild animals: out of all the king's profit, from his villains, they are to have a third: they are to have nothing from the free men.

10. A [b] maer is not to be a chief of a kindred, whilst he is a maer; and he is not to have an established seat in the hall of the king: he invites three persons at a banquet in the hall of the king.

11. The maer is to have a progress among the king's villains twice in the year, as one of four.

12. He is to go as one of four in a foray, along with the king's household.

13. When a person's goods are distrained by law, the maer and the canghellor are to have the heifers, the steers, and the yearlings; and of those, the maer has the share of two persons.

14. The cowyll of his daughter is three pounds.

15. Seven pounds is her agweddi.

16. The worth of the galanas of a maer is nine score and nine kine, with three augmentations; and the like for a canghellor.

17. For the saraad of each is to be paid nine kine, and nine score of silver.

18. One pound is the ebediw of each.

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[a] [65] three [b] [66] man

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[37] // y maer yn neuad y brenhin yghyfedach. *I.* [38] // *not in S.* [39] *not in J.* [40] *I.S.* [41] / ar y pedϭeryd dϭy ϭeith yny vlϭydyn. *Q.* [42] – ageiff. *J.* [43] *not in I.* [44] *M.Q.* [45] ar *I.S.* [46] ar y petϭeryd. *I. not in S.* [47] – y *I.S.* [48] ar *I.S.* [49] agaffant *I.S.* [50] *I.M.O.Q.T.* [51] / ageiff o rei hynny *S.* [52] – A *I.Q.* [53] *I.J.M.O.Q.S.T.* [54] *not in I.O.Q.S.T.* [55] *not in I.S.* [56] – neu gyghellaϭr *I.S.* atelir o *I.* [57] *not in M.* [58] / *not in I.S.* [59] *T.* [60] *not in O.T.* [61] / atelir o *I.* [62] yϭ *S.* [63] / *not in T.* [64] *not in I.O.T.* // – *Q.* [65] *J.* [66] *I.S.*

xix. Ebediȣ breyr [1]yȣ wheugeint.

xx. [2]Ebediȣ bilaein brenhin dec a phetȣarugeint.′

xxi. [3]Ebediȣ bilaein breyr [4]triȣgeint [5]yȣ′ kanny byd [6]na maer nachyghellaȣr a [7]dylyȣynt trayan [8]ar vilaeineit breyr.

xxii. Or byd eglȣys ar tir [9][ẏ] bilaein brenhin wheugeint [10]atal yny′ ebediȣ.

xxiii. [11]Ebediȣ abbat [a]deudec punt.′

xxiv. Pedeir arhugeint yȣ ebediȣ gȣr ystauellaȣc.

xxv. [12]Deudec keinnaȣc [13]yȣ ebediȣ gȣreic [14]ystauellaȣc′ ac y arglȣyd ytir ybo yr ystauell [15]arnaȣ ytelir.

xxvi. Ebediȣ bonhedic canhȣynnaȣl [16]yȣ dec aphetȣar vgeint.

xxvii. Ebediȣ alltut y rotho ybrenhin [17]tir idaȣ′ [18]trivgeint [19]yȣ′ ahanner hynny [20]atric yr brenhin′ kanys megys [21]tat idaȣ [22]yȣ arhanner arall [23]ageiff y′ maer ar kyghellawr yn deu hanner y [24]rydunt [25][ac] onny byd plant [26]yr alltut yholl da′ a [27]geiff y′ brenhin [28]eithyr kymeint ae dylyet pan vo marȣ.′

xxviii. Naȣdȣr brenhin wheugeint vyd y ebediȣ a [29]hȣnnȣ aelȣir [30][cletren] gȣaessauur.

xxix. Y neb auo marȣ artir dyn arall vn arbymthec a [31]telir dros y varȣ tywarchen.′′ [32][Deȣi Brevy.]

xiii. [am hely.]

i. Ryd [33]yȣ yr brenhin [34]hely ympob lle′ ynny wlat.

ii. [35]Py le bynnac [36]ygordiȣedher hyd [37]auo kynydyon ybrenhin′ yny [38]hela nycheiff neb wharthaȣr tir ohonaȣ.

iii. Or lledir hyd brenhin [39]y myȣn′ tref breyr y bore katȣet ybreyr ef [40][yn gyfan] hyt hanner dyd ac [41]or [42]deuant y kynnydyon yna [43]kymerent ef ac onny [44]deuant′ paret ybreyr [45]y vligaȣ a [46]llithiet′ ykȣn [47]or kic′ adyget [48][ef] y [49]croen [50]ganthaȣ atref′ ar auu [51]ar wharthaȣr oll [52]ar kȣn′ ac onny [53]deuant y kynydyon

[a] [54]dec

[1] *not in I.O.S.T.* [2]′ *This section follows the next in T. not in J.* [3]′ *not in I.* [4]′ yȣ triugeint *J.* [5] *not in S.* [6] *not in I.S.* [7] dylyo *I.S.* dylyont *J.O.T.* [8] y *I.S.* [9] *T.* [10]′ vyd y *I.M.O.S.* [11]′ *not in I.S.* [12]′ *not in J.* [13] vyd *I.* [14] ẏstauell *T.* [15] ẏndaȣ *M.T.* [16] *not in I.O.S.T.* [17]′ idaȣ tir *J.* [18]′ ẏȣ trugeint *M.T.* [19] *not in I.O.S.* [20]′ yr brenhin a tric *O.* [21] *not in J.* [22] *not in I.* [23]′ yr *I.S.* [24] ryngthunt *J.* [25] *I.S.* [26]′ idaȣ y da oll *I.S.* [27]′ tric yr *S.* [28] dyeithyr *J.* ′ pan vo marȣ eithyr y dylyet.

19. The ebediw of a breyr is six score pence.

20. The ebediw of a king's villain, four score and ten pence.

21. The ebediw of a breyr's villain is three score pence; for neither a maer, nor a canghellor, is to have a third from the villains of a breyr.

22. If there be a church upon the land of a king's villain, six score pence is to be paid for his ebediw.

23. The ebediw of an abbot, [a] twelve pounds.

24. Twenty-four pence is the ebediw of a man having a cell.

25. Twelve pence is the ebediw of a female having a cell: and it is to be paid to the lord of the land upon which the cell shall be.

26. The ebediw of an innate boneddig is four score and ten pence.

27. The ebediw of an alltud, to whom land is given by the king, is three score pence; and half of that remains to the king, because he is as a father to him; and the maer and the canghellor are to have the other half between them: and, if the alltud have no children, the king is to have his whole property, except the amount of his debts, at his death.

28. The ebediw of the king's refugee is six score pence; and such is called [30]the pale of' a gwaesavwr.

29. Whoever shall die upon another person's land, sixteen pence is to be paid for his death-clod. Dewi of Brevi!

XIII. [OF HUNTING.]

1. It is free for the king to hunt every where in his country.

2. In whatsoever place a hart, which is hunted by the king's huntsmen, shall be overtaken, no one is to have the quarter pertaining to the land of it.

3. If the king's hart be killed in the trev of a breyr, in the morning, let the breyr keep it entire until mid-day; and if the huntsmen then arrive, let them take it; and if they do not come, let the breyr order it to be flayed, and lure the dogs from the flesh; and let him take the skin with him home, and the liver

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[a] [54]ten

I.S. [29]hynny *I.* [30]*O.* [31]dŷlŷir ŷtalv *M.* [32]*S.* [33]vyd *S.* [34]hela *O.T.* '–*I.S.* [35]Pa *J.* [36]–ac *I.* [37]' brenhin ae gynnydyon *J.* [38]hely *J.M.O.* [39]*not in J.Q.* 'yn *I.S.* [40]*I.Q.S.* [41]ony *I.S.* [42]doant *M.O.Q.S.T.* [43]kymeret *M.* '*not in I.S.* [44]doant *O.Q.* [45]' bligyaŏ yr hyd allithyaŏ *I.S.* [46]llithiaw *M.O.Q.T.* [47]'*not in I.* [48]*M.* [49]–cŏn ar *I.S.* [50]'*not in I.S.* [51]a *T.* [52]' adref gantaŏ *I.S.* [53]doant *I.O. Q.T.* [54]*M.*

ynos honno kymeret [1][ef] [2]y kic′ oll achatȯet ykȯn arcroen yr kynydyon. Or lledir [3]ykarȯ hanner dyd yn tref breyr [4]cattȯer [5]ef yn gyuan′ hyt ynos ac onny [6]deuant ykynydyon yna gwnnelher amhȯnnȯ mal [7]am y llall. Os [8]y gyt ar nos neu hyd [9]y nos ylledir tannet y breyr yvantell arnaȯ acchattȯet velly hyt y bore ac onny [10]deuant y kynydyon yna gȯnaet [[11]y breyr′ [12]ymdanaȯ] yny [13]mod [14]racdywededic:′ [15]pȯybynnac awnnel velly amhyd [16][ẏ] brenhin [17]aladher yny tref ny byd [18]kerydus [19]obleit ybrenhin′ [20]ogyureith.

IV. Helȯryaeth y brenhin [21]hyt galan gayaf ybyd:′ odyna hyt [22][ympen] ynnaȯuettyd [23]yr kynydyon [24]ybyd [25][yr hela.]

V. O galan gayaf hyt ȯyl Ieuan ny byd golȯython [26]brenhinaȯl yn hyd [27][ẏ] brenhin: [28]odyna [29]deudec golhȯyth [29]kyureithaȯl avyd [30]ynhyd brenhin [31]nyt amgen′ tauot, tri golȯyth or mynȯgyl kymhibeu callon deulȯyn iar tumon [32]hydgyll herȯth auu. Y neb adycco [33]un orrei hynny [34]heb gannyat y kynydyon′ camlyryus vyd: drostunt oll or dygir teir punt atelir.

VI. [35]Or lledir hyd brenhin [36]ae gudyaȯ′ [37]dirȯy atelir drostaȯ:′′ [38]or kyllella neb′ [39][ef] heb ygudyaȯ camlyryus vyd [40]eithyr [41]or mod [42]racdyȯededic.

VII. Gȯerth′ [43]hyd [44]yȯ ych.′

VIII. Ewic buch [45]teledio atal.

IX. [46]Gȯerth croen [47]hyd deudec keinnaȯc [[48]kẏureith [49]atal.]

X. Croen eȯic ȯyth geinnaȯc [50]atal.′

XI. Gȯerth [50]hyd dof [51]yr brenhin [52]punt [53]yȯ.′

XII. Gȯerth [54]pob lleduegin brenhin neu [55]y vrenhines [56]punt [57]yȯ.′

XIII. Gȯerth′ [58][pob] lleduegin breyr neu y wreic neu y verch [59]wheugeint [60]yȯ.′

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1 *I.O.S.* 2′ gic ỳr hỳd *M.* 3 yr hyd *I.S.* 4 katȯet *I.M.S.T.* 5′ yn gyfan ef *I.O.S.* 6 doant *I.O.S.* daȯ *Q.T.* 7 *not in I.* 8 *not in I.Q.S.T.* 9 *not in I.O.Q.T.* 10 doant *I.O.S.* daȯ *M.Q.T.* 11′ *S.* 12 *I.M.O.Q.S.T.* 13′ racdywededic mod *O.* 14 dȯededic *S.* 15 y neb *I.S.* 16 *M.* 17 *not in M.* 18 kỳlus *M.* 19′ *not in I.J.S.* 20 *not in Q.* 21′ a vyd hyt galan gayaf: *I.S.* 22 *I.S.* 23 y *I.M. not in S.* 24 bieiuyd *I.S.* bieu *M.* 25 *I.S.* 26 kyfreithaȯl *I.S.* breinhaȯl *O.Q.T.* 27 *M.* 28 o hynny allan *I.S.* 29 *not in J.* 30′ yndaȯ *J.S.* kyfreithaȯl *J.* 31′ *not in I.O.Q.S.T.* 32 hyddgyllen *I.M.O.Q.S.T.* hyddgylla *J.* 33 neb *I.*

and the hind quarter, and the dogs; and if the huntsmen do not come that night, let him take the whole of the flesh; and let him keep the dogs, and the skin for the huntsmen. If the stag be killed at mid-day, in the trev of a breyr, let it be kept entire until the night; and, if the huntsmen do not then come, that one is to be dealt with the same as the other. If towards the night, or in the night it shall be killed, let the breyr spread his mantle over it, and keep it so until the morning; and if the huntsmen do not then come, let the breyr act concerning it in the manner before mentioned: whoever shall thus act, as to the king's hart, killed in his trev, is not punishable, on the part of the king, by law.

4. The king's hunting is to continue until the calends of winter: thence onward, until the ninth day, the hunting is to be for the huntsmen.

5. From the calends of winter to the feast of St. John, there are no royal pieces in the king's hart: thence onward there are twelve lawful pieces in the king's hart; that is, the tongue, three pieces of the neck, the lights, the heart, the two loins, the chine, the haunch, the stomach, the nombles, the liver. Whoever shall take any one of these, without the permission of the huntsmen, becomes liable to a camlwrw: for all the pieces, if taken, three pounds are to be paid.

6. If the king's hart be killed, and concealed, a dirwy is to be paid for it: if any one shall cut it up, without concealing it, he is liable to a camlwrw except in the case before mentioned.

7. The worth of a hart is an ox.

8. A hind is of the value of a fair cow.

9. The skin of a hart is twelve [48]legal pence in value.

10. The skin of a hind is eight pence in value.

11. The worth of a tame hart belonging to the king is a pound.

12. The worth of every pet animal of the king, or of the queen, is a pound.

13. The worth of every pet animal of a breyr, or of his wife, or of his daughter, is six score pence.

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[34]/ *not in S.* [35]// *not in M.* [36]/ *not in O.* [37]// dirǒyus vyd ae gǒnel *I.O.* [38] os *J.O.Q.T.* / y neb ae kyllello *I.S.* [39] *M.* [40] dyeithyr *J.* namỳn *M.* [41] y *I.S.* [42]/ vry. *I.S.* [43] Karǒ *S.* [44]/ ych atal. *I.S.* [45] *not in I.S.* [46] *not in I.J.O.S.* / *These two sections follow the next in M.* [47] karǒ *S.* [48] *M.* [49] *I.O.S.* Gwerth *M.* [50] *not in I.* [51] ỳ *M.O.Q.S. not in I.* [52]/ yǒ punt. *J.M.* [53] *not in I.O.Q.S.T.* [54] *not in I.S.* [55] *not in I.J.M.O.Q.S.T.* [56]/ yǒ punt. *J.M.* [57] *not in O.T.* / – *I.Q.S.* [58] *O.* [59]/ yǒ wheugeint. *J.* [60] atal. *Q. not in O.T.* / – *I.S.*

xiv. Gŏerth′ lleduegin tayaŏc keinnaŏc cota.[1]

xv. [2]Or [3]byd [4]hely gellgŏn y [5]vreyr arhoet ef hyny ellygho kynydyon y brenhin [6]y kŏn′ teir gŏeith y bore [7]ac odyna gollyget ynteu [8]ygŏn [9]yn ryd′ aphy′′ lebynnac ylladher y carŏ [10]roder hŏarthaŏr tir [11]o honaŏ.′

xvi. [a]Pyffordaŏl bynnac a vratho′ bŏystuil gŏyllt [12][y] ar [13][y] fford yn [14]fforest [15][y] brenhin [16]erlittyet [17]ef [18]y′ tra [19][e] [20]gŏelho [21]ac [22]os gordiŏed kymeret′ [23][ef] ac or dieinc [24]y dan y olŏc nac [25]erlittyet.

xvii. [26]Pŏy bŏystuil′ [27][[b] bynnac] agaffo [28]dyn yn′′ varŏ artir dyn arall or byd hyys y gic [29]perchenn ytir bieiuyd arneb ae caffo [30]ageiff y hwarthawr blaen′ os hŏch coet vyd os llŏdyn arall [31]vyd yhwarthaŏr ol a [32]geiff.

xviii. Os [33]bŏystuil [34]anhyys [35][ẏ gic] [36]a [37]geffir velly′ perchen′′ ytir adyry keinnaŏc drostaŏ [c]yrneb ae caffo.′′′

xix. Y lle ygossoter kŏn [38]y eryl y kynntaf [39]ohonunt agymero iŏrch neu gatno neu ysgyuarnnaŏc [40]ef ae′ [41]berchennaŏc [42]bieiuyd.′

xx. Gŏerth llostlydan [43]wheugeint [44]yŏ.′

xxi. [d]Gŏerth beleu [45]pedeirarhugeint [46][ẏŏ.]

xiv. [am gŏn.]

i. Or lledir ki neu or dygir letrat camlŏrŏ atelir drostaŏ.

ii. Dros ki kynndeiraŏc nathros ydrŏc awnnel ny diwygir dim llŏ vn [47]dyn [48]yssyd [49]gŏbyl y wadu ki.′

iii. Gŏerth keneu gellgi brenhin kynn agori ylygeit pedeir arhugeint [50]atal:

iv. Yny growyn [e]wyth a deugeint′ [51]atal:

[a′ 52]Py fford bynnac a ŏrtho [b 53]brenhin
[c′′′ 54]or myn ynteu y croen. [d 55]Croen [e′ 56]ŏyth geinaŏc

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1 – atal. *I.Q.S.* 2 O *T.* 3 *not in J.* 4 hela *I.S.* 5 ŏr ryd *I.Q.S.* 6 eu *I.J.M.Q.S.T.* ′ *not in O.* 7′′ apha *J.* 8 *not in Q.* 9′ *not in I.S.* 10 rodet *O.Q.T.* ′ y breyr hŏarthaŏr tir a rodir o honaŏ. *S.* 11′ *not in O.* 12 *I.O.Q.S.T.* 13 *I.Q.S.T.* 14 – y *Q.* 15 *O.* 16 ymlynet *I.O.* ymlidiet *S.* 17′ hyt *J. not in I.S.* 18 *not in M.O.Q.* 19 *I.O.Q.T.* 20 gallo *J.* 21′ *not in I.* 22 *not in J.* 23 *M.* 24 *not in O.* 25 ymlynet. *I.O.S.* 26 Pa *J.* Pŷ *M.O.T.* ′ Pŏy *Q.* ′′ Y neb agaffo bŏystuil *I.S.* 27 *J.M.O.T.* 28 bŏystuil *Q.* 29 perchennaŏc *I.M.* ′′′ y chŏarthaŏr ol ageiff os hŏch vyd y chŏarthaŏr blaen ageiff: ac cithyr hynny perchenaŏc y tir ae keiff

14. The worth of a pet animal of a taeog is a curt penny.

15. If a breyr should hunt with covert-hounds, let him wait until the king's huntsmen shall slip their dogs three times in the morning; and then let him loose his dogs; and wheresoever the stag shall be killed, let there be given the quarter appropriated to the land out of it.

16. [a] What traveller soever shall wound[f] any wild animal from the road in the king's forest, let him pursue it so long as he can see it; and, if he overtake it, let him take it; but, if it escape out of his sight, let him not pursue it.

17. What animal [b] soever that a person shall find dead, upon the land of another person, if its flesh be eatable, it belongs to the owner of the land; and he who shall find it is to have the fore quarter, if it be a wild sow; if it be another beast, he is to have the hind quarter.

18. If an animal whose flesh is uneatable be so found, the owner of the land is to give a penny for it [c] to him who shall find it.[f]

19. Where dogs are set to watch, the first of them that shall take a roebuck, or a fox, or a hare, it belongs to that dog and its owner.

20. The worth of a beaver is six score pence.

21. The [d] worth of a marten is twenty-four pence.

XIV. [OF DOGS.]

1. If a dog be killed, or stolen, a camlwrw is to be paid for it.

2. For a mad dog, or for the mischief it may commit, no reparation is to be made: the oath of one person is sufficient to deny a dog.

3. The king's covert-hound cub, before it opens its eyes, is of twenty-four pence in value:

4. In its couch, it is [e] forty-eight pence in value:

[a f] [52] Whatever way shall rush [b] [53] of the king
[c f] [54] if he will to have the skin. [d] [55] skin [e] [56] eight

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oll. *S.* [30 f] ychwarthaôr blaen ageiff *M.* [31] ageffir velly or byd hyys y gic *I. not in M.Q.T.* [32] geffir. *I.* [33] llôdyn *I.* [34] nyt ysser *O.Q.T.* [35] *M.Q.* [36 f] vŷd *M.* // – perchennaôc *I.* [37] gaffer *Q.* geheir *T.* [38] yn *I.O.Q.S.* [39] *not in I.S.* [40 f] y *I.* eu *S.* [41] berchen *J.M.* – ac *Q.T.* f keiff. *O.* [42] ae keiff. *I.S.* [43 f] ŷô wheugeint. *M.* [44] *not in I.J.O.S.* [45] – ŷô *M.* [46] *T.* atal y groen. *S.* [47] *not in S.* [48 f] ŷ diwat ki ŷssŷd gôbŷl. *M.* [49] digaôn *I.S.* [50] *not in I.J.M.O.Q.T.* [51] *not in I.J.M.O.S.* [52] *Q.* [53] *L.* [54] *I.* [55] *I. not in S.* [56] *Q.*

v. Yny [1]gynnllȯst vn ar bymthec aphetuar vgeint [2]atal:

vi. Yny ouer [3]hela wheugeint [4]atal:

vii. Pan vo kyurȯys punt [5]atal.

viii. Sef atal milgi brenhin or dechreu hyt ydiȯed hanner kyureith gellgi brenhin gogyuoet ac ef.

ix. Y neb a [6]tynho llygat gellgi brenhin neu [7]atorho ylosgȯrn [a]pedeir arhugeint atal′ yr brenhin′′ ygkyueir pob buch [8]or a [9]dalho y ki [10][yr brenhin.]

x. Un annyueil aa obedeir keinnaȯc ypunt yn vn dyd; gellgi: os tayaȯc bieiuyd [11][y bore] pedeir keinnaȯc [12]vyd ywerth′ ac [13]or rodir yr brenhin punt atal.

xi. Amȯs yn pori allan a milgi heb [14]y dorch colli eu breint awnant.

xii. Unwerth [15]yȯ gellgi breyr amilgi brenhin gogyuoet ac ef.

xiii. [16]Sef atal milgi breyr or dechreu hyt ydiȯed hanner kyureith gellgi breyr [17]gogyuoet ac ef.′

xiv. Gȯerth keneu costaȯc [18]bilaein kynn agori ylygeit keinnaȯc [19][cota] [20]atal:

xv. Yny growyn dȯy geinnaȯc [21]atal:

xvi. [22]Yny gynllȯst teir keinnaȯc:

xvii. Yn ryd pedeir keinnaȯc [23]cota [24][atal.]

xviii. Pyryȯbynnac vo ki tayaȯc [25]pedeir keinnaȯc [26]vyd′ y ȯerth′ onnyt bugeilgi vyd ahȯnnȯ trivgeint atal, [27]os [28]raculaenu [29]awna′ yr yscrybyl [30]ybore a [31]dyuot yn eu′ hol′′ ydiȯedyd [32]ac eu kylchynu teir gȯeith [33]yn y nos agallu [34]or [35]perchennaȯc achymodaȯc vch [36]y drȯs ac arall is ydrȯs cadarnhaȯ hynny ynwir.

xix. Costaȯc [37]kyt [38]boet′ brenhin [39]bieiffo [40]neu vreyr′ vn [41]werth vyd achostaȯc [42][y] [43]bilaein.

xx. Ki callaȯet or lledir pellach [44]no naȯ cam yȯrth yty nythelir dim [45]ymdanaȯ os o vyȯn ynaȯ cam [46]y lledir′ pedeir arhugeint [47]atal.

[a′ 48]talet pedeir keinaȯc [49′′]–kyfreith

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[1] gynsȯllt *S.* [2] *not in I.J.M.O.S.* [3] helỳ *M.O.S.* [4] *not in I.O.Q.S.T.* [5] *not in O.Q.T.* [6] torho *I.O.Q.S.T.* [7] *not in I.O.Q.S.T.* [8] *not in I.M.O.Q.S.T.* [9] talei *S.* [10] *O.* [11] *Q.* [12′] atal *I.Q.S.* [13] o *J.Q.T.* [14] *not in O.Q.* [15] vyd *I.S.* [16′] *not in T.* [17] vn oet *I.* [18] *not in I.S.* [19] *M.* [20] *not in I.J.M.O.Q.S.T.* [21] *not in I.M.O.Q.S.T.* [22] ỳg *T.* [23] *not in I.S.* [24] *J.O.Q.T.* [25′] velly y kerda *I.S.* [26′] a tal *Q.* [27] o

5. In its kennel, it is four score and sixteen pence in value:

6. In its random hunting, it is six score pence in value:

7. When it shall be trained, it is a pound in value.

8. The value of the king's greyhound, from first to last, in law, is half of that of the king's covert-hound, of the same age.

9. Any one who shall put out the eye, or cut off the tail of the king's covert-hound, [a]is to pay twenty-four[a'] pence to the king,[a''] for every cow that the dog may be rated at in value.

10. There is one animal which rises in value from four pence to a pound in one day; a covert-hound: if it belong to a taeog in the morning, its worth will be four pence; and, if it be given to the king, its value is one pound.

11. A stallion when grazing out, and a greyhound without its collar, lose their privilege.

12. A breyr's covert-hound and a king's greyhound, of the same age, are of equal worth.

13. A breyr's greyhound, from first to last, in law, is of half the value of a breyr's covert-hound of equal age.

14. The cub of a villain's cur, before its eyes open, is a [19]curt penny in value:

15. In its couch, it is two pence in value:

16. In its kennel, three pence:

17. At liberty, its value is four curt pence.

18. Of whatever kind the dog of a taeog may be, its worth is four pence; unless it be a shepherd-dog, and that is three score pence in value, if it will go before the cattle in the morning, and come behind them at even, and make three turns round them in the night; and that can be certified by the owner, with a neighbour above his door, and another below his door.

19. A cur, although it belong to a king, or a breyr, is of the same value as the cur of a villain.

20. A dog accustomed to bite, if killed beyond nine paces from the house, nothing is to be paid for it; if it be killed within the nine paces, twenty-four pence is to be paid.

[a/ 48]let him pay four [49a'']– legal pence,

I.Q.S. or. *O.* [28/] raculaena *I.O.Q.S.* [29] *not in T.* [/] – *M.* [30] – awna *T.* [31a''] chadó yr olyeit *I.S.* [32] – yn dyfot atref *I.S.* [33] *not in I.Q.S.* [34] oe *O.Q.* [35] perchen *J.M.O.Q.T.* [36] *not in O.* [37/] kyn bo *I.M.S.* [38] bo *O.J.T.* – y *Q.* [39/] neu breyr bieiffo *M.O.Q.T.* [40/] *not in I.S.* [41] vreint *I.S.* [42] *Q.* [43] tayaóe. *I.S.* [44] *not in I.J.O.Q.S.T.* [45] drostaó *I.S.* [46/] *not in J.M.O.Q.T.* [47] *not in Q.* [48] *Q. not in T.* [49] *I.O.S.*

xxi. Bitheiad nyt oes werth [1]kyureith arnaỏ kanyt oed y kuryỏ gi [2]hỏnnỏ yn oes Hyỏel da [3][ac ỏrth hynny damdỏg a vyd arnaỏ.]

xxii. [4]Gỏerth damtỏg avyd arbob peth [5][ar] ny bo gỏerth [6]kyureith arnaỏ yn yscriuenedic.′

xxiii. [7]Or kyrch ki [8][ar] dyn dodet [9][y dyn] [10]y aryf [11]y rydaỏ [12]ac ef′ ac [13]o da′ [14][y ki] ar yr aryf hynny ladher nythelir dim drostaỏ.

xxiv. Or brath ki [15][neb] dyn hyny del ygỏaet [16]perchenn yki adyly talu [17][gỏerth] gỏact y [18]dyn [19]brathedic ac [20]or llad y [21]brathedic yki [22]kynn [23]y dianc yỏrthaỏ′ nycheiff [24][dim] [25]namyn vn arbymthec dros ywaet.

xxv. Ki kynneuodic [26]ar vrathu dynyon or brath′ tri dyn′′′ ac [27]nas lladho [28]y arglỏyd [29]yna′ yrỏymaỏ adylyir [30]ỏrth troet′ y arglỏyd′′′ araff odỏy ryỏant ac yno y lad athalet [31][perchenaỏc y ki] camlỏrỏ [32]yr brenhin.′

xv. [am hebogau.]

i. Nytheleir na dirỏy nachamlỏrỏ am [33]ederyn [34]dof alather neu adyccer ledrat namyn [35]talu [36]yr perchenn′ ywerth.′′′

ii. Y neb adycco [37]nyth hebaỏc talet punt yrbrenhin.

iii. Gỏerth [38]hebaỏc coch [39]kynny dodi [40]y myỏn′ mut [41]hanner punt′ [42][yỏ:]

iv. [43]A gỏedy tynner or mut mal yn wen′ punt atal.

v. Gỏerth [44]hỏyedic pedeir ar hugeint [45][yỏ.]

vi. Nyth llamysten pedeir arhugeint [46][a tal.]

vii. Yn goch deudec [47][keinhaỏc] [48]atal:

viii. Orbyd [49]gỏynn [50]pan tynner or′ mut pedeir arhugeint [[51]atal [52]yna.]

xvi. [am ỏenyn.]

i. Modrydaf gỏenyn pedeir arhugeint atal.

ii. Kynheit vn arbymthec [53][atal.]

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[1] *not in M.* [2] *not in I.S.* [3] *I.S.* [4]′ *not in I.S.* [5] *M.* [6] kyfreithaỏl *O.T. not in M.* [7] *This section follows the next in I.S.* [8] *I.M.O.Q.S.* neb *T.* [9] *O.* [10] yr *I.* [11] – a vo yny laỏ *I.S. not in O.S.T.* [12]′ ar ki *I.O.S.T.* [13]′ or a *I.O.Q.S.* [14] *I.S.* [15] *I.Q.S.T.* [16] perchennaỏc *I.S.* [17] *I.S.* – y *O.Q.T.* [18] – r *O.Q.T. not in I.M.O.S.T.* [19] *not in Q.* [20] o *M.* [21] – dyn *O.* rỏgedic *Q.* [22] heb *I.* [23]′ symut odyno *I.S.* [24] *M.* [25] onyt *I.O.S.* [26]′ arỏycco dyn teir gỏeith neu *I.S.* ′′ a vratho dyn teir gỏeith *Q.* [27] na *M.* [28]′ dyn bieiffo *Q.* [29]′′ *not in T.* [30]′ *not in I.*

21. There is no legal worth set upon a harrier; for there was not a dog of that kind in the time of Howel the good; and therefore it is to be appraised.

22. An appraised worth is to be put upon every thing upon which no written legal worth is fixed.

23. If a dog attack any person, let the person place his weapon between him and it; and, if the dog go upon the weapon so as to be killed, nothing is to be paid for it.

24. If a dog bite any person, so that the blood come, the owner of the dog is to pay the worth of his blood to the person bitten; and if he who is bitten kill the dog before it escape from him, he is to have nothing, but sixteen pence for his blood.

25. If a dog accustomed to bite persons bite three persons, and is not killed by its master; then it is to be tied to the leg of its master, with a rope of two spans in length, and there killed; and let the owner of the dog pay a camlwrw to the king.

XV. [OF HAWKS.]

1. Neither a dirwy, nor a camlwrw is to be paid for a tame bird, that is killed, or stolen; but its worth is to be paid to the owner.

2. Whoever shall take the eyrie of a hawk, let him pay a pound to the king.

3. The worth of a red hawk, before it be put in a mew, is half a pound:

4. After it is taken from the mew, being white, its value is a pound.

5. The worth of a male hawk is twenty-four pence.

6. The eyrie of a sparrow hawk is twenty-four pence in value.

7. An eyas, when red, is twelve pence in value:

8. If it be white, when taken out of the mew, then it is twenty-four pence in value.

XVI. [OF BEES.]

1. An old stock of bees is twenty-four pence in value.

2. The first swarm is sixteen pence in value.

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31 *S.* y arglôyd *I.* 32/ *not in I.* 33 neb [o *S.*] adeinhaôc *I.S.* 34 *not in M.T.* 35 *not in O.Q.T.* 36/ *not in J.* // ŷ werth ŷr perchen. *M.O.Q.T.* – aôc. *I.S.* 37 nythlôyt *S.* 38 *not in S.* 39 – ŷô *T.* / kyn *I.O.S.* 40 *not in J.Q.* 41/ ôheugeint *I.Q.S.* 42 *M.O.Q.T.* 43 *not in M.O.Q.* / or byd gôen gôedy mut *I.S.* 44 hôyedyd *O.S.T.* 45 *M.S.* 46 *J.O.Q.T.* 47 *I.M.O.Q.S.T.* 48 *not in I.S.* 49 gôen *I.M.O.Q.S.T.* 50/ gôedy *I.O.Q.S.* 51 *I.J.M.O.Q.S.T.* 52 *M.* 53 *I.M.O.Q.S.T.*

III. Eilheit deudec keinnaȣc [1]atal.

IV. [2]Y trydyd heit wyth geinnaȣc [3]atal.

V. Heit adel or gynheit deudec keinnaȣc [4]atal.

VI. Heit [5][adel] [6]or heil heit ȣyth geinnaȣc [7]atal.

VII. Ac ynny gȣerth hȣnnȣ ybydant hyt wyl yr Holseint.

VIII. [8]Pobheit ogynn [9]o Aȣst hyt wedy gȣyl yr Holseint vn werth vydant nyt amgen [10]no phedeir arhugeint.′ [11]Ot aheit gȣedy calan Aȣst ymaes asgelleit [12]vyd ac nythal [13]namyn pedeir keinnaȣc [14]hyt galan Mei.

IX. Modrydaf gȣedy [15]ydel [16]y gynheit o [17]honei vgeint atal:

X. Gȣedy [18]ydel yreilheit o [19]honnei vn arbymthec atal:

XI. Gȣedy [20]ydel ytryded heit o [21]honei deudec keinnaȣc [22][atal.]

XII. [23]Gȣerth gȣenynllestyr [a] deu sȣllt.

XIII. [24]Gȣerth bydaf yny coet deusȣllt.′[25]

XIV. Or dygir bydaf [26][yn] letrat [27][athorri ypren y bo yndaȣ] gȣerth yprenn [28]y gyt′ agȣerth ybydaf atelir y [29]argłȣyd ytir.

XV. Y neb a [30]gaffo bydaf [31]os dengys′ [32]y [33]perchennaȣc [34]y tir′ pedeir keinnaȣc ae gynniaȣ ageiff neu ycwyr [35]oll.

XVI. Nythal nebheit onnyt pedeir keinnaȣc hyny [36][vo] tri dieu [37][ar hed ac] yn wastat trȣy aȣel eglur; dyd [38]y geissaȣ lle [39]adyd y vudaȣ adyd y orffȣys.

XVII. Y neb agaffo heit artir dyn arall pedeir keinnaȣc ageiff [40]ef ygan [41]berchenaȣc [42]ytir or myn [43]ef yr heit.

XVII. [AM ȣERTH AELODAU.]

I. Aelodeu vn werth [44]y dyn ynt [45]yrei hynn′ dȣylaw deu [46]troet. deu [47]lygat [48]deu [49]glust [50]ffroeneu yn lle vn aelaȣt [51]dȣy

[a] [52]deudec

[1] *not in I.J.M.O.T.* [2] *not in I.M.O.Q.S.T.* [3] *not in I.Q.S.T.* [4] *not in I.S.* [5] *I.M.O.S.* [6] yr *Q.T.* [7] *not in I.S.* [8]′ Pedeir arhugeint atal pop heit o naȣuetyd Aȣst allan. *I.* [9] noc *M.O.Q.S.T. not in J.* [10] *not in M.O.Q.T.* [11] Or *I.O.Q.S.T.* [12] y gelȣir *I.S.* [13] onyt *I.M.O.Q.S.T.* [14] *not in M.* [15] del *J.* el *M.* [16] *not in S.* [17] heni *I. O.Q.S.T.* [18] del *J.* el *T.* [19] heni *I.O.Q.S.T.* [20] del *J.* el *T.* [21] heni *I.O.Q.T.* [22] *I.J. M.O.Q.S.T.* [23] *not in I.O.S.* [24] *not in I.O.S.* ′ – *J.* [25] – atal. *I.S.*

3. The second swarm is twelve pence in value.

4. The third swarm is eight pence in value.

5. The swarm which comes from the first swarm is twelve pence in value.

6. The swarm which comes from the second swarm is eight pence in value.

7. And of that worth they remain until the feast of All Saints.

8. Every swarm before August is of one worth until after the feast of All Saints; that is to say, twenty-four pence. If a swarm go out after the calends of August, it is a wing swarm; and is only four pence in value until the calends of May.

9. An old bee-stock, after the first swarm goes out of it, is twenty pence in value:

10. After the second swarm goes out of it, is sixteen pence in value:

11. After the third swarm goes out of it, is twelve pence in value.

12. The worth of the bee-hive is [a] two shillings.

13. The worth of a wild hive, in the woods, two shillings.

14. If a wild hive be stolen, and the tree be cut in which it may be; the worth of the tree, along with the worth of the hive, is to be paid to the lord of the land.

15. Whoever shall find a wild hive, if he show it to the owner of the land, is to have four pence and his dinner, or all the wax.

16. No swarm is of more value than four pence, until it has been three days settled, and at all times in serene weather; a day to find a place, a day to remove, and a day to rest.

17. Whoever shall find a swarm, on the land of another person, is to have four pence from the owner of the land, if he will to have the swarm.

XVII. [OF THE WORTH OF LIMBS.]

1. The members of a person that are of equal worth are these: the hands, feet, eyes, ears, and the nostrils; and the two lips as

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[a] [52] twelve

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[26] *J.T.* [27] *I.J.M.O.Q.S.T.* [28] *not in T.* / – *I.O.S.* [29] perchennaȣc *I.S.* [30] dangosso *I.S.* [31] / *not in I.S.* [32] ŷr *M.* [33] perchen *J.* [34] / *not in M.Q.* [35] *not in M.O.* [36] *I.J.M.O.Q.S.T.* [37] *I.S.* [38] – gȣeith *M.* [39] – yuutaȣ *I.S.* [40] *not in I.J.M.* [41] – y *Q.* perchen *O.* [42] *not in S.* [43] ynteu *I.J.M.O.Q.S.T.* [44] *not in Q.* [45] / *not in I.* [46] glusteu *M.* [47] ỳgeit *M.* [48] – dȣy ȣeuis *S.* dȣỳ *P.* [49] draet *M.* [50] dȣyffroen *I.O.S.* [51] / *not in S.* [52] *J.O.*

[1]wefuus′ whebu awheugeint [2][o] aryant [3]yǒ gǒerth′ pob vn [4]or rei′ hynny.′′

II. Ortrychir clust dyn [5]ymdeith [6][oll] achlybot or dyn arnaǒ mal kynt dǒy vu adeugeint aryant atal.

III. Gǒerth bys [7]dyn buch ac vgeint [8][o] aryant [9]atal.

IV. [10]Gǒerth [11]baǒt dyn′ dǒy vu [12]adeugeint aryant [13]atal.

V. Keilleu [14]kymeint yǒ eu gǒerth′ [15]agǒerth yr′ aelodeu vry oll.

VI. Tauot [16]ehun kymeint yǒ ywerth agǒerth [17]yr [18]holl aelodeu.′[19]

VII. [20]Sef atal′ holl aelodeu dyn pan gyurifer ygyt wyth punt aphetǒar ugeint punt.[21]

VIII. Pedeir arugeint [22][aryant] yǒ gǒerth gǒaet [23]pob ryǒ′ dyn dec arhugeint [24][aryant] vu gǒerth gǒaet Crist ac anheilǒg [25]y gǒelat′ vot gǒaet Duǒ agǒaet dyn [26]yn vn werth ac ǒrth hynny gǒaet [27]dyn yssyd lei ywerth.

IX. Gǒerth racdant dyn [28][yǒ] pedeir arhugeint [29][aryant] [a]gan tri′ drychauel [30][sef val y drycheuir: y dyrchafel kyntaf yǒ ǒyth keinhaǒc; ar eil drychauel [31]aed dec [32]keinhaǒc a dimeu athrayan [32]y dimeu; [32]y trydyd yǒ pedeir ardec [32]adimeu athrayan dimeu ar naǒued ran y dimeu; sef yǒ hynny pan gyfrifir oll vn ar pymthec adeugeint a dimeu [32]a deu parth dimeu ar naǒued ran y dimeu: a phǒy bynac a vynno gǒybod y drychyfaelion ar yr aryant, reit vyd idaǒ drychaf yny drychafael kyntaf kymeint [33]ar trayan y sǒmp i bo y drychafaelion o honaǒ a gossot [34]hǒnnǒ yn vn sǒmp; ar eil drychafel yǒ kymryt [32]y trayan [32]ar y sǒmp [34]hǒnnǒ ay dodi yn [35]vn sǒmp; ar [32]y trydyd yn yr vn mod kymryt kymeint ar trayan val y mae [b]y kyfrif′ or blaen ar ǒerth racdant dyn ac velly [32]y kyfrifir pob drychafael yghyfreith o herǒyd y sǒmp kyntaf.]

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[a]′ [36]dany [b]′ [37]kyfreith

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[1] weuusseu *M.* [2] *S.* [3]′ atal *O.* [4]′ o *O.Q.T.* ′′ – honunt. *I.M.S.* [5] – y *I.S.* ymeith *J.P.Q.* [6] *I.S.* [7] *not in M.T.* [8] *P.* [9] *not in I.M. O.P.Q.S.T.* [10] *not in S.* [11]′ y vaǒt *I.O.P.Q.S.T.* [12] – atal *T.* [13] *not in I.M.P.Q.T.* [14]′ vn ǒerth ynt *I.S.* [15]′ ar *I.M.P.Q.S.* [16] ehunan *I.O.*

one member: the worth of each of these is six kine, and six score of silver.

2. If the ear of a person be cut away entirely, and the person hear as well as before, two kine, and two score of silver, are to be paid for it.

3. The worth of a person's finger is one cow, and one score of silver.

4. The worth of a person's thumb is two kine, and two score of silver.

5. The testicles are equal in worth to all the above members.

6. The tongue itself is equal in worth to all the members.

7. The worth of all the members of the human body, when reckoned together, is four score and eight pounds.

8. Twenty-four pence is the worth of the blood of every kind of persons: thirty pence was the worth of the blood of Christ; and it is unworthy to see the blood of God and the blood of man appraised of equal worth; and therefore the blood of a man is of less worth.

9. The worth of a man's fore tooth is twenty-four pence, [a] with three[′] augmentations; [30]and it is thus augmented: the first augmentation is eight pence; the second augmentation is ten pence halfpenny and the third of a halfpenny; the third is fourteen pence [32]halfpenny and the third of a halfpenny and the ninth part of a halfpenny; which, when all reckoned together, is fifty-six pence and a halfpenny and two parts of a halfpenny and the ninth part of a halfpenny: and whosoever willeth to know the augmentations on the silver, it is necessary for him to augment in the first augmentation as much as the third of the sum upon which the augmentations occur, and place that in one sum; and the second augmentation is, taking the third of that sum and adding it to the whole sum; and the third in like manner, taking as much as the third, as the previous [b] reckoning on the worth of a person's fore tooth: and so every augmentation is reckoned, in law, according to the first sum.[′]

[a/ 36]under [37]law

P.Q.S.T. [17/]y saȣl aelaȣt arifȣyt hyt hyn. *I.S.* [18] *not in O.* [19]–vry oll. *O.* [20/] *not in I.* [21]–atalant. *I.* [22] *I.S.* [23/] *not in I.S.* [24] *S.* [25/]oed *S. not in I.* [26]–ac *Q.* [27]–ỳ *P.* [28] *J.* [29] *I.S.* [30] *Q.S.* [31] yȣ *S.* [32] *not in S.* [33] a *S.* [34] hynny *S.* [35]–yr *S.* [36] *Q.* [37] *S.*

x. [1]Gȯerth kildant [2]dyn dec [a]arhugeint [3]aryant [4]atal.′

xi. Pan talher racdant [5][dyn] gȯerth creith ogyuarch atelir gantaȯ.

xii. [6]Gȯerth creith [7]ogyuarch ar ȯyneb dyn wheugeint [8]yȯ: [9]os ar ylaȯ ybyd′ trivgeint [10]atal: [11]dec arhugeint [12]atal os arytroet ybyd.′

xiii. Sarhaet dyn pan [13]adaȯher [14]creith ogyuarch′ arytroet [15]atelir [16]y gyt ac′ vn drychauel′′ os ary laȯ [17]ybyd gan dau drychauel [18]os ary wyneb [19]ybyd gan tri drychauel [20][idaȯ] [21]ytelir.

xiv. Or treȯir dyn arybenn [22]hyny welher yr emenyd neu [23]or brethir yny arch [24]hyny [25]del [26]yr amysgar [27]ymaes neu torri ascȯrnn [28]mordȯyt dyn′ neu ascȯrnn [29][y] [30]breich dros bop vn [31]or [32]rei′ hynny [33]teir punt atelir′ idaȯ kannys ymperigyl [34]oe eneit ybyd [35][ef] [36]o bop vn [37]orei hynny.

xv. Hynn atelir [38]y vrathedic y bo reit idaȯ weith medic [39][y] gyt ae sarhaet pedeir keinnaȯc dros badell y wneuthur [40]medycinaetheu [41]idaȯ [42][a] pedeir keinnaȯc dros wer [43][a] keinnaȯc dros [44][y] [45]oleuat beunoeth [46]a cheinnaȯc dros′ vȯyt ymedyc [47][b]beunyd] [48]a cheinnaȯc dros vȯyt ybrathedic [49][c]beunyd.]

xvi. Pedeir keinnaȯc cota atelir [50]y dyn′ dros bop ascȯrn vch creuan atynher [51]o benn [52][dyn] or aseinho [53]y myȯn caȯc euyd: obop ascȯrn is creuan [54]pedeir keinnaȯc [55]kyureith [56]ageiff′ [57][ẏ dẏn herwẏd kẏureith Hẏwel da.]

xvii. Kyureith adyȯeit bot yn vn werth aelodeu pob dyn [58]aegilyd [59]or [60]torrir aelaȯd [61]yr′ brenhin [62]yuot yn vn werth ac aelaȯd y′ bilaein [63]ac eissoes mȯy yȯ [64]gȯerth sarhaet [65]y brenhin [66]neu breyr′ no sarhaet bilaein orthrychir [67]aelaȯt [68]idaȯ.′

xviii. E neb a [69]gnithyo dyn talet ysarhaet yn gyntaf kanys

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[a 70]a deu vgeint [b 71]beunoeth [c 72]beunoyd.

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[1] *not in I.S.* [2] *not in S.* [3]′ *not in M.S.* [4] *not in J.O.P.Q.T.* [5] *I.* [6] *not in I.P.Q.S.* [7] *not in I.S.* [8] atal *I.P.Q.S.* [9]′ creith ar [gefyn y *I.*] laȯ *I.S.* [10] yȯ *J.* [11]′ creith ar *I.S.* gefyn *I.* os ar *M.O.P.* y troet [y byd *O.*] dec arhugeint *I.M.O.P.S.* atal. *I.M.O.S.* [12] *not in Q.T.* [13] dalher *M.* [14]′ *not in O.* [15] *not in O.S.* ′′ gan vn drychafel y telir *I.* [16] *not in J.M.O.T.* ′ gan *P.Q.S.* [17] *not in M.S.T.* [18]–y byd *S.* [19] ỳ gȯneir *M. not in I.J.P.Q.S.T.* [20] *M.* [21] y byd. *S. not in J.* [22] hyt pan *O.Q.S.T.* [23] o *P.* [24] hẏt pan *P.* [25] ȯeler *I.P.Q.S.* [26] y *I.O.P. Q.T.* [27] *not in I.S.* [28]′ ymordȯyt *S.* [29] *I.M.O.S.* [30] vyryat *I.* [31]′ o *I.O.P.Q.T.* [32] teir gȯeli *S.* [33]′ y telir teir punt *I.* [34] o *P.* [35] *M*

10. The worth of a person's back tooth is [a] thirty pence.

11. When the front tooth of a person is to be paid for, the worth of a conspicuous scar is to be paid with it.

12. The worth of a conspicuous scar, upon a person's face, is six score pence: if it be upon his hand, three score pence is to be paid: thirty pence is to be paid, if it be upon the foot.

13. The saraad of a person, when a conspicuous scar is left upon his foot, is to be paid with one augmentation: if it be upon his hand, with two augmentations: if it be upon his face, with three augmentations.

14. If a person be struck upon his head, so that the brain be seen; or if he be stabbed in his body, so that the bowels come out; or if the thigh bone, or the arm bone, of a person be broken; for each, three pounds are to be paid him, for he is in danger of his life by every one of them.

15. The following is to be paid to a wounded person, for whom it is necessary to have medical aid, besides his saraad: four pence for a pan to prepare medicaments for him; four pence for tallow; a penny for his light nightly; a penny for the food of the mediciner [b] daily; and a penny for the food of the wounded [c] daily.

16. Four curt pennies are to be paid to a person for every bone, taken from the upper part of the cranium, which shall sound on falling into a copper basin: for every bone, from the lower part of the cranium, he is to have four legal pence, [57] according to the law of Howel the good.[f]

17. The law says that the limbs of all persons are of equal worth; if a limb of the king be broken, that it is of the same worth as the limb of the villain: yet, nevertheless, the worth of saraad to the king, or to a breyr, is more than the saraad of a villain, if a limb belonging to him be cut.

18. Whoever shall pull a person's hair let him first pay his

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[a] [70] fifty [b] [71] nightly; [c] [72] nightly.

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[36] *not in P.Q.* [37] o *I.O.P.Q.S.T.* [38] ŷr *M.* [39] *I.* [40] mediginyaeth *I.O.P.S.* [41] *not in M.Q.T.* [42] *I.S.* [43] *J.* [44] *J.O.P.Q.T.* [45] *not in M.* [46] *not in I.O.P.Q.S.T.* [47] *O.P.Q.T.* [48] – keiniaȣc dros oleuat beunoeth *M. not in I.* [49] *J.M.P.Q.S.T.* [50] *not in I.S.* [51] oc *M.O. P.Q.T.* [52] *I.* y dyn *S.* [53] *not in J.P.* [54] y keiff pedeir keiniaȣc kyfreith. *I.* [55] *not in M.* [56] atelir. *S.* [57] *M.* [58] *not in Q.* [59] *not in P.* [60] trychir *O.* [61] y *I.O.S.T.* [62] a *P.Q.* [63] *not in O.P.* [64] *not in P.* [65] *not in I.M.O.P.Q.S.T.* [66] *not in P.Q.* [67] y aelaȣt. *I.O.S.T.* [68] pob vn. *P.Q.* o honunt. *P.* [69] ginyo *Q.* [70] *O.Q.T.* [71] *L.I.J.M.S.* [72] *L.I.*

dyrchaf agossot yǒ sarhaet [1][dyn;] acheinnaǒc ygkyueir pob bys [2][or] ael ynny benn [3]a dǒy [4][geinhaǒc] [5]ygkyueir yvaǒt′ acheinnaǒc [6][kyfreith] dros pob bleǒyn bonǒyn atynner oebenn apheteir arhugeint [7][arẏant] [8]dros ygǒallt taltrǒch.

xix. Dyrnaǒt a [9]gaffo dyn′ o anuod nyt sarhaet [10]hǒnnǒ [11][namẏn] iaǒn [12]yǒ hagen′ diuǒyn yguaet arwely ar greith ogyuarch [13]o byd.

xx. [14]Deǒisset paǒp y [15]sarhaet ae [16]oe vreint [17]y bennkenedyl ae [18]oe vreint [19]ehun ae o vraint [20]ysǒyd′ [[21]or byd′ [22]idaǒ.]

xxi. Galanas pennkenedyl atelir otri naǒ mu athrinaǒugein mu gan tri drychauel.

xxii. [23]Gǒerth y sarhaet [24]yǒ tri naǒ mu athri naǒ vgeint aryant.

xxiii. [25]Gǒerth aelaǒt pennkenedyl [26]nyt amgen [27]noe gar′ [28]yǒ [a] whebu ahweugein′ mu gan tri drychauel.

xxiv. [[29]Ae [30]sarhaet [31]o [30]ǒhebu aǒheugeint aryant.]

xxv. [32]Sarhaet [33]breyr dissǒyd atelir o whebu awheugeint aryant.

xxvi. [34]Yalanas atelir [35]o [a] ǒhe bu aǒhe ugein′ mu gan tri drychauel.′′

xxvii. [36]Gǒerth bonhedic cannhǒynaǒl yǒ teir bu athri vgein mu gan tri drychauel.

xxviii. [37]Y sarhaet [38]yǒ teirbu athriugeint aryant.

xxix. Os gǒr breyr [39][a] vyd bonhedic canhǒynaǒl [40]pan ladher yggorǒlat whebu ageiff y breyr ygan yllourud: Kymro vam tat vyd [41]bonhedic canhǒynnaǒl heb gaeth [42][a] heb alltut [42][a] heb ledach yndaǒ.

xxx. Gǒerth bilaein [b] brenhin [43]yǒ teir bu athri vgein mu gan tri drychauel.

xxxi. [44]Y sarhaet [45]yǒ teir bu athriugeint aryant.

xxxii. [46]Galanas bilaein breyr haneraǒc vyd ar [46]alanas [47]bilaein brenhin ac velly ysarhaet.

[a′ 48]naǒ mu a naǒ vgein [b 49]breẏr

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1 *I.M.O.P.Q.S.T.* 2 *J.M.* 3′ *not in S.* 4 *I.* 5 *not in I.* 6 *I.* 7 *M.* 8 ygkyfeir *O.* 9′ gaffer *I.O.S.* 10 *not in I.O.P.Q.S.T.* 11 *M.* 12′ hagen ỳǒ *M.* 13 or *I.M.O.Q.S.T.* 14′ *not in I.* 15 vreint *S.* 16 o *J.M.O.P. Q.S.T.* 17 *not in P.Q.* 18 o *S.* 19 ehunan *O.P.Q.T.* y sǒyd *S.* 20 ehynan. *S.* 21′ *O.P.T.* o byd *Q.* 22 *P.* 23 *not in I.O.S.* 24 atelir o *I.O.S.* 25 Galanas *I.S.* 26′ *not in O.* 27 y *I.P.Q.S.T.* 28 a telir o

saraad; because an attack and onset constitute saraad to a person; and a penny for every finger that touches his head, and two pence for the thumb; and a [6]legal penny for every hair pulled by the root from his head; and twenty-four pence for the front hair.

19. A blow that a person may receive unintentionally is not saraad; but it is right, however, to compensate the blood, the wound, and the conspicuous scar, if there be such.

20. Let every one choose his saraad; whether by the privilege of his chief of kindred, or by his own privilege, or by the privilege of his office, if such there be to him.

21. The galanas of a chief of kindred is to be paid by thrice nine kine and thrice nine score kine, with three augmentations.

22. The worth of his saraad is thrice nine kine, and thrice nine score of silver.

23. The worth of the member of a chief of kindred, that is to say, his relative, is [a]six score and six[a'] kine, with three augmentations.

24. And his saraad is six kine, and six score of silver.

25. The saraad of a breyr without office is to be paid with six kine, and six score of silver.

26. His galanas is to be paid with [a]six score and six[a'] kine, with three augmentations.

27. The worth of an innate boneddig is three score and three kine, with three augmentations.

28. His saraad is three kine, and three score of silver.

29. If a breyr's man be an innate boneddig, when killed in a border country, the breyr is to have six kine from the slayer: an innate boneddig is a Cymro by father and mother, without bond, without alltud, and without mixture of kin.

30. The worth of the [b]king's villain is three score and three kine, with three augmentations.

31. His saraad is three kine, and three score of silver.

32. The galanas of a breyr's villain is half that of the galanas of the king's villain: and so also his saraad.

[a'] [48]nine score and nine [b] [49]breyr's

I.S. [29] *I.* Dros y *S.* [30] *I.S.* [31] *I.* y keiff *S.* [32] *not in M.* [33] *not in J.* [34] – Dros *I.* Galanas breyr *S.* [35] *not in I.* [36] Galanas *I.S.* [37] – Dros *S.* [38] atelir o *I.O* y keiff *S.* [39] *I.* [40] – heb gaeth heb alltut *O.* y *Q.* [41] – y *Q.* [42] *I.S.* [43] *not in I.O.P.Q.S.T.* [44] Ae *I.S.* [45] atelir o *I.S.* [46] Gŵerth *I.S.* [47] – y *Q.* [48] *O.* [49] *P.*

xxxiii. [1]Galanas alltut brenhin [2]yỏ teir bu athriugein mu [3]heb [4]dyrchauel.′

xxxiv. [5]Y sarhaet [6]yỏ teir bu′ heb′′ achwannec.

xxxv. Gỏerth [7]alltut breyr [8]yỏ hanner′ gỏerth′′ alltut brenhin: [9]ae sarhaet velly.′

xxxvi. [10]Gỏerth alltut bilaein [11]yỏ [12]hanhergỏerth′ alltut breyr: [13]ae sarhaet [14]velly.′

xxxvii. Brenhin ageiff trayan [15][o] pob galanas [16]or a [17]gymhello [18][a hynny] [19]lle ny allo kenedyl [20]y gymell:′ [21]ac agaffer oda [22]yr llourud or pryt ygylyd′ ybrenhin [23]bieuvyd [24][o gỳureith].

xxxviii. Pvnt ahanner yỏ gỏerth caeth tra mor; [25][ac] os or ynys honn [26]yd [27]henuyd punt [28]vyd ywerth [29]ac velly′ [30]os anafus neu ryhen neu ryieuanc nyt amgen [31][no] llei noc vgein mlỏyd [32]punt [33]yỏ y werth′ adeudec keinnaỏc yn [34][lle] y sarhaet [35]whecheinnaỏc dros teir llath o vrethyn gỏyn ywnneuthur peis idaỏ [36][o honaỏ] [a]atheir [37]keinnaỏc′ dros [38][y] laỏdyr [39]a cheinnaỏc [40]dros [41][ỳ] guaraneu [42]idaỏ [43]a dyrnuoleu [44]un dros [45]ỏdyf neu′ [46][dros] vỏell os coetỏr vyd [47]vn dros raff deudec kyuelinnyaỏc.

xxxix. Teir gỏeith y dyrcheif ar sarhaet gỏr aymreher y wreic [48]y treis′ neu adyccer [49][o] yỏrthaỏ.

xl. Y neb adyỏetto ar arall sarhau ygorff [50]or [51]gỏatta [52]hỏnnỏ gỏadet ar′ ylỏ [53]ehun heb achỏannec. [54]Ot ennỏha [55]ef′′ waet [56]kynny [b]welher′ neu [57]gleis arnaỏ ywelet′ ylỏ arytrydyd [58]adyly y rodi′ kannys yn lle tyston y kynnhelir [59][y] gỏaet [60]neu [61]gleis.

xli. [62][Sarhaed ygnad llys yỏ naỏ mu a naỏ vgeint o ariant: kans y naỏ vgeint ariant yssyd ynno ynn lle drychyfaelon y alanas a delir o naỏ mu a naỏ ygein mu gan dri drychafael.

xlii. Valhvn ydymlykeir y drychyfaelon: y drychafael kyntaf yỏ trigein mu; yr eil yỏ pedỏar ygeint mu; trydyd yỏ chỏebu

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[a′ 63]acheinnaỏc [b 64]wnelhêr

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[1] Gỏerth *I.J.P.Q.S.T.* [2] *not in S.* [3′] *not in P.Q.* [4′′] *not in M.* [5] Ae *I.* [′] *not in J.* [6] atelir o *I.S.* [7] *not in M.* [8] *not in I.* [′] anheraỏc vỳd ar *M.* [′′] *– O.S.* [9′] ac vellỳ ỳ sarhaet. *M.* [10] Galanas *M.* [11] *not in I.O.S.* [′] hanheraỏc ỳỏ arwerth galanas *M.* [12] hanheraỏc gỏerth *P.* [13′] ac velly y sarhaet. *J.M.S. not in I.* [14] val hỳnnỳ. *T.* [15] *P.* [16] *not in S.* [17] gỳmell *M.* [18] *S.* [19′] *not in M.* [20] *not in O.P.Q.S.T.* [21] *not in S.* [22] ỳ *P.Q.S.T.* [′] or pryt ygilyd yr llofrud *I.O.* [23] bieu *M.O.P.Q.T.* [24] *M.* [25] *O.* [26] ỳr *P.* [27] henỳỏ *P.Q.* [28] yỏ *I.O.P.Q.T.* [29′] ỳnnỳ mod hỏnnỏ ỳtelir *M.* [30] or byd *I.M.O.P.Q.S.T.* [31] *M.* [32′] o

33. The galanas of the king's alltud is three score and three kine, without augmentation.

34. His saraad is three kine, without addition.

35. The worth of a breyr's alltud is half the worth of the king's alltud: and so also his saraad.

36. The worth of a villain's alltud is half the worth of a breyr's alltud: and so also his saraad.

37. The king is to have a third of every galanas which he shall exact, and that where a kindred cannot enforce it: and, what shall be obtained of the murderer's property, from time to time, belongs to the king, by law.

38. One pound and a half is the worth of a bondman from beyond sea; if he be a native of this island, a pound is his worth: and so also, if he be maimed; or too old; or too young, that is, less than twenty years of age; a pound is his worth: also twelve pence in lieu of his saraad: six pence for three yards of white cloth, to make him a coat; [a] three pence[a'] for trousers; a penny for buskins and gloves; one penny for a billhook, or hatchet, if he be a woodman; and one for a rope of twelve cubits length.

39. Three times is the saraad of a man whose wife shall be violated by force, or shall be taken away from him, to be augmented.

40. Whoever shall say of another, that he has done saraad to his person; if the latter shall deny it, let him do so by his own oath, without more. If he name blood, though not [b] seen, or a visible bruise, he is to give an oath with two others: for the blood, or the bruise, is to be regarded in the place of witnesses.

41. The saraad of the judge of the court is nine kine, and nine score of silver: for the nine score of silver is there instead of the augmentations: his galanas is paid by nine score and nine kine, with three augmentations.

42. In this manner the augmentations are elucidated: the first augmentation is, three score kine; the second is, four score kine;

[a'] [63] and a penny [b] [64] done,

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oet *M.* [33] hefyt *I.* vyd *I.S.* ['] heuyt atal *O.* [34] *I.* [35] whech *O.S.* [36] *M.* [37] *not in I.O.P.Q.S.T.* [38] *I.O.S.* [39] *not in S.* [40] y *O.* [41] *P.Q.T.* [42] *not in I.M.O.P.Q.S.T.* [43] ae *O.T.* [44] keinnaȣc *M.* [45'] *not in I.* [46] *S.* [47] keinnaȣc *M.* [48] o *S.* [' not in I.] [49] *S.* [50] os *M.O.P.Q.S.T.* [''] heb achȣanec os gȣatta rodet y lȣ ehunan: or enȣir *I.* [51] gwadu aȣna *M.* [52'] rodet *S.* [53] ehunan *O.P.Q.S.T.* [54] Or *S.* [55] ynteu *S.* *not in O.P.Q.T.* [56'] *not in S.* [57'] welet cleis arnaȣ *I.J.O.P.Q.S.T.* rodet *I.S.* [58'] a dyrỳ *P.Q.* *not in I.S.* [59] *I.O.P.Q.S.T.* [60] ar *O.S.* [61] – y *I.P.Q.T.* [62] *S.* [63] *M.* [64] *I.O.P.Q.T.*

achan mu athrayan dǒy vu ac velly y drycheif ar alanas pob Kymro herǒyd y vreint.

xliii. Sump galanas ygnad llys oll rǒg drychyfaelon yǒ hǒebu arhygeint a phedǒar cant o ǒarthec athrayan dǒy vu heb gyfrif y naǒ mu yssyd ychod ymlaen y naǒ vgeint mu kyntaf: sef achaǒs nachyfrifir yr hei hynny ac na drychefir arnynt herǒyd mae saraed yǒ honno ac nad oes herǒyd kyfreith drychafael ar sarhaed a daler ymlaen galanas.]

xliv. Ortereu [1]dyn caeth dyn ryd trycher ylaǒdeheu [[2]idaǒ [3]ýmdeith] [4]onny thal′ arglǒyd y caeth sarhaet y [5][dyn] [6]ryd.

xlv. Ergyt cryman yǒ naǒd caeth.

xlvi. Nybyd godor yn [7][erbyn] reith alltut [8]amyr hynn′ nypherthynno reith gǒlat [9]ohonaǒ kynny thygo dynyon [10]y gyt ac ef [11]namyn rodet′ [12]ehun y lǒ′ ygkyueir pob dyn or a [13]dylyho tygu [14]y′ gyt ac ef bei kenedlaǒc.

xlvii. Sarhaet gǒreic caeth deudec keinnaǒc os gǒenigyaǒl [15][kaeth] vyd pedeir arhugeint [16]yǒ [17]gǒerth′ ysarhaet sef [18]yǒ [19]honno gǒreic ǒrth ynottǒyd.

xlviii. [20]Dirǒy caeth or lletrat kynntaf awnnel [21]wheugeint [22]yǒ′ or eil punt [23]yǒ or trydyd vn [24]gyureith [25]vyd agǒr ryd herǒyd [26][y] [27]dial.′′

xlix. Pylebynnac ygordiǒedher [28]caeth yn′ fflemaǒr [a]pedeir [29]arhugeint′ [30]yggobyr diffryt [31]drostaǒ atelir′ aphedeir′′ [32]keinnaǒc [33]ygkyueir pob kymhǒt [34]or y′ [35]kerdaǒ [36]drostaǒ: [37]ot a [38][ynteu] yvrenhinaeth arall pedeir arhugeint [39]yn llaǒ′ ageiff yneb aerydhao ac ohynny ytrayan agynneil [40][ef] gantaǒ ar deuparth [41]ageiff [42]perchennaǒc ytir.

l. [43]Y neb a veichocco gǒreic caeth [44]yǒr arall paret [45][ef] [46]wreic [47]arall [48]ynlle honno ywassannaethu′ hyny angho [49]agǒedy

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[a′ 50]pedeir keinnaǒc

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[1] *not in O.Q.S.T.* [2] *I.M.S.* [3] *M.* [4′] neu talet *I.S.* [5] *I.S.* [6] *not in I.* [7] *M.* [8′] lle *I.S.* [9] arnaǒ *I.O.P.Q.S.T.* [10] *not in I.O.P.Q.S.T.* [11′] or dyry *S.* [12] ehunan *O.Q.S.T.* [′] y lǒ ehunan *I.P.* [13] dylyei *I.J. M.O.P.Q.T.* [′] tygei *S.* [14] *not in I.O.P.Q.T.* [15] *I.S.* [16] vyd *I.S.* [′ – *O.P.Q.* [17] tal *S.* [18] vyd *O.S.* [19] gǒenigaǒl *S.* [20′′] *not in Q.* [′′′′ – *P.* [21′] yǒ wheugeint *J.M.* [22] *not in I.O.S.* [23] *not in I.O. S.T.* [24] dial *I.* [25] *not in S.* [26] *O.* [27] kyfreith. *I.* [28′] *not in J.*

the third is, a hundred and six kine, and the third of two kine: and in that manner the galanas of every Cymro is to be augmented, according to his privilege.

43. The sum of the galanas of a judge of the court, including augmentations, is four hundred and twenty-six kine, and a third of two kine; without reckoning the nine kine, which are joined above to the first nine score kine: they are not reckoned, and no augmentation placed on them, because that part is saraad; and there is, by law, no augmentation of saraad that is paid prior to galanas.

44. If a bondman strike a free man, let his right hand be cut off; unless the lord of the bond pay the saraad of the free.

45. The cast of a hook is the extent of the protection of a bondman.

46. There is to be no rejection of the raith of an alltud, where a raith of the country does not pertain to him, although persons shall not swear along with him; for let him give his own oath repeatedly for so many persons, as ought to swear along with him, if he were of a kindred.

47. The saraad of a bondwoman is twelve pence: if she be a servant, the worth of her saraad is twenty-four pence, that is a woman who works at her needle.

48. The dirwy of a bondman, for the first theft he commits, is six score pence; for the second, one pound; for the third, he is amenable to the same law as a free man, in respect to punishment.

49. In what place soever a fugitive bondman shall be overtaken, [a] twenty-four pence, as a rescue fee, is to be paid on his account; and four pence for every cymwd he shall have passed over: if he go to another kingdom, twenty-four pence shall be paid in hand to any one that shall release him; and out of that the captor is to retain a third; and the owner of the land is to have the two parts.

50. Whoever shall cause the pregnancy of the bondwoman of another person, is to procure another woman to serve in her

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[a] [50] four

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[29] *not in I.* [30] arodir drostaŏ yg gobyr diffrit *S.* [31] atelir drostaŏ *O.* [32] *not in J.* [33] o *O.* [34] oc *Q.T. not in S.* a *I.O.* [35] gerdŏys *I.O.S.T.* kerdaŏd *M.* [36] daeth *Q.* drŏyddaŏ *M.Q.T.* [37] or *O.S.* atelir: aphedeir arhugeint ygobyr diffryt: or *I.* [38] *Q.* [39] *not in M.* [40] *I.S.* [41] y *I.* [42] perchen *I.J.M.* [43] *not in Q.* [44] dyn *I.S.* gŏr *O.* [45] *I.S.* [46] *not in J.* [47] *not in M.O.T.* [48] yŏassanaethu yn lle honno *I.* ynny lle hyt pan agho y ŏassanaethu: ac yna paret ef vagu *S.* [49] ac *I.O.* odyna *I.* yno *O.* [50] *M.*

agho′ maget [1]ytat′′ yr etiued ac or byd marǒ ygaeth [2]honno yar yr etiued [2]hǒnnǒ talet yneb aebeichoges y gǒerth [3][kyfreith] [4]oe harglǒyd.′′′

LI. Y neb agyttyo agwreic gaeth heb gannyat yharglǒyd talet deudec keinnaǒc [5][y harglǒyd] dros [6]bop kyt′′′′ [7][awnel a ahi.]

LII. [8]Pob ryǒ dyn [9]eithyr alltut avyd dyrchauel arywerth [10]ac sarhaet.

LIII. [11][Y] lle [12]y talher [13][yr] vgeinheu [14][o] [15]aryant [16][ỳ] gyt [17]a gǒarthec ynlle [18][y] [19]ardyrchauel y kynnhelir.′

LIV. Pedeir bu aphetuar vgeint [20][o] aryant atelir [21]dros sarhaet teuluwr brenhin [[22]os o hŷnŷ ỳd′ [23]ardelǒ.]

LV. Teir bu atelir yn sarhaet teuluǒr breyr nyt amgen tribuhyn tal beinc.

LVI. Vn werth vyd [24]yneb arodher yggǒystyl ar [25]neb yrodher [26]drostaǒ [[27]yggǒystyl. [28]Deǒi Brefi.]

XVIII. [AM ŴRAGEDD.]

I. Or kymer gǒr wreic orod kenedyl ac [29]os gat kynn penn yseith mlyned [30][ỳ wrthaǒ] talet idi teir punt yny hegǒedi os merch [31][breyr] vyd [32][a] punt a hanner yny chowyll [33][a] wheugeint yny [34]gobyr os merch tayaǒc vyd punt ahanner yny hegǒedy awheugeint yny chowyll aphedeir arhugeint yny [35]gobyr.

II. Os gǒedy [36][y] seith mlyned ygat [37][ef hi] bit rann deuhanner y [38]rydunt onnyt breint adyry ragor yr gǒr deuparth yplant [39]adaǒ yrgǒr [40]ar trayan yr vam yr hynaf ar ieuaf yr tat.′ Os agheu ae gǒahann byt rann deuhanner yrydunt o bop peth.

III. Sarhaet [41][gǒreic] wreaǒc herǒyd breint ygǒr i [42]diwygir idi [43]nyt amgen [44]herǒyd [45]breint′ ygǒr y [46]rodher idaǒ.

IV. Gǒr a [47]eill [48]ynryd gadu ywreic′ [49]os gǒnna hitheu [50]yr gwr arall [51]yn honneit′ [52][ac] nycheiff [53]hi dim [54]oe hiaǒn [55]namyn

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[1] ef *I.* [2] *not in I.O.S.T.* [3] *S.* [4] y *I.S.* [5] *S.* idaǒ *I.* [6] y *J.* [7] *M.* [8] *not in O.* [9] dyeithyr *J.* [10] ac ar *T.* – i *P.Q.S.* [11] *J.P.S.* [12] *not in I.* [13] *S.* [14] *I.Q.S.T.* [15] *not in P.* [16] *M.S.* [17] ar *I.P.Q.S.* [18] *S.* [19] ar *I.* drychafaeleu *I.S.* [20] *P.* [21] yn *I.* [22] *I.M.O.P.Q.S.T.* [23] *M.O.P.Q.T.* ymardelǒ. *I.S.* [24] *not in I.* [25] *not in M.* [26] – ef *M.* yg gǒystyl *S.* [27] *O.* [28] *S.* [29] *not in J.* [30] *M.* [31] *I.J.M.O.Q.S.T.* [32] *I.S.* [33] *I.M.S.*

stead, until she shall be delivered; and, after her delivery, the father is to rear the issue; and, if that bondwoman shall die in giving birth to that issue, let him who caused her pregnancy pay her legal worth to her lord.

51. Whoever shall have connexion with a bondwoman without the consent of her lord, let him pay twelve pence to her lord for every repetition.

52. Every kind of person, excepting an alltud, is to have an augmentation of his worth and his saraad.

53. Where scores of silver are to be paid along with the cattle, that is held to be instead of the augmentation.

54. Four kine, and four score of silver, are to be paid for the saraad of a man of the king's household, if he avouch as such.

55. Three kine are to be paid as the saraad of a man of a breyr's household; that is to say, three kine of standard value.

56. The person who is given as a hostage is of the same worth as the one for whom he is given as a hostage. Dewi of Brevi!

XVIII. [OF WOMEN.]

1. If a man take a wife by gift of kindred, and he desert her before the end of the seven years; let him pay her three pounds, as her agweddi, if she be the daughter of a breyr; and one pound and a half, as her cowyll; and six score pence, as her gobyr: if she be the daughter of a taeog, one pound and a half, as her agweddi; six score pence, as her cowyll; and twenty-four pence, as her gobyr.

2. If, after the seven years, he leave her; let all be shared between them, unless privilege should give precedence to the husband: two parts of the children go to the husband, and the third to the mother; the eldest and the youngest go to the father. If they be separated by death, let every thing be equally shared between them.

3. The saraad of a married woman is to be compensated to her according to the privilege of her husband: that is, according to the privilege of the man to whom she may be given.

4. A man is free to forsake his wife, if she notoriously attach herself to another man; and she is to obtain nothing of her

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[34] hamobyr *I.O.S.* [35] hamobyr. *O.* [36] *I.O.Q.S.* [37] *M.* [38] ryngthunt *J.* [39] *not in I.* [40] *f* yr hynaf ar ieuaf ar trayan yr vam. *I.J.M.O.Q.S.T.* [41] *I.J.M.O.Q.S.T.* [42] telir *I.M.S.* [43] *f not in Q.* [44] *f not in I.S.* [45] *not in J.* [46] rodet *Q.T.* [47] dichaȯn *I.J.S.* [48] *f* gadu yȯreic yn ryd *Q.* [49] or *I.J.M.O.Q.S.T.* [50] *f* yn honheit yr gȯr arall *O.* [51] ar *J.* [52] *I.O. Q.S.T.* [53] *not in M.* [54] o *Q.* [55] eithyr *I.M.O.Q.S.T.*

[1]y tri pheth ny dygir [2]rac gwreic ar gorderch atal y sarhaet yr gŏr kyureithaŏl.

v. Or dyŏeit gŏreic geir [3][hagŷr neu] kewylydyus ŏrth [4]y gŏr talet [5]yr gŏr′ teir bu camlŏrŏ kanys y harglŏyd yŏ neu traŏet [6][y gŏr] hi agŏialen kyhyt [7]ae gufyt tri dyrnnaŏt [8][yn] [9]y lle y mynho [10]eithyr yphenn.

vi. Or maed gŏr ywreic heb achaŏs talet [11]ysarhaet idi′ herŏyd y breint.

vii. [12]Ot edeu gŏreic gŏely ygŏr heb achaŏs talet idaŏ teirbu camlŏrŏ kynn [13]y chymryt [14]attaŏ′ dracheuen.

viii. Or ysgar gŏr ae wreic [15]kyureithaŏl ahi yn veichaŏc or dyd [16][a y hysgarhont y] kyuriuer idi [17]y hamsser yvagu yr etifed auo yndi yna kannys [18]herŏyth y′ gyureith [19]honn blŏydyn ahanner ymac yvam ef [20]agŏedy hynny′ nys mac [21]yvam [22][ef] [23]dim. Os tŏylluorŏyn ageffir heb wat ychrys a [24]torrir [25]y tu rocdi athra [26][e] cheuen ac odyna ygŏr adyry [27]idi enderic′ gŏedy iraŏ y loscŏrnn ac [28]o dichaun hi y atal [29][ef] herŏyd y loscŏrnn kymeret [[30]hi [31]ef] yny hegŏedi.

ix. Or lledir gŏr gŏreicaŏc ysarhaet atelir yn gynntaf ac odyna ywerth trayan [32]y saraet [33]hagen′ ageiff ywreic.

x. [34]Or a merch [35]breyr gan ŏr yn llathrut oe bod pan atter sef [36]yŏ yhegŏedy [b]whech eidon kyhyt eu kyrn [37][ac] [38]eu ysgyfuarnn y verch tayaŏc or kyfryŏ dadyl tri eidon [c]kyhyt [39]arei hynny′ [40][eu kyrn] atelir [41][idi.]

xi. Gŏreic gŏr ryd adichaun rodi ymantell ae chres [42]ae [43]hesgittyeu ae [44]phenlliein ae blaŏt aechaŏs aehemenyn ae llaeth heb [45]gygor ygŏr abenffyccyaŏ [46]y holl dotreuyn [47]a [48]eill. [49]Ny dyry gŏreic tayaŏc′ [50]dim [51]heb gannyat ygŏr onnyt yphennguch′ ac ny eill bennffyccyaŏ [52]dim onyt ygogyr ahynny hyt y clyŏer ygaŏ aethroet arythrothŏy.

[a 53]ydesgorho [b 54]wŷth
[c 55]vn oet [56]kyfrŏyŏ

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[1] *not in T.* [2] *not in I.* [3] *M.* [4] *not in M.* [5′] idaŏ *I.S.* [6] *J.Q.* ef *M.* [7] a *I.M.* [8] *I.M.Q.S.* [9] *not in O.* [10] dyeithyr *J.M.* [11′] idi y sarhaet *I.S.* [12] Or *I.M.O.S.T.* [13′] idaŏ ŷchymerŷt *M.* [14] idaŏ *I.Q.S.T.* [15] – ŷn *M. not in J.* [16] *I.M.O.Q.S.T.* [17] *not in M.O.Q.T.* [18′] *not in J.* [19] *not in J.* [20′] ac odyna *I.* [21] *not in J.O.* [22] *I.M.Q.S.* [23] *not in M.* [24] trychir *I.S.* [25] *not in I.M.O.Q.S.T.* [26] *I.J.Q.S.T.* [27′] enderic idi *I.S.* [28] or *I.J.O.S.* [29] *J.S.* [30] *M.T.* [31] *M.S.* [32] *not in Q.* [′] hagen

right, excepting the three things which are not to be taken from a woman; and the seducer is to pay to the lawful husband his saraad.

5. If a wife utter a harsh, or disgraceful word to her husband; let her pay to the husband three kine as camlwrw, for he is her lord; or, let him strike her three blows, with a rod of his cubit length, on any part he may will, excepting her head.

6. If a man beat his wife without cause, let him pay her saraad to her, according to her privilege.

7. If a woman desert her husband's bed without cause; let her pay him three kine as camlwrw, before he takes her back.

8. If a man separate from his lawful wife, she being pregnant; the time is to be reckoned, from the day of [a] their separation,[a] for her to rear the issue she may be pregnant with; for, according to this law, the mother is to nurse the issue during a year and a half; and after that the mother is not to nurse it any more. If she be found to be a violated maid, without denial, her smock is to be cut before and behind; and then the man is to give her a steer, with its tail greased; and, if she be able to hold it by its tail, let her take it for her agweddi.

9. If a married man be killed, his saraad is to be first paid, and then his worth: the third of his saraad, however, the wife is to have.

10. If the daughter of a breyr go with a man clandestinely, with her own consent; when deserted, her agweddi is to be [b] six bullocks, whose horns are of equal length with their ears: to the daughter of a taeog, in a similar case, three bullocks, [c] with their horns and ears of equal length,[c] are to be paid.

11. The wife of a free man can give her mantle, her shift, her shoes, her headcloth, her meal, her cheese, her butter and her milk, without the advice of her husband; and she can lend all the furniture. The wife of a taeog is to give nothing, without the permission of her husband, but her head-gear; and she can lend nothing, but her sieve; and that only for the distance her call may be heard, with her foot on her threshold.

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[a] [53] her delivery, [b] [54] eight
[c] [55] of the same age [56] of the same kind,

ŷ sarhaet *M.* [33] *not in I.S.* [34] Od *J.M.* [35] *not in I.* [36] vyd *I.O.Q. S.T.* [37] *I.M.O.Q.S.T.* [38] ae *J.* [39] ac ỽynt *O.* [40] *J.* [41] *I.J.S.* [42] – ae choỽrtr *S.* [43] phenlliein *I.S.* [44] hescityeu *I.S.* [45] ganhat *I.S.* [46] *not in I.O.Q.S.T.* [47] – y ty *I.O.Q.S.T.* [48] dichaỽn. *I.S.* [49] Nŷt rŷd ŷ wreic taỽaỽc rodŷ *M.* [50] *not in I.S.* [51] onyt y phenguch heb ganhat y gỽr *Q.* [52] *not in I.S.* [53] *L.J.* [54] *M.* [55] *I.* kŷuoet *M.O.S.* [56] *Q.*

xii. Gŏreic ageiff [1]y gan tat ymab yryvagu [2]kyhyt ac y [3]dywetpŏyt vry′ peis atalho pedeir keinnaŏc abuch deŏisseit aphadell atalho keinnaŏc [4]adimei acharreit or yt goreu atyfuo ar tir ytat ahynny [5]a perthyn [6]yr tayogeu.

xiii. Mab bonhedic adylyir y vagu mal hynn mam ymab gysseuin aehymduc naŏ mis yny chroth athrimis gŏedy [7][y] ganer hi aemac ahynny′′ yn lle blŏydyn idi: odyna ytat [8]bieu ac′ adyly [9][y vagu a] [10]keissaŏ idaŏ′ y holl gyureideu yngyntaf ydyry dauat ae chnuf [11]ae hoen [12]ganti ac′ odyna gŏeren neu geinnaŏc [13]aphadell hayarnn neu pedeir keinnaŏc′ kyureith amenneit [14][o] wenith ywnneuthur iŏt [15]idaŏ acharreit deu ychen ogynnut′ [16]adŏy gyuelin o vrethyn gŏyn neu [17][vn] vrith arymab abuch blith ae llo athri charreit o wenith a [18]heid a [19]cheirch a [20]thri charreit ogynnut:′ os myn y vam hi ae keiff oll onnys myn [21][hi] [22]rodher yarall.

xiv. [23]Or a morŏyn [24]wyra yn llathrud heb [25]gygor y′ chenedyl ythat adichaŏn yhattŏyn rac ygŏr oe hanuod ac [26]nychyll dim oe hiaun ygan ynebae duc ac nythal [27]ythat y hamobyr [28]yr arglŏyd.′

xv. [29]Or a gŏreic [30][hagen] yn llathrut o anuod y chennedyl ny eill neb y [31]hattŏyn [32]oehanuod rac y gŏr′ orlle ybo yhattlam ytelir y [33]hamobyr.

xvi. Gŏreic adyccer [34][ỳn] lathrut ac ny wnnel amŏt yggŏyd tyston argaffel iaŏn ogŏbyl ny cheiff herŏyd gŏyr Gŏynned onnyt tri eidon herŏyd gŏyr y Deheu hi a [35]gaffei gynt yhegŏedi ynhollaŏl megys gŏreic a [36]darffei ychennedyl [37]yrodi y ŏr.′

xvii. Y neb adycco morŏyn [38]yn llathrut a [39]dyŏedut or vorŏyn [40]py veint′ arodi di ymi adyŏedut ohonaŏ′′ [41][ynteu] mi arodaf it y veint honn achadarnnhaŏ hynny arygret ac vch [42][ben]

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[1] *not in I.J.* [2]′ a hanner *Q.* [3] dyŏespŏyt *I.S.* [4] kyfreith *I.S.* [5] yŏ kyfreith *S. not in I.* ′′–*M.* [6] y *Q.S.* [7] *Q.T.* [8]′ *not in I.M.O.Q.S.T.* [9] *I.S.* [10]′ pheri *I.S.* [11] – ac *M.Q.* [12]′ *not in I.S.* [13]′ *not in T.* [14] *I.J.O.Q.S.T.* [15] yr mab *J.* ′ *not in I.S.* [16]′ *not in J.* [17] *Q.* [18] cheirch *I.S.* [19] heid *I.S.* [20]′ *not in M.* [21] *I.* [22] rodet *M.S.* [23] Ot *J.* [24] ŏyry *I.J.M.O.Q.T.* [25]′ rod *S. not in I.* [26]′ nythal y. *I.S.* hamobyr *I.* gobyr *S.* yr arglŏyd, ac ny chyll hi [theu *S.*] dim oe iaŏn

12. A woman is to have from the father of the child for rearing it, for so long a period as before described, a coat of the value of four pence; a choice cow; a pan of the value of a penny [4]half-penny; and a car-load of the best corn that shall grow upon the father's land: and that pertains to the taeogs.

13. The son of a boneddig is to be reared in this manner: the mother of the boy originally bears him nine months in her womb; and during three months after he is born, she is to nurse him; and that is to be reckoned for a year to her; after that the father is to rear him, and procure for him all his necessaries; first, he is to give a sheep, with her fleece and her lamb; and then a caul of tallow, or a penny; and an iron pan, or four legal pence; and a menaid of wheat to make pap for him; and a car-load, drawn by two oxen, of fuel; and two ells of white or party-coloured cloth, to put around the child; and a milch cow, with her calf; and three car-loads of wheat, barley, and oats; and three car-loads of fuel: if the mother will, she shall have the whole; if she do not will, let it be given to another.

14. If a pure virgin go away clandestinely, without the advice of her kindred; her father can bring her back from her husband, against her will, and she loses nothing of her right from him who took her away; neither does her father pay her amobyr to the lord.

15. If a woman, however, go away clandestinely, against the will of her kindred, no one can bring her back, against her will, from the man: according to the place of her abode, her amobyr is to be paid.

16. A woman who shall be taken away clandestinely, and who makes no contract, in the presence of witnesses, for obtaining her full right; is to have, according to the men of Gwynedd, only three bullocks; according to the men of the South, she formerly obtained her agweddi in full, the same as a woman whom her kindred had given to a man.

17. Whoever shall carry away a maid clandestinely, and the maid say: 'How much wilt thou give me?' And he then say: 'I will give thee so much;' and confirm that on his faith, and

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y gan yneb ae duc. *I.S.* [27] *not in M.* [28] y *O.T.* [29] Ot *J.* [30] *I.J.M. O.Q.S.T.* [31] dŏyn *I.S.* [32] / rac y gŏr oe hanuod *O.S.* [33] gobyr. *S.* [34] *T.* [35] gahei *O.Q.T.* [36] rodhei *I.M.O.Q.S.T.* / genedyl. *I.S.* [37] *not in M.* / – *O.Q.T.* [38] ỳ *T. not in S.* [39] / / gofyn yr gŏr ohonei *I.S.* pa *I.* py *S.* veint arodhei ef idi *I.S.* [40] pa *J.* / beth *O.* [41] *J.* ef *O.* [42] *M.*

greireu [1][ac] [2]os gŏatta [a]gŏedy hynny kymeret hi y [3]creireu athyget [4]idaŏ [5]ef′ adaŏ [6]idi [7]y] [8]veint [9]honno′ ac velly ny eill [10]ef [11][dyŏedut] dim yny herbyn kannys credadŏy yŏ [12]y thestolyaeth [13]hi [14]ehinan yny lle [15]hŏnnŏ.

XVIII. Y neb adycco treis ar wreic yhamobyr aedirŏy atal yr arglŏyd ac yr wreic [16][y] [17]tal ysarhaet ae hegŏedi aedilyssrŏyd. Os gŏadŏ avynn ygŏr ac os [18]kadarnnha yŏreic yny erbyn kymeret hi [19]ygala ef′ yny llaŏ [20]hi yr′ asseu [21][idi] [22]arllaŏ deheu ary creir′ athyget [-3]hi yrdŏynn [24][treis] ohonaŏ ef [25]arnei [26]hi ac velly ny [27]eill ef dŏyn′ dim oihiaun.

XIX. Y neb awatto treissaŏ gŏreic rodet lŏ degŏyr adeugeint neu dirŏy treis.

XX. Nyt oes ygkyureith Hyŏel [28]da yspadu gŏr [29]yr treissaŏ gŏreic.

XXI. [30][O] tri achaŏs nychyll gŏreic y hegŏedi kyt adaŏ [31][ho] ygŏr: [32]vn yŏ′ oglauri ac [33]o eisseu kyt; [34]a dryc annadyl.

XXII. Teir gŏeith y keiff gŏreic yhŏynnebŏerth: [35][yn] kynntaf [36]y [37][keiff] wheugeint; yr eil weith punt; y tryded weith [38]y dichaun adaŏ′ ygŏr [39]a mynet′ ae holl dylyet genti ac [40]o diodef [41]hi dros [42]ytryded weith′ ny cheiff [43][hi] wynebŏerth.

XXIII. Ony wna morŏyn avynnho oe chŏyll kynny ychyuot [44]ybore [45]oegŏely′ yŏrth ygŏr ygkyt ybyd y [46]rydunt o hynny allan.

XXIV. [47]Or rodir morŏynn aeduet yŏr ac [48][or] dyŏeit [49]ynteu nat oed vorŏyn hi tyget yvorŏyn ar yphymet or dynyon nessaf idi [50]nyt amgen′ hi aethat ae mam ae braŏt ae chwaer [51]vot yn gelŏyd hynny;′ aedyuot [52]hi [53]ataŏ ef yn vorŏyn′ [54]or oet aeduet hi o vronneu achedor adyuot [55]teithi [56]gŏreic oetranus′ idi. Os teŏi awnna ef yn gynntaf abot genthi yr eil weith achyscu [57]y gyt ahi hyt ybore kyt [58]as caffei [59]ef [60]hi yn wreic [61]yweith gynntaf′

[a (2)ef

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1 *I.S.* 2 or *J.* 3 creir *I.S.* 4′ *not in I.Q.S.* 5 *not in M.O.T.* 6 *J.* idaŏ *Q.* 7 *J.M.O.Q.* 8′ ohonaŏ ef hynny *I.S.* 9 hon *O.Q.T.* 10 *not in M.Q.T.* 11 *Q.T.* 12 *not in Q.* 13 *not in M.* 14 ehun *J. not in I.S.* 15 honno. *Q.* 16 *J.O.Q.T.* 17 *not in S.* 18 kadarnhau a vŷn *M.* 19′ gala ygŏr *I.O.* 20′ *not in I.M.O.Q.S.T.* 21 *J.S.* hi *M.* 22′ *not in I.M.O. Q.S.T.* 23 *not in J.* 24 *I.J.O.Q.S.T.* 25 erni *I.O.Q.S.T.* 26 treis *M.* 27′ chyll hi *I.O.Q.S.T.* 28 *not in I.S.* 29 am *M.* 30 *I.M.O.Q.S.T.* 31 *I.J.M.O.Q.S.T.* 32′ *not in I.J.M.O.Q.S.T.* 33 *not in I.O.T.* 34 ac

over relics: if he deny [a]after that,[/a] let her take the relics, and swear to his having promised her so much: and, in that case, he can say nothing in opposition to her; for her own testimony is to be credited in that matter.

18. Whoever shall commit a rape upon a woman is to pay her amobyr, and her dirwy, to the lord; and to the woman he is to pay her saraad, her agweddi, and her dilysrwydd. If the man will to deny it, and the woman support it against him, prehendat penem ejus manu sinistra, et dextra reliquiis imposita, and let her swear to his having committed a rape upon her; and thus he cannot withhold any of her right.

19. Whoever shall deny the violating of a woman, let him give the oaths of fifty men; or pay the dirwy for violation.

20. It is not enacted in the law of Howel the good, that a man is to be castrated for violating a woman.

21. For three causes, if a woman desert her husband, she is not to lose her agweddi: for leprosy; want of connexion; and bad breath.

22. Three times a woman is to obtain her wyneb-werth: the first time, she is to have six score pence; the second time, one pound; the third time, she can leave her husband, and depart with all her due: but if she endure beyond the third time, she is not to obtain her wyneb-werth.

23. If a maiden do not settle the uses of her cowyll before rising in the morning out of bed from her husband; it is to remain in common from that time forward.

24. If a maiden, arrived at a state of puberty, be given to a man; and he then shall assert that she was not a maid; let the maid swear with four of the persons nearest of kin to her; that is to say, she, her father, her mother, her brother, and her sister, to its being a falsehood; and that she had come to him a maid, of the age indicating the common signs of puberty, and having attained the teithi of a woman of full age. If he keep silence in

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[a/ 62]that,

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o *M.* [35]*I.Q.* [36]*not in O.Q.* [37]*I.J.M.S.T.* [38/]adaûet *I.S.* [39/]ac aet *I.S.* [40]os *I.J.M.O.Q.S.T.* [41]*not in I.S.* [42/]hynny *I.* [43]*M.O.T.* –y *Q.* dim yny *I.S.* [44/]oe gûelu y bore *S.* [45]*not in O.* [46]rungthunt *J.* [47]O *I.J.Q.S.T.* [48]*I.J.O.Q.S.T.* ŷ *M.* [49]y gûr *I.* [50]–nat oed ûreic *S.* /–*I.* [51/]*not in I.S.* [52]hitheu *O.* [53/]yn vorûyn attaû ef *I.S.* [54]oe *J.* [55/]oetran teithi gûreic *I.S.* [56/]oetran gûreic *M.O.Q.T.* [57]*not in I.O.Q.* [58]*not in J.* [59]*not in M.* [60]*not in M.O.* [61/]*not in I.S.* [62]*J.*

ny dichaun [1]ef dóyn dim [2]oe hiaun [3]moróyn rocdi. Os yny lle mal ygóyppo ef hynny y kychóyn [4]yvynyd [5]at [6]y neithorwyr ydyóedut hynny onny watta hi [7]hynny yny erbyn [8]ef athystu [9]o honaó ynteu′ hynny yr góyr ny cheiff [10][hi] dim [11]o iaun.

xxv. Tri llóad yr góreic yór: pan enllippyer gynntaf llóad seith wraged [12]adyry; [13]ar yr′ eil enllipp llóad pedeir góraged ardec; [14]ary trydyd [15]enllipp llóad degóraged adeugeint [16][adyry] [17]or byd neb ryó hysbysróyd ar yr enllipp.

xxvi. Or byd rodyeit ar [18]wreic yór bit ygór dany góadaól [19]hyt ympenn′ yseith mlyned ac [20]or keiff hi teir nos or seithuet vlóydynn hanner y [21]holl da′ ageiff ywreic pan [22]ysgaronnt; [23]val hynn yrennir y da [24]ymoch ageiff ygór′ [25]ar wreic y deueit. Odyna y wreic arann ar góur adeóis [26]eithyr ydotrefyn arennir mal hynn y llaethlestri oll yr wreic onnyt vn [a]paeol [27]ar [b]dysgleu [28][oll] [29]eithyr vn [c]dysgyl [30]ar vn paeol ar [31][vn] dysgyl ageiff ygór′ ygór [32][heuyt] ageiff ycarr [33]ac vn or gwedeu [34]ar holl lestri [35][y] llynn ar keróynneu oll ac auo [d]danunt or dillat góely [36]ar wreic bieu a [37]uo arnunt or dillat góely:′ [38]os ygór [39]arhynt yna′ agymer góreic arall′′ ef adyly anvon [40]dillat [41]y góely kynntaf yr [42]wreic aórthodet.′′′ Ygwr ageiff ygallaór ar [43]tappin neu y′ breccan ar gobenyd ar cólltór ar vóyell gynnut ar taradyr [44][ar ebill taradyr] ar pentan hayarnn ar [45]crymaneu oll [46]onyt vn′ ar [47]gradell. Ywreic bieu ytrybed ar [48]badell [49]ar [50]vóyell lydan ar [51]gogyr ar [52]sóch [53]ar [54]vn cryman [55]y′ llin [56]a llinat [57]ar gólan ar tlysseu [58][oll] [59]eithyr eur [60]neu aryant yrei hynny [61]or bydant yn deuhanner yrennir′ [[62]y rydunt:′ [63]ac velly y góeeu [64]or llin [65]ar gólan [66]arennir yn deuhanher.] Ygór ageiff yr

[a] 67 dýsgýl [b] 67 paeoleu [c] 67 pael [d] 68 arnunt

1 *not in M.* 2 o *I.J.O.S.T.* 3 *not in M.* 4 ef *S. not in I.M.O.Q.T.* 5 ar *O.* 6 *not in I.* 7 *not in I.J.M.O.Q.S.T.* 8 hynny *S.* 9′ *not in I.S.* 10 *O.Q.T.* 11 oe *J.M.S.T.* 12 *not in I.O.Q.T.* 13 ac *Q.* ′or *M.* 14 or *M.* ar *Q.* 15 *not in I.J.O.Q.* 16 *J.M.* 17 o *O.Q.* 18 – y *S.* 19′ hýný del *M.* 20 o *I.M.O.Q.S.T.* 21′ da oll *I.S.* 22 ýsgarho *M.* 23 – ac *O.Q.S.* 24′ yr góur ymoch *I.S.* ý góur a geiff ýmoch *M.O.Q.T.* 25 ac yr *I.S.* 26 dyeithyr *J.* 27 – yr góur *I.S.* 28 *I.J.M.O.Q.S.T.* yr óreic *I.S.* 29 onyt *I.M.O.Q.S.T.* dyeithyr *J.* 30′ yr góur *I.S.* 31 *M.* 32 *O.* 33 ar *Q.* 34 a *M.O.Q.S.T.* 35 *O.Q.S.T.* 36′ *not in M.* ′′′ os ygór ar hynt yna agymer góreic arall, ef adyly anuon dillat y góely kyntaf yróreic a órthodet, a hi bieu a vo or dillat góely arnunt. *Q.* 37 vei *S.*

the first instance, and have connexion with her the second time, and sleep with her until the morning; though he might have found her a woman the first time, he cannot withhold from her any of her maiden rights. If, immediately that he shall find that, he rise up to the bridal men, and declare to that effect; unless she shall deny it against him, he testifying the fact to the men, she is to obtain nothing of her right.

25. Three oaths a wife is to give to a husband: when first scandalized, she is to give the oaths of seven women; upon the second scandal, the oaths of fourteen women; upon the third scandal, the oaths of fifty women: if there be any kind of foundation for the scandal.

26. If a woman be given to a man, the man is to be responsible for her [a]gwaddol until the end of the seven years: and, if she attain three nights of the seventh year, the wife is to have half of the entire property, when they separate; and the property is to be shared in this manner: the husband is to have the swine, and the wife the sheep. Afterwards, the wife is to share, and the husband is to choose; excepting that the household utensils are to be thus shared: all the milk vessels to the wife, saving one [a]pail, the [b]dishes, saving one [c]dish; and the one pail, and the one dish, the husband is to have: the husband, likewise, is to have the car, and one of the teams; all the liquor vessels; and all the tubs; and what shall be [d]under them of the bed clothes; what shall be upon them of the bed clothes belong to the wife: if the husband, upon that occasion, take another wife, he must send the first-mentioned bed clothes to the wife who is rejected. The husband is to have the boiler, the quilt or the plaid, and the bolster; the coulter, the fuel-hatchet, the auger, the small auger, the iron hob, all the hooks save one, and the baking-girdle. The wife is to have the trivet, the pan, the broad axe, the sieve, the

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[a] [67]dish, [b] [67]pails, [c] [67]pail; [d] [68]upon

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[38]/// or kymer [y *S.*] gôr ôreic arall yna ar hynt *I.S.* [39]/ ŷna arhŷnt *M.* [40] – y *I.M.S.* [41] *not in Q.S.* [42]/// ôrthodedic. *J.* [43]/ tappineu ar *J.* [44] *I.M.O.Q.S.T.* [45]/ gradell *I.S.* [46] eithyr *O.Q.T.* namŷn *M.* [47] crymaneu oll eithyr vn. *I.S.* [48] vn cryman *I.S.* [49] ŷ *T.* [50] – padell a *I.S.* [51] sôch *I.S.* [52] gogyr *I.S.* [53] – ar cŏlltôr *M.* / y *S.* [54]/ *not in I.* [55] ar *J.M.* [56] ar *I.J.M.O.Q.S.T.* [57] y *O. not in Q.T.* [58] *M.* [59] dyeithyr *J.* [60] ar *I.* ac *O.Q.S.T.* [61]/ arennir yn deuhanner or bydant *I.S.* [62] *Q.* [63] *I.O.Q.S.T.* [64] *not in O.Q.S.T.* [65] a *Q.T.* [66] yn deu hanner y renhir *O.Q.T.* [67] *M.* [68] *J.T.*

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[a] Portion.

ysgubaór ar yt auo [1]ar ydayar ac [2]ynn y dayar [3]ar ieir ar [a]cath [4][ac] or byd [b]ereill yóreic ae kaif.[5] Y [c]óreic ageiff ykic ynheli aheb [6]heli [7]ac velly amy′ caós yn heli a heb [8]heli.′′ Y gór bieu y [9]kic [10]bólch′ ar [11]caós drychauedic [12]oll ar [13]llestrei [14]bólch or emenyn′ ar baccyneu [15]bólch arcaós [15]bólch. [16]Ar′′ wreic ageiff [17]y blaót kymeint ac aallo ydóyn [18]róng ydóylaó órth benn y deulin′ or gell [19]yr ty.

xxvii. Pob vn ageiff ywisgoed [20]ehun [21]yn góbyl′ [22]eithyr′′ y mentyll arennir.

xxviii. Or gat gór y wreic ynagkyureithaól adóyn arall attaó ywreic [23]vrthot adyly triccyaó yny thy hyt ympen ynaóuettyd ac [24]yna or gellygir′ [25]hi [26]yórth ygór [27]ynhollaól pob peth or eidi [28]hi [29]adyly mynet′ [30]yngyntaf or ty [31]a hitheu yn [32]diódethaf′′ adyly mynet or ty yn ol yholl da′ ac [33]odyna gan dóyn yllall [34]yrty [35]ef adyly rodi [36]dilystaót yr wreic gyntaf kanny dyly vn gór dóy wraged [37]o gyfreith.′

xxix. Pwybynnac aatto ywreic ac auo [38]ediuar gantaó [39]ygadu ahitheu góedi [40]y rodi yór arall [41]os gordióed ygór kynntaf [42]hi ar neill troet [43]idi y′ myón′′ ygóely ar llall ymaes ygór kynntaf [44]o gyureith ae keiff.′

xxx. [45]Or góata góreic ygodineb rodet ló degóraged a deugeint ac velly ygór [46]a óatto [47]y odineb′ ló degóyr adeugeint [48]adyry [49]ac [50]yr tri′ chadarnn enllipp yrodir y [51]reith [52]honn.

xxxi. Or byt ywreic achaós [53]dybryt [[54]ý [55]gýt] agór arall ae

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[a] [56]catheu [b] [57]– petheu [c] [58]gór

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[1] yn *I.S.* [2] ar *I.S.* [3] ý góeeu gólan ar rei llin ýn deuhanner ý rennir. Yr gór ý *M.* [4] *I.S.* [5] – oll. *M.* [6] halen *I.O.Q.S.T.* [7′] ar *M.* ′′ *not in I.J.* [8] halen. *O.Q.S.T.* [9′] kaós *I.S.* [10] *not in J.M.O.Q.T.* [11] kic *I.S.* [12] *not in I.S.* [13′] wreic y caós yn heli a heb heli, ar gór bieu yr emenyn bólch *J.* [14′] emenyn bólch *Q.S.* ′′ – y *I.* [15] býlchon *M.* [16] y *S.* [17] or *I.J.M.O.Q.S.T.* [18′] órth pen y deulin róg y dóylaó *I.S.* [19] hyt y *I.* [20] ehunan *O.Q.T.* ′ – *I.S.* [21′′] onýt *M.* [22] dyeithyr *J.* [23] *not in J.* [24′] or gollygir yna *O.* [25] *not in I.* [26′] ymdeith *S.* [27] *not in I.* [28] *not in I.S.* [29′] *not in S.* ′′ – *J.* [30] oe blaen *I.S.* [31] ac odyna *Q.* [32′] ol y [holl *M.O.Q.T.*] da aet or ty *I.M.O.Q.S.T.* [33] yna *I.*

ploughshare, with one hook; the flax and flaxseed, the wool, and all the trinkets, excepting gold or silver; these, if there be any, are to be equally shared between them: and so the linen and woollen webs are to be shared between them. The husband is to have the barn, with the corn that may be on the earth, or in the earth; the fowls, and the [a] cat; and, if there be [b] others, the wife is to have them. The [c] wife is to have the flesh, in brine and out of brine; and the like as to the cheese, in brine and out of brine. The husband is to have the flesh in cut; and all the cheese that is raised up; all the vessels of butter in cut; the bacon in cut; and the cheese in cut. The wife is to have as much meal as she can bear between her hands, above her knees, from the store-room to the house.

27. Each is to have his own clothes; only that the mantles are to be shared.

28. If a man deserts his wife unlawfully, and takes another; the rejected wife is to remain in her house until the end of the ninth day; and then, if she be suffered to depart entirely from her husband, every thing belonging to her is to go in the first place out of the house; and then she is to go last out of the house, after all her property: after that, on bringing the other into the house, he is to give [a] 'dilysdawd' to the first wife; because no man, by law, is to have two wives.

29. Whoever shall leave his wife, and shall repent leaving her, she having been given to another husband; if the first husband overtake her with one foot in the bed, and the other out; the first husband, by law, is to have her.

30. If a wife deny her adultery, let her give the oaths of fifty women; and, in like manner, the husband, who shall deny his adultery, is to give the oaths of fifty men: and this raith is to be given for the three strong scandals.[b]

31. If a wife be guilty of an odious deed along with another

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[a] [56]cats; [b] [57]other things, [c] [58]husband

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[34] *not in I.M.O.Q.S.T.* [35] y gŵr *S.* [36] dilŷsrŵyd *T.* [37] *not in J.* [38] *not in J.* [39] *not in I.J.S.* [40] *not in M.* [41] or *T.* [42] *not in M.O.Q.T.* [43] *not in M.O.* '–*J.Q.T.* '' yn *I.S.* [44] ae keiff o gyfreith. *I.S.* [45] O *Q.* [46] ae *I.S.* [47] rodet *I.S. not in M.O.Q.T.* [48] *not in I.S.* [49] am ŷ *M.* [50] am y *I.O.Q.S.T.* y *J.* [51] reitheu *I.J.M.O.Q.S.T.* [52] hyn. *I.O.Q.S.T.* hyny. *J.M.* [53] *not in S.* [54] *M.* [55] *M.O.Q.T.* [56] *J.S.* [57] *J.* [58] *M.*

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[a] Assurance. [b] See page 443.

o gussan ae [1]oehymrein ae [2]oe gouyssyaȣ ygȣr adichaȣn ygȣrthot ahi adyly colli yholl dylyet orodi cussan heb vn [3]orei ereill.

xxxii. Or kyttya gȣr agȣreic [4][gȣr] arall talet [a]idaȣ yssarhaet dan y hardyrchauel vn weith kannys o [5]genedylaeth elynyaeth yȣ.

xxxiii. Dros [6]ovyssyaȣ ytelir sarhaet [7][[b] heb drychafel.]

xxxiv. Dros [8]gussan trayan ysarhaet avyd eisseu [9][idi] kanny bu weithret [10]cȣbyl y [11]rydunt nac otwyllofyeint idi na [12]phy wedbynnac y [13]rodit [14]idi gussan.′

xxxv. Yneb agussano gȣreic gȣr arall talet [15]y petȣared rann y sarhaet [16]idi ac velly [17]or gofuyssyaȣ′ onnyt [18]yn gȣare [19]yrhȣnn aelȣir gȣare′ raffan neu ygkyuedach neu pan del dyn o bell.

xxxvi. Yneb awnnel cȣbyl weithret cȣbyl sarhaet atal.

xxxvii. [20]Goronȣ ab Moridic adyȣedei na dyly gȣr yr bod gan wreic [21]gȣr arall ar wreic ynda genti [22]hynny talu dim [23][[c] idaȣ] tra [24]gynnhalyo hi′ ygȣeithret [25]ac [26]or byd honneit ygȣeithret′ y wreic a dyly talu [27]y sarhaet [28]yr gȣr [29]neu [30]y gȣr ae gȣrthoto yn ryd.

xxxviii. Or dȣc [31]gȣr gȣreic yn llathrut amynet [32]y gyt′ ahi yty vchelȣr′′ kymeret yr vchelȣr vach y [33]gan ygȣr′ ar [34]y holl iaun [35]yr wreic kynn [36]o chyscu ygyt [37]ohonunt.

xxxix. Diffeith brenhin [38]ydyȣedir [39][uot] morȣyn ac vrth hynny [40]y dyly [41]y brenhin′ y [42]hamobyr. [43][Deȣi Brefy.]

xl. Gobyr merch brenhin [44]yȣ [d]whephunt′ ac [45]yr vam ytelir kanys tir vyd ychowyll y meint aȣelho ygȣr yvot yn iaȣn.

xli. [e]Pedeir punt ardec vyd yhegȣedi.′

xlii. Gobyr merch [f]pennkenedyl [46]yȣ punt.′

[a 47]idi [b 48]dan y hardyrchauel. [c 48]idi [d 49]ȣheugeint [e/ 50]Y hegȣedi [51]pedeir punt arhugeint. [f 52]penkŷnŷd

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[1] o *I.* ofyssyaȣ *I.O.Q.S.T.* o vot genthi *J.* o dodi ŷ laȣ ynnŷ bru *M.* [2]′ o vot genthi *I.* oe phaluu *J.* o ymrein *O.Q.S.T.* [3] or deu *I.M.O.Q.S.T.* [4] *I.O.Q.S.T.* [5] genedyl *J.* [6] y phalualu *J.* dodi llaȣ ynnŷ bru *M.* [7] *I.M.O.Q.S.T.* idi *M.* [8]–y *J.* [9] *I.S.* [10]–e *M.* [11] ryngthunt *J.* [12] pha *J.* [13] rodet *O.* roder *S.* [14] y *I.O.Q.S.T.* [′] acussan idi. *M.* [15] *not in I.M.O.Q.S.T.* [16] *not in I.O.Q.S.T.* [17′] oe phalualu *J.* o dodi llaȣ ynnŷ bru *M.* [18] or *I.* ŷr *M.* y *O.Q.S.* [19] *not in I.S.* [′]–*Q.* [20] Goronȣy *I.* [21] *not in I.S.* [22] *not in I.M.O.Q.S.T.* [23] *I.M.O.Q.S.T.* [24] ganmolo

man, whether by kiss, aut coitu, aut palpando, the husband can repudiate her; and she is to forfeit the whole of her right for giving a kiss, without either of the others.

32. If a man have connexion with the wife of another, he is to pay [a] him his′ saraad, once augmented; because it causes family animosity.

33. Pro palpando, saraad is to be paid [b] without augmentation.

34. For a kiss, saraad, with a third deducted; since there was not a complete act between them, whether unawares, or what way soever, the kiss was given to her.

35. Whoever shall kiss the wife of another man, let him pay [16]her the fourth part of her saraad; and in like manner pro palpando: unless it be in the play which is called rope-playing, or at a carousal, or when a person arrives from a distance.

36. Whoever commits the complete act is to pay the full saraad.

37. Goronwy, son of Moreiddig, said that a man, although having connexion with the wife of another man, the wife agreeing thereto, is to pay [c] him nothing, while she is consenting: and, if the deed be notorious, the wife is to pay saraad to the husband, or the husband may freely repudiate her.

38. If a man take away a woman clandestinely, and go with her to the house of an uchelwr; let the uchelwr take surety from the man to secure her whole right to the woman, before they sleep together.

39. A maiden is designated the king's waste; and, on that account, the king is entitled to her amobyr. Dewi of Brevi!

40. The gobyr of the king's daughter is six [d] pounds; and it is to be paid to the mother: for her cowyll is to consist of land, of the extent her husband shall see to be right.

41. Her agweddi is to be [e] fourteen pounds.

42. The gobyr of the daughter of a chief [f] of kindred′ is one pound.

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a′ [47] her her b [48] with c [48] her d [49] score pence;
e [50] twenty-four f′ [52] huntsman

I.O.Q.S.T. ′vo kanmoladwỳ genthi *M.* 25′ *not in I.S.M.* 26 o *T.* 27 *not in M.* 28 oe *M.* ỳ *T.* 29 – or honneit ỳgweithret *M.* 30 yr *I.S.* 31 *not in M.* 32 *not in O.* ′′ – *J.S.* ′′ y ty vchelȯr a hi *I.* 33′ gantaȯ *M.* 34 *not in I.M.O.Q.S.T.* 35 y *I.O.Q.S.T.* 36 eu *I.S. not in J.Q.* 37 *not in I.S.* 38 yȯ *Q.* 39 *J.O.* yȯ *S.* 40 ny *M.* 41′ ef *Q.* 42 gobyr. *I.O.Q.* 43 *S.* 44 *not in I.M.Q.* ′whephunt yȯ *O.S.T.* 45 ỳ *M.* 46 *not in Q.* ′punt yȯ. *I.J.O.S.* 47 *M.* 48 *L.J.* 49 *M.* 50 *I.* 51 *I.S.* yȯ y hegȯedi. *S.* 52 *M.*

xliii. Gobyr merch [1]vchelór [2]yó wheugeint.

xliv. Gobyr merch bilaein pedeir arhugeint.

xlv. [3]Gobyr merch bonhedic canhóynnaól [4][yó] pedeir arhugeint.′

xlvi. [5]Gobyr alltudes [6]yó pedeir arhugeint.′

xlvii. Megys ydyly [7]y gór [8]rodi meicheu [9]dros [10]y hegóedi velly ydyly reni y voróyn rodi meicheu na wnnel [11]hitheu goóc yn erbyn ygór [12]priaót. [[13]Deói Brefy.′

xlviii. [14]O deruyd rodi góreic yór, athalu yhamobyr, agóedy hynny y dóyn hitheu y tat arall, abot arglóyd ytat y ducpóyt hi idaó yn mynu amobyr yn heróyd y gór arydigones hi kyn noe dyuot ar y tat neóyd yssyd idi, ahitheu yn verch ouer; ef ary gafas yhamobyr hi nys dyly o dri achaós: or na dylyir y óreic namyn vn amobyr; ar eil achaós órth naórhaód hi yr pan doeth att y tat neóyd yssyd idi; ar trydyd achaós, pa beth bynnac ryónel hi yny óelygord y bu gynt yndi, na byd haól nac araól yny hol hitheu yny óelygord arall y doeth idi; ony rydalaód hitheu y hamobyr yr arglóyd a vu ar y that gynt, cany bu góbyl y dyóedi órth nathalóyt yr amobyr, ac órth hynny y mae iaón cóplau adyóedy, athalu yr amobyr y arglóyd y tat neóyd.

xlix. Ny thal góreic eithyr vn amobyr byth o gyfreith, sef ual y tal hónnó o vreint y tir ydhenyó ohonaó; ac ny dyly neb talu hónnó drosti, namyn hi ehun, ony byd yrodi oe that, neu oe bráót, neu vn oe chenedyl y ór; ac na chymero mach ar y hamobyr, ef ehun adyly y talu, cany chymerth mach arnaó. Póy bynnac atreisso góreic talet y hamobyr. Sef achaós nathal góreic onyt vn amobyr, órth nat ymchoel hi órth vreint arglóyd y tir byth, nac órth vreint y chenedyl, namyn órth vreint ygór y del idaó.

l. Am voróynóreic: sef yó honno góreic góedy roder y ór, ahitheu yn voróyn a heb gyscu genti: or darffei dóyn treis erni, rei adyóeit na dyly cóbyl erni, ereill adyóeit y dyly; nini eissoes adyóedón, póy bynnac a torro y moróyndaót y dyly talu idi y choóyll.

li. Y neb a veichoco góreic o lóyn apherth: namyn hynny

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[1] breÿr *M.S.* [2] *not in I.O.Q.S.* [3′] *This section follows the next in M.O.Q.T.* [4] *J.* [5′] *not in J.* [6] *not in I.M.O.Q.S.T.* [7] *not in I.Q.S.*

43. The gobyr of the daughter of an uchelwr is six score pence.

44. The gobyr of the daughter of a villain is twenty-four pence.

45. The gobyr of the daughter of an innate boneddig is twenty-four pence.

46. The gobyr of a female alltud is twenty-four pence.

47. As the husband is to give sureties for the agweddi, so the parents of the maiden are to give sureties that she do nothing culpable against her wedded husband. Dewi of Brevi!

48. If a woman be given to a man, and her amobyr be paid, and after that she be affiliated to another father, and the lord of the father she is affiliated to willeth an amobyr on account of the husband she had before being affiliated to the new father, and she being a worthless daughter; he that requires her amobyr is not to have it for three causes: that a woman owes but one amobyr; the second cause is, that she did not marry after affiliation to her new father; the third cause is, whatever she did during her abode with a former stock is not to constitute a claim or surclaim against her in the stock she enters; unless she did not pay her amobyr to the lord of her former father, for the union is not complete unless the amobyr be paid, and therefore it is right to finish and unite, and pay the amobyr to the lord of the new father.

49. A wife never pays but one amobyr by law, and she pays it from the privilege of the land she originates from; and she alone is to pay it, unless she be given by her father, or her brother, or by one of her kindred, to a husband; and, if he shall not take surety for her amobyr, he is to pay it himself, as he omitted taking surety. Whoever shall violate a woman let him pay her amobyr. The cause that a woman pays but one amobyr is, that she never returns to the privilege of the lord of the land, nor to the privilege of her kindred, but acquires the privilege of the husband she obtains.

50. Of a virgin-wife: that is a woman given to a man, and she a virgin, the marriage being unconsummated: if she be violated, some say that the whole is not due, others say it is; we, however, say, that whoever shall violate her virginity is to pay her her cowyll.

51. Whoever shall cause the pregnancy of a female of bush

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[8] nodi *I.* [9] ar *Q.* [10] yr *J.M.O.Q.T.* [11] hi *J.* [12] *not in I.M.O.Q.S.T.* [13] *S.* [14] *Q.*

agho ny oruyd erni hi veithryn yr etiued namyn mis y kafyeu: sef achaȣs yȣ, cany chauas hi dim oe rym y gȣr, na ȣyl kyfreith dylyu o honei hitheu bot yn eisseȣedic oe achaȣs ynteu.

LII. Or deruyd dȣyn treis ar vorȣyn, ac yny treis hȣnnȣ caffel beichiogi o honei, ac na ȣppo hi pȣy vo y tat; ar arglȣyd yn mynu amobyr idi, a hitheu yn dyȣedut na dylyir, canys ducpȣyt treis arnei; ac na dyly vn ȣreic a dyccer treis arnei talu amobyr: sef y dyȣeit y gyfreith yna bot yn diffodedic yr amobyr yr arglȣyd, cany allaȣd y chadȣ rac y treis, ac ef yn dylyu ychadȣ rac gȣneuthur agkyfreith a hi. Ot amheuir y treissaȣ kymerer y llȣ bot yn ȣir adyȣeit, ac ar hynny credadȣy yȣ: mab y kyfryȣ ȣreic honno a vernir ȣrth vreint kenedyl y vam yny ȣypo pȣy vo y tat.

LIII. Dȣy ȣraged nyt a a eu breint ȣrth vreint y gȣyr: sef yȣ y rei hynny, gȣreic caeth kyt bo plant idi o Gymro, neu kyt dycco Gymro hi yn llathrut, y neb pieiffo yȣreic caeth adigaȣn y hattȣyn dracheuen pan ymynno, val y gallei dȣyn y anniveil; ac ȣrth hynny ymae mȣy breint y geithiȣet no breint y gȣra: or deruyd yr gȣr ae dycco hi y phriodi heb ganyat yr vchelȣr vch yȣ breint y briodas nor geithiȣet; o hynny allan y dyly vot ȣrth vreint y gȣr ae priotto, ae gȣr adyly talu y gȣerth kyfreith y arglȣyd neu gaeth arall kystal a hi: eil yȣ gȣreic ȣedy gȣrhao, ac yscar ae gȣr ohonei, ae o vyȣ y gȣr ae o uarȣ, a gȣedy hynny rodi diofryt o ȣyr y byt o honnei, ae mynet yn vanaches ae y myȣn diofryt arall; kyfreith adyȣeit na dyly honno mynet ȣrth y gȣr y bu gynt gantaȣ kyt sarhaer namyn ȣrth vreint yr eglȣys.

LIV. Teir gȣraged ny dyly eu gȣyr iaȣn gantunt am y godineb: vn yȣ gȣreic a dyccer lathrut; kyt gȣnel yr gȣr arall a vo da genti, ny dyly ȣreuthur iaȣn yr gȣr ae duc lathrut: eil yȣ, gȣreic agyscer genti ygkaradas ac yn gyhoed hynny; kyt gȣnel honno a vo da genti, ny dyly y gȣr a gysgȣys genti caffel vn iaȣn: trydyd yȣ, gȣreic lȣyn a pherth; ny dyly y gorderch caffel iaȣn genti, kyt gȣnel anyȣeirdeb o gymryt ohonei orderch arall.]

and brake: she is not, after her delivery, to rear the offspring but for the swaddling month: the cause is, as she received none of the substance of the man, the law does not see it right for her to suffer want on his account.

52. If a virgin be violated, and, in consequence of that violation, she become pregnant, and she know not who the father may be; and the lord willeth an amobyr for her, and she say it is not due, for she was violated; and no woman violated is to pay an amobyr: the law there says, the amobyr is extinguished as to the lord, for he could not preserve her from the violation, it being incumbent upon him to preserve her against illegality. If her violation be doubted, let her oath be taken that her testimony is true, and upon that she is credible: the son of such a female is adjudged to be on the privilege of his mother's kindred until it shall be known who his father may be.

53. Two women whose privilege does not progress with the privilege of their husbands: these are, a bondwoman although she may have children by a Cymro, or may be taken clandestinely by a Cymro, the owner of the bondwoman can recover her when he will, as he may his animal; and therefore the privilege of bondage is stronger than that of concubinage: if the man who shall have taken her should marry her without the consent of the uchelwr the privilege of marriage is stronger than that of bondage; from thenceforward she is to remain on the privilege of the man she shall marry, and her husband is to pay her legal worth to the lord, or a bondwoman equal to her: the second is, a married female, separated from her husband, either during his life, or by his death, and then renouncing the world, and becoming a nun or under other vows; the law says, that if she suffer saraad she does not rank according to the privilege of her former husband, but according to that of the church.

54. Three women whose husbands are not to have right from them for their adultery: one is, a woman taken clandestinely; if she do what she may please with another man, she is not to do right to the man who took her clandestinely: the second is, a woman slept with as a concubine, and that publicly known; though she do what she may please, the man she slept with is to receive no right: the third is, a woman of bush and brake; her paramour is to receive no right from her, though she may commit fornication by taking another paramour.

XIX. [AM ǒESTVA.]

I. [1]Punt yǒ gǒerth gǒestua brenhin wheugeint dros yvara athriugeint dros [2]y enllynn athri vgeint dros′ yllynn ahynny onny thelir [3]ywestua yn amsseraǒl.′

II. Messur gǒestua [4]y brenhin yǒ pǒn [5][march] o vlaǒt gǒenith [6]achic ych aseith dreua o geirch vn rǒym adogyn o vel yn vn gerǒyn naǒdyrnnved vyd vchet ygerǒyn pan vessurer arǒyr or cleis traǒ [7]yr emyl yma aphedeir arhugeint [8]o aryant onnys rydha [9]y vreint [10]yr talaǒdyr.

III. Gǒerth [11]kerǒyn ved atalher yr brenhin [12]wheugeint [13]yǒ′ achymeint [14]ydyly y gerwyn [15]vot ac y gallo y brenhin aehenedyf [16]eneinnaǒ yndi′ ar cǒyr arennir ynteir rann [17]y trayan yr [18]brenhin ar trayan [19]yr [20]neb aegǒnnel′ artrayan yr neb aerodho.

IV. [21]O tref [22]ryd ybo maer neu gyghellaǒr [23]yndi med atelir:′ [24]otref ryd dissǒyd bragaǒt [25]atelir′ onny cheffir med dǒy′′ [26]gerǒyneit o′ vragaǒt [27][a telir] onny cheffir [28][ẏ] bragaǒt pedeir [29]or cǒrǒf atelir: [30]ac [31]velly y byd dros westua [32][ẏ brenhin] [33]y gayaf.

V. Pedeir ranntir avyd yny tref ytalher gǒestua brenhin o [34]honei.

VI. [35]Pan talher gǒestua haf nythelir nac aryant na [36][c] ebran ygǒestua haf [37]y telir pedǒar daǒnbǒyt [38]heb aryant heb ebrann′ [39][a] [40]heb gǒrǒf achic buch vras heb groen [41][a] heb amyscar:′ dros tri daunbǒyt [42][ẏr] haf ytelir [43]y uuch dros ypetǒeryd ytelir maharen [44]bras teir blǒyd′ a [a]hǒch tri gayaf tri byssic ytref adyly dǒyn yrei [45]hynn oll yr brenhin achynneu tan teir nos athri dieu idaǒ.

VII. Deu daǒn bǒyt adyly y brenhin ygaffel [46]y gan ybilaeineit pob blǒydyn messur [47]hynny yǒ hǒch tri byssic ynny [48]chlunyeu ac ynny [49]heis ac ynny [50]hysgǒydyeu ac anherop ogic hallt athrivgeint torth o vara gǒenith [51]whech ohonunt ynbeilleit pedeir

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[a] [52]buch

1′′′ *not in I.* 2 ẏr *T.* ′ *not in M.* 3′ y bǒyt yny amser. *S.* 4 *not in J. M.O.S.T.* 5 *S.* 6 ac *O.* 7 *not in M.* 8 *not in J.M.S.* 9 *not in O.S.* 10 y *O.S.T.* 11 – y *S.* kerǒyneit *M.O.S.T.* a *S.* 12′ yǒ wheugeint *M.* 13 *not in S.* 14 vyd *O.* 15 *not in O.* 16′ yndy eneinhaǒ *S.* 17 ar *S.* 18 neb ae gǒnel *S.* 19 *previous to this a chasm occurs in Q.* 20′ brenhin *S.* 21 Or *M.* 22′ maeroini neu gyghelloryaeth y telir med *S.* 23 *not in O.T.* ′′ – *Q.* 24′ *not in J.M.* 25 *not in S.* 26 gerǒyn *O.T.* ′ – *S.*

XIX. [OF GWESTVA.]

1. The worth of the king's gwestva is one pound: six score pence for his bread; three score for his enllyn; and three score for his liquor; and that if his gwestva be not timely supplied.

2. The amount of the king's gwestva is, a horse-load of wheat flour; the carcase of an ox; seven threaves of oats, of one band; and a store of honey in one tub, the height of the tub to be nine hand-breadths, when measured diagonally from the further bottom groove to the hither rim; and twenty-four pence, unless the privilege of the payer frees him.

3. The worth of a vat of mead supplied to the king is six score pence; and it ought to be sufficiently capacious for the king and his elder to bathe therein; and the wax is to be shared into three shares; a third to the king, a third to him who brews it, and a third to him who shall give it.

4. From a free trev, wherein there is a maer, or a canghellor, mead is paid: from a free trev, wherein there is no office, bragot is paid: if mead be not had, two vats of bragot are to be paid; if bragot be not had, four of ale are to be paid: and in that manner the king's winter gwestva is arranged.

5. Four randirs are to be in the trev from which the king's gwestva is to be paid.

6. When summer gwestva shall be paid, neither silver, nor provender, is to be paid: for the summer gwestva, four dawnbwyds are to be paid, without silver, without provender, and without ale: for three summer dawnbwyds, a fat cow, without skin, or entrails, is paid; for the fourth, a fat wether three years old; and a [a] sow of three winters, three fingers thick: the trev is to bring all these to the king, and to light a fire three nights and three days for him.

7. The king is to have two dawnbwyds from the villains every year: the amount of them is, a sow, three fingers thick in her hams, her ribs, and her gammons; a flitch of salted bacon; and three score loaves of wheaten bread, six of them of fine flour,

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[a] [52] cow

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[27] *J.M.O.Q.T.* dros yr vn ved *S.* [28] *M.* [29] o *M.O.S.T.* [30] *not in O.S.T.* [31] ŷnŷ mod hónnó *M.* [32] *M.* [33] *not in J.O.Q.S.T.* [34] heni. *O.* [35]''' *not in S.* [36] *J.M.O.Q.T.* [37] a *Q.* [38]' *not in M.* [39] *O.* [40]' kic ŷch heb ŷ amŷscar *M.* [41] *J.O.Q.* [42] *M.* [43] *not in J.Q.* [44]' teir blóyd bras *M.O.T.* [45] hynny *J.M.O.Q.* [46] *not in J.* [47] hŷn *M.O.T.* [48] hysgóydeu *J.M.O.Q.T.* [49] hireis *O.* [50] chlunyeu *J.M.O.Q.T.* [51] –y *O.T.* a *M.* [52] *J.Q.*

yr neuad [1]a dŏy yrystauell or tyf [2]gŏenith ynoʼ ac onny thyf [3]gŏenith ynoʼ [4]bit geirch y bara arʼ whech [5]yn rynnyon yrneuad ar ystauellʼ kyulet pop torth ac [6]o [7][e] lin hyt ardŏrnn kynnteŏet ac naphlyccont pan [a]dalher herŏyd [8]eu [9]hemyl neu ynteu [10]ynn gynnteŏet adeu vys ac [11]or bragaŏt kymeint acherŏynneit gŏrŏf [12]ac vgein yscub ogeirch vn rŏymʼ acheinnaŏc yr gwassannaethŏyr ac [13]velly ytelir [14]ynny gayaf o vileintrefʼ ac onny cheffir hŏch risgen emenyn [15]atelir [16]drostaŏ teir dyrnved olet atheir [17][dŷrnved] [18]o [19]teŏet heb voel [20]arnei.

VIII. Whech daŏnbŏyt [21]acherŏyneit [22][o] gŏrŏf onaŏ ryŏant arŏyr ogalan gayaf hyt galan Mei [23]atelir.

IX. Messur daŏnbŏytʼ yŏ baccŏn tri byssyc ynny hysgŏydeu ac ynny [24]heis ac ynnyʼ chlunyeu neu hŏch teir blŏyd [25]vehineit [26]ac nyt oesʼ vessur [27]ar y mehin neu lestreit emenyn oteir dyrnved [28][o] llet atheir [29]dyfnet.

X. Kic ych atelir dros [30][tri] daŏn [30][bŏŷt] [31]y gayaf.

XI. Nythelir dros daŏnnbŏyt [32]y gŏannhŏyn namyn aryant onny ellir eu caffel deudec keinnaŏc atelir dros pob vn ohonunt ac vgeint yscup o geirch vn rŏym adeudec thorth o vara bichein [33][a dŏŷ [34]torth o vara maŏr] peilleit ac onny byd gŏenith yno bara rynnyon vydant ydŏy achossynn [35]y gyt aphob daŏn bŏyt awnnelher o holl laeth yneb aetalho [36]y bore ac echŏyd [b]abreuan emenyn kynnteŏet amotued achyulet ardysgyl lettaf ynny ty.

XII. Keinnaŏc atelir yr sŏydogyon gyt aphob daŏnn [37][bŏŷt] ygayaf ar gŏannhŏyn.

XIII. Yr haf os yn aryant ytelir [38][hŏnnŏ] [c]deunaŏ [38][arŷant] vyd ytal acheinnaŏc y[39][r] [40]sŏydogyon sef [41]yŏ yrei hynny y daeretŏyr [42]ae kynulloʼʼʼ [43][ŷdaŏ hŏnnŏ.]

XX. MAL HYNN YDYMLYCCEIR DADYL [44][AM]TIR.

I. Er haŏlŏr [45]yn gynntafʼ bieu dangos yhaŏl [46]agŏedy hynnyʼ

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[a] [47]dafler [b] [48]– a ffrŷnhaŏn [c] [49]deu

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1 – ar *O.* 2ʼ *not in T.* 3ʼ *not in M.O.* 4 bŷnt *M.* ʼy bara yn geirch a *J.Q.* 5ʼ ŷr neuad arŷstauell ŷn rŷnŷon *M.* 6 *not in Q.* 7 *J.O.Q.T.* 8 ŷ *M.* 9 hemyleu *O.* 10 *not in T.* 11 o *M.O.T.* 12ʼ *not in M.* 13 ŷnŷ mod hŏnnŏ *M.* 14 y *J.Q.* ʼ o vilaentref ŷnnŷ gaŷf *M.O.* 15 *not in J.Q.* 16 drosti *M.O.* 17 *M.O.T.* 18 *not in M.O.T.* 19 deŏder *J.Q.* 20 *not in O.T.* 21ʼ *not in M.* 22 *O.* 23 *not in O.T.* 24 hireis *O.* ʼ *not in T.*

four for the hall, and two for the chamber, that is, if wheat grow there; and, if wheat do not grow there, let the bread be oaten, the six of groats for the hall and the chamber, each loaf to be as broad as from the elbow to the wrist, so thick as not to bend when [a] held by its edge, or as thick as two fingers breadth; and of bragot equal to a vat-full of ale; and twenty sheaves of oats, of one band; and a penny for the servants: that is the payment, during winter, from a villain-trev: and, if a sow be not had, a tub of butter is to be paid instead of it, three hand-breadths over, and three in thickness, without being heaped.

8. Six dawnbwyds, with a vat of ale of nine spans diagonally, from the calends of winter to the calends of May, are to be paid.

9. The amount of a dawnbwyd is, a bacon three fingers thick in its gammons, in its ribs, and in its hams; or a sow of three years fattening, without measure as to the lard; or a vessel of butter, of three hand-breadths over, and three in depth.

10. The carcase of an ox is to be paid for the [30] three winter dawnbwyds.

11. Nothing but silver is paid for the spring dawnbwyd: if they cannot be had twelve pence is to be paid on acount of each of them; and twenty sheaves of oats, of one band; and twelve loaves of small bread, and two loaves of large bread, of wheat flour; and if no wheat grow there, the two are to be groat bread; and a cheese, along with every dawnbwyd, made of the whole morning and evening [b] milk belonging to the person supplying it; and a mass of butter, an inch thick, and as broad as the broadest dish in the house.

12. A penny is to be paid to the officers with every dawnbwyd, in the winter, and the spring.

13. For the summer, if paid in silver, the payment is to be [c] eighteen pence; with a penny to the officers; and those are the daered-men who collect it.

XX. THUS A SUIT CONCERNING LAND IS ELUCIDATED.

1. The claimant, in the first place, is to exhibit his claim; and

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[a 47] thrown [b 48] — and afternoon [c 49] two

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25 vehinaõc *M.* 26/ a heb *O.* 27 am *J.Q.* 28 *J.Q.* 29 o dyfynder. *J.Q.* 30 *J.M.O.Q.T.* 31 *not in T.* 32 *not in O.T.* 33 *M.O.T.* 34 *not in M.* 35 *not in J.M.O.Q.T.* 36 *not in O.T.* 37 *J.M.O.Q.T.* 38 *M.* 39 *J.M. O.Q.T.* 40 gõassanaethwyr *O.* 41 ynt *O.* 42 a *M.* 43 *M.* 44 *J.M.Q.* 45/ *not in I.M.O.S.T.* 46/ ac *I.S.* odyna *I.* yna *S.* 47 *J.Q.* 48 *M.* 49 *O.*

yr amdiffynnór y amdiffynn [1]a heróyd hynny y [2]dylyant [3]henuryeit gólat [4]kyttystyryaó yn [a]garedic póy ohonunt yssyd ynadef góir póy nyt ydió agóedy darffo yr [5]henuryeit racreithyaó [6]eu synnóyr achadarnnhaó [7]eu dull tróy tóg yna y [8]dylyant y [b]braódóyr menyt arneilltu abarnu heróyd [9][dull] yr [10]henuryeit a dangos yr brenhin yr hynn avarnhont [11]a [12]hynny yó deturyt gólad [13]gwedy gwrtheb ac [14]velly yteruynnir [15]tróy gyureith′ dadyl′′ [16]am tir.′′′

II. Pann [17]dechreuher kennhen′ am [18]tervyneu tired neu trefyd os [19]y róg tir [20]y llys athir ywlat y dechreuir llys ateruynnha; os yróg′ [21]tir eglóys athir y wlat eglóys ateruynna; [22]os [23]y róg [24][tir] kyttetiued yonn breint atervynna;′ os [25]y róg tir [26]kyuanned athir diffeith′ kynnwarchadó atervynna: adeil acaradóy yó kyuanned.

III. Pann teruynno llys maer achyghellaór [27]bieu dangos [28]y teruynneu′ drosti′′ os eglóys bagyl ac euegyl [29][a teruyna.]

IV. [30]Or byd amrysson′ róg deu dyn vn vreint [31]am [32]teruynnu ac na wypper [33]góyr [34]y [35]rydunt tyget pob vn y teruynn [36]agóedy hynny ranher′ ytir′′ amrysson yn deuhanner.[37]

V. Pan teruynno tref ar [38]yllall ny [39]dylyir dóyn rantir [40]yn góbyl [41][y órthi] [42]y′ gyt ar teruynn.

VI. Tri lle yrann kyureith [43][yn deu hanher] ar [44]honn [45]rac dyóededic yóygyntaf; [46]yr eil yó pan ranner [47]eu da [48]y róg [49]y gór [50]ae wreic ovaróolyaeth [51]o neill′ ohonunt; trydydyd yó pan dyccer llódyn neu beth [52]arall [53][colledic] [54]y órth′ agkyureith y gyureith.

VII. Deudec eró [55]athrychant avyd ynny rantir kyureithaól megys ycaffo [56]y [57]perchenn [58]or trychanneró aradóy aphorua achynut alle adeil or deudec eró.

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[a] [59]graff [b] [60]braódór

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[1] *not in Q.* [2] dyly *I.O.S.T.* [3] henaduryeit *I.Q.* [4] kytsynhyaó *O.* [5] henaduryeit *I.S.* [6] ŷ *M.T.* [7] y *J.M.Q.* [8] dyly *I.J.M.O.Q.S.T.* [9] *O.T.* [10] henaduryeit *I.S.* [11]′′′ *not in Q.* [12] hyn *O.* [13] *not in I.* [14] ŷnnŷ mod hónnó *M.* [15]′ *not in I.J.S.* ′′ dadleu *M.O.T.* [16] *not in I.O.S.T.* [17]′ dechreu *M.* [18] teruyn *O.* [19] *not in M.S.* [20] *not in M.* ′ – *S.* [21] *not in Q.* ′ – *M.* [22]′ *not in Q.* [23] *not in S.* [24] *I.S.* [25] *not in S.* [26]′ diffeith athir kŷuanhed *M.* [27]′′ drosti bieu dangos ŷ teruŷneu *M.T.* [28]′ teruyn *Q.* ′′ drosti y teruyneu *I.O.S.* [29] *Q.* [30]′ Os *S.*

after that, the defendant his defence; and in respect thereto, the elders of the country are to consult together [a] amicably, which of the parties allows the truth, and which does not; and after the elders shall have considered their opinion, and supported their proceeding by oath; the [b] judges are to withdraw aside to deliberate, according to the proceeding of the elders, and inform the king what they shall have adjudged: and that is a verdict of the country after replication; and in that manner is a suit concerning land determined.

2. When a dispute shall be commenced concerning boundaries of lands, or trevs; if it be commenced between land of the court and land of the community, the court is to meer; if between church land and land of the community, the church is to meer; if between the land of co-inheritors, privilege is to meer; if between occupied land and a waste, pre-conservancy is to meer: building and tillage denote occupation.

3. When the court shall meer, the maer and the canghellor are to define the meers; if the church, the crozier and the gospel decide.

4. If there be contention between two persons of equal privilege as to meers, and the truth between them be not known, let each swear to his meer; and afterwards the debateable land is to be equally shared between them.

5. When one trev shall abut upon another, a randir is not to be entirely abstracted from it, along with the boundary.

6. Three cases wherein the law shares: the one before explained is the first; the second is, when the property is shared between the husband and the wife, on account of the decease of either of them; the third is, when an animal, or any thing else, is taken from an illegal condition to a legal one.

7. There are to be three hundred and twelve erws in the lawful randir; so that the owner may have in the three hundred erws arable, pasture, and fuel wood, and space for buildings on the twelve erws.

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[a] [59]acutely, [60]judge

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31 – ybyd amryson *S.* 32 teruyn *I.O.Q.S.* 33 gỏiryoned *S.* 34 *not in S.* 35 ryngthunt *J.Q.* 36′ ac odyna ranhent *O.* ′′ – eu *I.S.* 37 – ỳrỳdunt. *M.* 38 arall *J.Q.* 39 dyly *S.* 40 *not in J.Q.* ′ y ỏrthi yngỏbyl *I.S.* 41 *O.* 42 *not in M.O.T.* 43 *O.S.* 44 vn *I.M.O.S.T.* 45 *not in J.Q.* 46 *not in I.M.O.S.T.* 47 ỳ *M.* 48 *not in I.J.O.Q.S.T.* 49 *not in I.J.M. O.Q.S.* 50 a *I.O.S.T.* 51 y *I.J.O.Q.S.T.* ′ vn *M.* 52 *not in O* 53 *I.M.S.* 54 *not in S.* ′o *O.* 55 – gyfreithaỏl *S.* 56 eu *S.* 57 perchennaỏ *I.S.* 58 oe *O.* 59 *I.S.* 60 *J.M.Q.T.*

viii. Vn [c] troetued arbymthec avyd ynhyt yr hirieu [1]ac vn ieu arbymthec a [2]vyd yn′ [3]hyt yr erǒ′′ adǒy [4]vyd yllet.

ix. Seithtref [5]a vyd [6]ym maenaǒr vro teir tref ardec [7]a vyd′ [8]ym′′ maenaǒr vrthtir.

x. Hanner punt a [9]geiff y′ brenhin pan teruynner [10][y] rǒg dǒy tref aphedeir arhugeint yr [b] braǒtǒyr.

xi. Hanner punt a [11]geiff [12]y′ brenhin′′ o bop rantir [13]a varner [14]ydyn [15]ogyureith.

xii. Pann varnner tref ydyn ybo sǒyd o [16]honei punt ahanner [17]ageiff y′ brenhin ygantaǒ.

xxi. [18] o dadyl datanud.′

i. Pwybynnac a [19]ovynnho datanud [20]o tir agynnalassei ytat hyt [21]varǒ trǒy oresgyn [22][o] eredic datanud ogǒbyl adyly ygaffel onnybyd ogorff ytat etiued auo teilygach noc ef neu vn vreint ac ef yn kynnal ytir ynny erbyn neu yn gyt ovyn datanud [23]ag ef yny′ llys. Ac yno ytric [24]yn [25]gorffǒyss′ [26]heb ǒrtheb yneb or tir hyny del′ amsser medi ac ymhoelut ygeuen arydas [27]onnydaǒ ybraǒt hynaf ar teilyngaf or daǒ auo teilygach [28]noc ef′ ef [29]ae keiff oll os [30]y kyffelip adaǒ [30]y kyffelyp [31]ageiff [32]o rann.′

ii. Os datanud carr [33]a vernnir ydyn [34]o [35]dyuot [36][dyn] acharr yrtir gorffǒys [37]ageiff yno′ naǒ diǒarnaǒt ac yny naǒuettyd y [38]dyry atteb ac ynyr eil naǒuettyd barnn.

iii. Os trǒy datanud [39]y gyt a beich keuen ydoeth yr tir a [40]gynnhelis ytat [41]gynt hyt [42]y varǒ [43]tri dieu [44][atheirnos] ykeiff orffǒys′ ac ynytrydyd [45][dyd] [46]ydyry atteb′ [47][yr neb ae holo] ac yny naǒuettyd barnn.

iv. [48]Pǒy bynnac y barnner datanud [49]idaǒ nydichaun neb

[a] [50]uotued [b] [51]braǒdǒr.

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[1]′′ *not in J.Q.* [2]′ ǒnant *I.O.T.* vydant *S.* [3]′′ yr erǒ ohyt *I.O.* [4] – a *M.* [5] *not in I.M.O.S.T.* [6] *not in O.* ′ – *M.* [7] *not in I.M.S.* ′ – *J.* ′′ – *O.* [8] y *I. not in M.* [9]′ daǒ yr *I.M.O.S.T.* [10] *O.* tre *I.* tir *S.* [11]′ daǒ yr *O.S.* [12]′′ *not in Q.* [13] pan *I.O.S.* [14] – tir *S.* [15]′ *not in I.S.* [16] heni *O.* [17]′ yr *Q.* [18]′ *not in I.J.M.O.Q.S.T.* [19] vynno *Q.* [20] – y dyn *I.* or *I.M.O.S.T.* [21] – y *O.* [22] *I.S.T.* [23]′ yn *I.* [24] yny *J.Q.* ′ *not in M.* [25] orffǒyssaǒl *I.O.S.T.* [26]′ hyt yn *O.* [27] – heb ǒrtheb

8. There are sixteen [a] feet in the length of the long yoke; and there are sixteen yokes in the length of the erw, and two in its breadth.

9. There are to be seven trevs in a lowland maenor; thirteen trevs in an upland maenor.

10. The king is to have half a pound when a boundary is set out between two trevs; and the [b] judges twenty-four pence.

11. The king is to have half a pound from every randir that is adjudged by law to a person.

12. When a trev is adjudged to a person, to which there is office attached, the king is to have one pound and a half from him.

XXI. OF SUIT OF DADENHUDD.

1. Whoever shall demand dadenhudd of land that had been held by his father, until his death, through possession by tillage, is entitled to dadenhudd of the whole; unless there be issue from the body of his father, having a priority of right, or of equal privilege with him, holding the land, in opposition to him; or, conjointly with him, demanding dadenhudd, in the court. And then the party is to remain stationary, without answering to any one as to the land, until the time of reaping arrive, and he turn his back upon the rick, unless there shall come the eldest brother, and the most entitled; if one more entitled than himself come, such is to have the whole; if one having equal right shall come, he is to have an equal share.

2. If dadenhudd by car be adjudged to a person, by his coming with a car upon the land; he shall remain there during nine days; and upon the ninth day he is to give an answer; and upon the second ninth day, judgment.

3. If by dadenhudd, with a back-burthen, he come to the land held formerly by his father until his death; he shall rest three days and three nights; and on the third day he shall answer to the person who may sue him; and on the ninth day judgment.

4. Whoever shall have dadenhudd adjudged to him, no one,

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[a] [50] inches [b] [51] judge

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y neb or tir *O.* [28]*f not in I.O.S.T.* [29] a *S.T.* [30] *not in S.* [31]*f* ran a geiff. *I.O.S.* [32] *not in M.* [33] ar *Q.* [34] oe *I.S.* a *O. not in J.* [35] *not in J.Q.* [36] *Q.* [37]*f* yno ageiff *I.S.* [38] dŷlŷ *M.* [39] *not in I.J.M.O.Q.T.* [40] gynhalyassei *I.S.* gynhalyaȣd *J.Q.* [41] *not in I.S.* [42] *not in I.J.O. Q.S.T.* [43]*f* gorffoȣys tri dieu ageiff *I.S.* [44] *O.* [45] *O.T.* [46] a *T.* *f*atteb adŷrŷ *M.* [47] *S.* [48] Py diȣ *I.O.S.T.* [49] *not in I.M.O.S.T.* [50] *J.Q.* [51] *J.M.Q.*

[1]ogyureith yǒrthlad ohonaǒ[′] onnyt etiued [2]priodaǒr ar [3]datanud [4]herǒyd [5][ẏ] oet [6][vyd] [7]sef yǒ hǒnnǒ[′] yr hynaf kanny dichaun yr eil datanud gǒrthlad y kyntaf ac ny dichaun [8]vn [9]ampriodaǒr gǒrthlad [9]ampriodaǒr arall. Ac orbyd amrysson rǒg deu etiued [a]kyureithaǒl ny dichaǒn vn gǒrthlad ygilyd ogyureith. Or deu etiued kyureithaǒl [10]kyttrychaǒl vn avyd [11]priodaǒr ar datanud [12]o gǒbyl [13]ac arall[′] [14]avyd [15]ampriodaǒr [16]yr vn hagen avyd [17]priodaǒr ar datanud cǒbyl[′] kannyt priaǒt [18]datanud [19][o gǒbyl] yneb [20]namyn yr [21]braǒt hynaf orbrodyr oll. Breint oet ybraǒt hynaf awnaybrodyr ieuhaf [22][oll] yn ampriodaǒr [23][ẏon] [24]ac aegǒnna ynteu yn vn [25]priodaǒr[′] ar datanud [26]o gǒbyl or daǒ y [27]rei ieuhaf kyn [28]noc [29]ef[′] [30]y [31]gaffel [32]y datanud [33]py bryt bynnac ydel [34]ynteu ef aegǒrthlad [35][ǒy] oll [36]ac [37]ef ageiff datanud ogǒbyl[′] os ygyt y gouynnant ygyt [38]y caffant mal y [39]dywetpǒyt vry. Y braǒt hynaf [40]ysyd heuyt[′] vab kysseuinaǒl ar ieuhaf yssyd eil yhaǒl ac ǒrth hynny y [41]dyǒedir ny [42]eill yr[′] eil datanud [43]gǒrthlad y kyntaf. Yr holl [44]vrodoryon ieuhaf [45]ampriodoryon ynt ar gaffel datanud [46]cǒbyl kyt caffo pob vn yrann ac ǒrth hynny ydyǒedir [47]ny ǒrthlad [48]ampriodaǒr ampriodaǒr[′] arall.

XXII. [AM DDADLAU.]

1. Deudyd yssyt nyt amgen naǒuettyd Racuyr anaǒuettyd Mei y [49]dylyir dechru[′] govyn etiuedyaeth otir trǒy ach yndunt kannys [50]os o vaes yr[′] dydyeu hynny [51]ydechreuir yryǒ ovyn [52]hǒnnǒ[′] ny weryt.

11. [53]Pǒybynnac adechreuo gouyn tir[′] yn vn or dydyeu hynny [54]darparedic vyd idaǒ caffel barnn [55]hyt y llall [56][ac] onnys [57]keiff [58]yn y dyd arall reit vyd idaǒ kyffroi [59][ẏ] dadyl megys onewyd athywyll [60]vyd ydadyl hyt [61][ẏmpen] y [62]trydyd naǒuettyd.

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[a] [63]gydrychaǒl

1′ y ǒrthlad o honnaǒ o gyfreith *S.* 2 priodaǒl *J.Q.* 3 – y *S.* 4 – vyd *S.* 5 *M.O.T.* 6 *O.* 7′ nyd amgen *S.* 8 *not in I.S.* 9 ampriodaǒl *J.Q.* 10 *not in I.M.O.S.T.* 11 – etifed *I.* priodaǒl *J.Q.* 12 *not in I.O.S.T.* 13 *not in I.Q.* ′ ar llall *J.M.O.S.T.* 14′ ny byd *I.S.* 15 ampriodaǒl *J.Q.* 16′ *not in O.* 17 priodaǒl *J.Q.* 18 *not in M.S.* 19 *O.* 20 onyt *S.* 21 *not in S.* 22 *I.* 23 *I.J.M.O.Q.S.T.* 24′ *not in I.S.* 25 priodaǒl *J.Q.* 26 *not in I.S.* 27 brodyr *O.* 28′ nor *I.O.S.* kyntaf *I.* hynaf *O.S.* 29 efo *J.Q.* 30 a *M.* 31 gymryt *O.* 32 *not in I.J.M.O.Q.S.T.* 33 pa *J.Q.*

by law, can eject him therefrom, except a proprietary heir to dadenhudd, according to age, that is to say, the eldest; since the second dadenhudd cannot eject the first; and one non-proprietor cannot eject another non-proprietor. And, if there be a dispute between two [a] lawful heirs, one cannot eject the other, by law. Of the two lawful present heirs, one is proprietary heir to dadenhudd of the whole, and another is non-proprietor; the one, however, is proprietor to dadenhudd of the whole, as dadenhudd of the whole is not appropriate to any one, but to the eldest of all the brothers. The privilege of age of the eldest brother renders all the younger brothers non-proprietors, and renders him sole proprietor for dadenhudd of all; if the younger ones come before him to obtain the dadenhudd, at what time soever he may come, he is to eject them all, and is to obtain dadenhudd of the whole: if they make the demand jointly, they are to obtain it jointly, as has been mentioned above. The eldest brother is likewise a primary son, and the youngest is secondary in claim; and therefore it is said: the second dadenhudd cannot eject the first. All the younger brothers are non-proprietors, as to obtaining dadenhudd of the whole, although every one shall obtain his share; and on that account it is said: no non-proprietor can eject another non-proprietor.

XXII. [OF SUITS.]

1. There are two days, that is, the ninth day of December, and the ninth day of May, whereon it is right to commence proceedings as to the inheritance of land by kin; for, if on other days such a suit be commenced, it will not avail.

2. Whoever shall commence the demand of land on one of those days, is to be so prepared that he is to obtain judgment by the other day; and, unless he obtains it on that other day, it will be necessary for him to move the suit anew, and it is dormant until the end of the third ninth day.

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[a] [63]present

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[34]yr hynaf *I.S.* [35]*J.Q.* [36]*not in J.Q.* [37]ynteu *I.S. not in M.O.T.* [38]*not in I.* [39]dyȣespȳyt *I.Q.S.T.* [40]hefyt yssyt *I.J.M.O.Q.S.T.* [41]dywedeis *O.* [42]ȣrthlad *I.S.* *not in O.* [43]*not in I.S.* [44]vrodyr *I.O.S.T.* [45]ampriodolyon *Q.* [46]*not in O.* [47]na *O.S.* [48]ampriaȣt ampriaȣt *M.* ampriodaȣl ampriodaȣl *Q.* [49]dechreuir *S.* [50]or dechreuir gofyn tir o dieithyr y *I.S.* [51]*not in I.S.* [52]hynny *M.* [53]Yneb a ofynho *O.* [54]darpar *I.S.* [55]kyn *I.S.* [56]*I.M.O.S.T.* [57]*not in I.* [58]hyt *I.S.* [59]*I.M.S.* [60]ỽȳ *M.* [61]*M.* [62]*not in M.* [63]*I.M.O.S.T.*

III. Póybynnac adechreuho gouyn etiuedyaeth tróy ach [1][yn] naóuettyd Racuyr [2]neu [3][yn] naóuettyd Mei [4][yn] ytrydyd [a] naóuettyd ydyly caffel atteb [5]ac yny' naóuettyd [6]o hónnó y dyly caffel barnn.'' Ac os [7]yn naóuettyd [8]Mei y [9]dechreuir ae ohir am varnn hyt Aóst kaedic vyd kyureith yny erbyn hyt [10]yn naóuettyd Racuyr. [11]Ac velly or dechreuir [12]yn naóuettyd Racuyr,' ac na chafo barnn [13]yn y gayaf [14]oll kayedic vyd y góannhóyn yny erbyn.

IV. Nyt reit arhos [15]naóuettyd am tervynv tir namyn pan vynnho y brenhin [16]ae [17]wyrda teruynnadóy [18]vyd.

V. Ac ny dylyir arhos naóuettyd,' [19]y róg [20]dylyedaóc [21]ac andylyedaóc agynnhalyo tir ynny erbyn [22]kyt dangosso dylyedaóc ydylyet o bleit [23]y reeni tróy ach ac eturyt.'

VI. Teir etiuedyaeth kyureithaól yssyd ac atrigyant yn dilis [24]yr etiuedyon: [25]vn yó etiuedyaeth tróy dylyet obleit [26]y reeni;' eil yó etiuedyaeth agaffer [27]tróy amot kyureithaól ygann [28]y perchenn yr góerth; trydyd yó etiuedyaeth agaffer tróy amot kyureithaól o vod [28]y [29]perchenn heb werth.

VII. Or gónneir eglóys ogannyat ybrenhin [30]y myón' tayaóctrev [31]ac offeirat yn oferenu [32]yndi aebot yngorfflan hi' ryd vyd ytref honno ohynny allann.

VIII. [33]Póybynnac aholho tir eglóyssic nyt reit [34][idaó] arhos [35]naóuettyd ymdanaó namyn [36]agoret vyd góir idaó pan y [37]mynho.

IX. Or kymer tayaóc brenhin mab breyr ar vaeth [38]gan gannyat ybrenhin kyurannaóc vyd [39]y mab [40]maeth artref [41]tat y' tayaóc mal vn oe veibon [42]ehun. [43][Deói Breuy.]

XXIII. [AM DIR A DAIAR.]

I. Par ranho brodyr tref eu tat y [44]rydunt [45]yr ieuhaf ageiff

[a] [46]dyd

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[1] *I.S.* [2] *not in M.* [3] *O.S.* [4] *I.O.S.* [5]' ar *O.* '' *not in I.S.* [6] *not in M.O.* [7] *not in I.O.S.T.* [8] *not in O.* [9] dechreu *I.O.S.T.* holi *I.S.* [10] *not in I.M.O.S.T.* [11]' *not in J.M.Q.* [12] *not in I.O.S.T.* [13] ovyón *I.M.O.S.T.* [14] *not in I.M.O.S.T.* [15] naóuettýdýeu *M.* [16] ar *O.T.* [17] óyr *Q.* [18]' *not in M.* [19] *not in I.O.S.T.* [20] – y *Q.* [21] *not in O.* [22]' *not in M.* [23] *not in I.S.* [24] yn *J.* [25]' *This sentence follows the next in O.* [26] *not in I.J.M.O.Q.S.T.* [27] o *M.O.T.* [28] *not in T.* [29] perch-

3. Whoever shall commence a demand of an inheritance by kin on the ninth day of December, or on the ninth day of May, is to obtain an answer on the third [a]ninth day;[/] and on the ninth day from that he is to have judgment. If the proceedings be commenced on the ninth day of May, and there be a delay of judgment until August, the court is to remain shut against him until the ninth day of December. And, in like manner, if there be a commencement on the ninth day of December, and he do not obtain judgment during the whole winter, the court is shut against him through the spring.

4. It is not necessary to wait the ninth day for deciding the boundary of land; but, when it shall be the will of the king and his gwrdas, the boundary may be defined.

5. And it is not necessary to wait the ninth day between one entitled and one not entitled who shall hold land in opposition to him, although he may show his title, on the part of his parents, by kin and descent.

6. There are three lawful inheritances, and which remain secure to the inheritors: the first is, an inheritance by title on the part of parents; the second is, an inheritance that is obtained by a lawful contract, with the owner, for worth; the third is, an inheritance that is obtained by a lawful contract, by the will of the owner, without worth.

7. If a church be built, by the permission of the king, within a taeog-trev, and there be a priest offering mass in it, and it be a burying-place; such a trev is to be free thenceforward.

8. Whoever shall claim church land, it is not necessary for him to wait the ninth day concerning it, but justice is to be open to him, when he shall will.

9. If a taeog of the king take the son of a breyr to foster, with the king's permission; such a foster son is to participate in the inheritance of the taeog, like one of his own sons. Dewi of Brevi!

XXIII. [OF LANDED PROPERTY.]

1. When brothers share their patrimony between them, the

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[a][/46]day;

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ennaƀc *O.* – a *I.S.* [30] *not in J.Q.* [/] ar tir *I.S.* [31][/] a [e *I.*] bot yn gorflan hi ac offeirat yn efferennu yndi *I.S.* [32] *not in O.* [33] Y neb *I.O.S.* [34] *I.J.O.Q.S.* [35] naƀuettỳdỳeu *M.Q.* [36] *not in O.* [37] gofynho. *I.M.O.S.T.* [38] *not in O.T.* [39] *not in O.* [40] hǿnnǿ *O.S. not in I.* [41][/] *not in O.* [42] ehunan. *I.S.T.* [43] *S.* [44] rynthunt *J.Q.* [45] y *I.J.M. O.Q.S.T.* [46] *J.Q.*

[1]y tydyn [2]arbennic aholl adeil y tat [3]ac wyth ero [4]otir ae gallaṫr' [5]ae vṏyell gynnut [6]ae gṏlltṏr' [7]kanny [8]eill tat [9]rodi [10][ẏ neb] ytri hynny' namyn yr mab ieuhaf a [11]chynn gṏystler [12]ṏynt nydygṏydant vyth. Odyna [13]kymeret pob braṫt eissydyn ac wyth ero ar mab ieuhaf arann ac ohynaf y [14]gylid deṫis hyt [15]at y' ieuhaf.

II. Teir gṏeith yrennir yr vn tref [16][tat] [17]rṏg teir grad kennedyl: yngyntaf' rṏg brodyr; [18][yr] eil weith rṏg keuenderṏ; [18][y] [19]trydeweith [20]rṏg kyuerderṏ: odyna nyt oes [21][a priaṫ] rann' ar tir.

III. Ny dyly neb gouyn attrann onnyt yneb ny chauas [22]rann deṫis: [23]odyna ydiaereb yssyd: nyt oes warthal gan deṫys.'

IV. Ny cheif neb tir ygyt etiued megys yvraṫ neu y geuenderṏ neu ygyuerderṏ gan yovyn trṏy yr vn kyt etiued [24]hṏnnṏ avei varṏ heb etiued [25]idaṏ [26]o gorff namyn gany ovyn trṏy vn oe reeni [27]ef a [28]uu [29]perchenn [30]yr tir hṏnnṏ hyt [31][ẏ] varṏ [32]aetat aehentat aegorhentat ytir hṏnnṏ ageiff [33]ef os [34]ef [35][auyd] [36]y' nessaf car yr marṏ.[37]

V. Gṏedy ranho [38][y] brodyr tref eu tat y [39]rydunt or byd marṏ vn ohonunt heb etiued [40][idaṏ] oe gorff neu [41]y gyt [42]etiued hyt geifuyn y brenhin [43][bieiuyd ac] avyd etiued or tir hṏnnṏ.

VI. Megys ymae braṫt yn etiued [44]dylyedawc [45]otref ytat velly ymae [46]y whaer yn etiued dylyedaṏc' oe gṏadaṏl trṏy yr hṏnn y [47]caffei hi ṏr priawt dylyedawc otir nyt amgen [48]y gann ythat neu [49]y gan y [50]chytt etiuedyonn or tric [51][hi] wrth [52]gyghor yr' reeni ac chyttetiuedyonn.

VII. Onnybyd y berchennaṏc tir etiued arall [53]namyn [54]merch y verch avyd etiued or [55]holl tir.'

VIII. Or byd y berchennaṏc tir etiued deduaṏl ac arall anneduaṏl

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[a 56]braṫt

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[1] *not in M.O.T.* [2] ac ṏyth erṏ *I. not in M.O.S.T.* [3]' *not in I.* [4] *not in O.* '– *I.S.* [5] ar *S.* [6] ar *S.* ' *not in I.* [7] – ar gallaṏr *S.* [8] dichaṏn *I.S.* – y *J.Q.* [9] eu rodi y neb *I.S.* [10]' *J.M.O.Q.T.* [11] chyt *J.Q.* [12] *not in I.M.O.S.T.* [13] *not in M.* [14] hynaf *I.O.S.* [15] ar *I.O.* ' – *S.* [16] *I.J. M.O.Q.S.T.* [17]' ẏ *M.* [18] *I.* [19] trydyd ran *T.* [20] – ẏ *M.* [21] *I.J.Q.S.* ' ran briaṫt *M.O.T.* [22] *not in I.S.* [23]' *not in J.Q.* [24] *not in I.* [25] *not in S.* [26] oe *I.M.O.S.T.* [27] *not in I.M.O.S.T.* [28] vei *I.S.* [29] perchenn-

youngest is to have the principal tyddyn, and all the buildings of his father, and eight erws of land, his boiler, his fuel hatchet, and his coulter; because a father cannot give those three to any one but to the youngest son; and though they should be pledged, they never become forfeited. Then let every brother take a homestead with eight erws of land: and the youngest son is to share; and they are to choose in succession, from the eldest to the youngest.

2. Three times shall the same patrimony be shared between three grades of a kindred: first, between brothers; the second time, between cousins; the third time, between second cousins: after that there is no [a] propriate share of land.

3. No person is to demand re-sharing but the one who has not obtained a share by choosing: thence the proverb: there is no choice in what is settled.

4. No person is to obtain the land of a co-heir, as of a brother, or of a cousin, or of a second cousin, by claiming it as heir to that one co-heir who shall have died, without leaving an heir of his body; but by claiming it as heir to one of his own parents, who had been owner of that land until his death without heir, whether a father, or grandfather, or great grandfather; that land he is to have, if he be the nearest of kin to the deceased.

5. After brothers shall have shared their patrimony between them, if one of them die, without leaving an heir of his body, or co-heir, to a third cousin, the king is to be the heir to that land.

6. As a brother is rightful heir to his patrimony, so is his sister rightful heir to her gwaddol, through which she may obtain a husband entitled to land; that is to say, from her father, or from her co-inheritors, if she remain under the guidance of her parents, and her co-inheritors.

7. If an owner of land have no other heir than a daughter, the daughter is to be heiress to the whole land.

8. If an owner of land have a legitimate heir, and another

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[a] [56]judicial

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a6c *I.S.* [30] ar *I.S.* y *I.O.S.T.* [31] *M.O.* [32] – heb etiued *L.* [33] *not in M.O.T.* [34] efo *Q.* [35] *not in I.S.* [35] *O.* [36] *not in M.O.* [37] – vyd. *I.S.* [38] *I.* [39] ryngthunt *J.Q.* [40] *O.* [41] *not in I.O.S.T.* [42] etiuedyon *J.Q.* [43] *J.Q.* [44] *not in I.S.* [45] *not in T.* [46] *not in I.J.M.Q.T.* [47] kaffo *I.M.O.S.T.* [48] *not in I.S.* [49] *not in I.* y *O.* [50] *not in I.M.Q.S.T.* [51] *I.S.* [52] eu kỳghor ae *M.* [53] onyt *I.O.* eithyr *S.* [54] – y *Q.* [55] tir oll. *I.O.S.* [56] *L.*

[1]y deduaȣl auyd etiued [2][or tir] ogȣbyl ar anneduaȣl′ heb rann.

IX. Or byd y berchennaȣc tir etiued dianaf ac arall anafus megys dall neu vydar neu gruppul y dianaf avyd etiued or [3]holl tir′ na deduaȣl [4]vo nac anneduaȣl′ kanny dichaȣn neb annafus [5]wneuthur yn gȣbyl wassannaeth′ tir [6]yr brenhin [7]yn [8]dadleueu alluydeu ac or byd yr [9]etiued annafus hȣnnȣ etiued dianaf hȣnnȣ auyd etiued oedylyet ef [[10]o [11]tir.]

X. Pȣybynnac agymero dylyet dyn annafus [12]otir pryderu yr annafus′ [13]hȣnnȣ a [14]oruyd arnaȣ′ [15]o vȣyt adillat [16]y tra vo byȣ [17][ef.]

XI. Or gomed dyn teir gȣys obleit [18]y brenhin amtir ac nadel y [19]atteb yr′ neb ae gouynno yr haȣlȣr adodir ymedyant [20]ohonaȣ os o achaȣs kyureithaȣl [21]y [22]trigyaȣd′ ynteu [23]heb dyuot ef′ ageiff oresgynn [24][oe tir.] Os tremygu [25]aȣnna ef′ ygyntaf′′ adyvot yr eil neu yrtryded ygyniuer gȣys atrymycco ygyniuer camlȣrȣ a [26]tal [27]yr brenhin′ ac eissoes ny dygȣyd [28][ef] oe dadyl namyn os kyureith ae barnn [29]idaȣ [30]atebet.

XII. Nychyll neb y tir yr [31]y dygȣydaȣ yggwallaȣgeir hyny dygȣydho teir gȣeith.

XIII. Y neb atalho kynnassed otir nythal [32]hȣnnȣ ebediȣ [33][gan iaȣn] pan vo marȣ [34][sef yȣ kyghassed gobyr estyn.]

XIV. Or byd tir [35]rȣg gwelygord heb rannv′ [36]kynn bȣynt′ [37]marȣ oll [38]namyn vn [39][dyn] [40]yr vn′ hȣnnȣ ageiff ytir kyffredin oll ac ony dichaun ef wnneuthur cȣbyl wassannaeth dros ytir hȣnnȣ trygyet y tir [41]yr brenhin hyny allo [42]hȣnnȣ ywassannaethu.

XV. Or govyn dyn tir [43]trȣy ach ac eturyt ny dylyir ywaranndaȣ hyny tygho [44]henuryeit gȣlat yhanuot or welygord agynnhalyo ytir.

XVI. [45]Pȣy bynnac′ agynhalyo tir [46]anneledaȣc idaȣ yn vn gymȣt

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1′ *not in T.* 2 *I.* 3′ tir oll *I.J.M.O.Q.S.T.* 4′ nac aneduaȣl vo. *I.S.* 5′ wassanaethu *I.S.* 6 y *I.M.O.S.T.* 7 o *I.S.* 8 dadleu *J.Q.* 9 *not in I.O.S.* 10 *M.O.T.* or *I.S.* 11 *I.M.O.S.T.* 12′ *not in Q.* 13 *not in I.M.O.S.T.* 14′ dyly *I.* 15 – y diȣallu *Q.* 16 *not in I.J.M.O.Q.S.T.* 17 *J.Q.* 18 *not in M.* 19′ *not in I.* 20 or tir ac *I.S.* 21′ na del *I.S.* 22 trigyȣys *O.T.* 23′ yr amdiffynnȣr *I.S.* 24 *O.* drachefyn. *I.S.* 25′ *not*

that is illegitimate; the legitimate is to inherit the whole, and the illegitimate without a share.

9. If an owner of land have an heir without bodily blemish, and another who is blemished, such as one who is blind, or deaf, or crippled; the unblemished is to be heir to the whole land, whether he be legitimate, or illegitimate; for no one who is blemished can fully accomplish the service of the land due to the king, in the courts, and in the armies: and if that blemished heir have unblemished issue, such one is to be the heir to his patrimony.

10. Whoever shall accept the title to land of a blemished person becomes bound to provide that blemished person with food and clothing whilst he lives.

11. If a person neglect three summonses, on the part of the king, in respect to land, and does not appear to answer to him who makes a demand, the claimant is to be put into possession of it: if, for lawful cause, he remained without coming, he is to have possession of his land. If he should contemn the first summons, and appear to the second, or to the third; so many summonses as he shall contemn, so many camlwrws he is to pay to the king: nevertheless, he is not to fail in his cause; but, if the law so adjudge, let him answer.

12. No person is to lose his land, on account of a faulty word, until it shall occur three times.

13. Whoever shall pay 'cynhasedd' for land, is not, by right, to pay an ebediw when he shall die: [34]cynhasedd is, investiture fee.[/]

14. If there be land among a family unshared, and they should all die, excepting one person, that one person is to have all that land in common; and, if he should be unable to render the full services for that land, let the land vest in the king until he can render service for it.

15. If a person claim land by kin and descent, he is not to be heard, until the elders of the country shall swear that he is descended from the family stock that may hold the land.

16. Whoever shall hold land to which he is not entitled, in the

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in M.O.T. [/] y ỏys gyntaf aỏna *I.S.* [26/] gyll *S.* [27/] *not in I.* [28] *J.Q.* [29] *not in I.S.* [30] gỏrthebet. *I.M.O.S.* gỏrtheb. *T.* [31] *not in I.O.Q.S.T.* [32] *not in S.* [33] *I.* [34] *S.* [35/] heb rannu rỏg gỏelygord *I.S.* [36/] kyt bont *J.Q.* [37] meirỏ *I.O.S.* [38] eithyr *I.M.O.S.T.* [39] *O.* [40/] *not in I.J.Q.S.* [41] yn llaỏ y *I.S.* [42] ef *I. not in S.* [43] o *I.M.O.S.T.* [44] henaduryeit *I.S.* [45/] Ỳ neb *I.* [46] anylyet *I.J.M.O.Q.S.T.*

neu yn vn gantref [a]arrei aedylyho tróy teir oes reeni o bop parth yn [1]tagneuedus heb gyfro haól ymdanaó yn [2]y llys heb [3]losc ty heb [4]torr aradyr o eisseu kyfreith ny dyly [5]górtheb [6]yrei hynny o honaó′ [7][ef] wedy [8][ẏ] teir [9]oes kannys cayedic yó kyfreith y [10]rydunt.[11]

xvii. Y neb aodefuo rodi [12]tref ytat [13]neu y vam′ y arall yny wyd yntagneuedus heb wahard heb erbyndyóedut′′ kyt asgouynno [14]ny werendeóir [15]yny oes o gyfreith′ y [16]etiuedyonn hagen ae keiff os [17]gouynant ygyureithaól.

xviii. Ny chae kyfreith [18][ẏ] róg [19][ẏ] brenhin ae tir dylyet yn llei yspeit no chann mlyned.

xix. Gwedy [20][y] bo rann odeuedic [21][ẏ] róg [22]kyt etiuedyon artir nyt oes [23]vn [24]iaón yvn ohonunt ar rann y [25]llall ac etiued idaó [26]eithyr oattrann pan del [27]y hamsser. Póybynnac hagen nybo [28]etiued idaó′ [29]oe gorff ygytetiuedyonn nessaf o vyón [30]y teir ach or kyff avydant yn lle etiuedyonn idaó.

xx. Ny dichaun neb [31]ogyureith dilyssu tir′ yn erbyn [32][y] etiuedyonn y arall onnyt ar eu kytles neu [33]o [34]duundeb neu [35][o] [b]aghen kyureithaól narodi [36]dim ohonaó′ ar yspeit heb teruyn gossodedic ygallo y etiuedyonn ydilóg os dros da yrodir [37]rac aghen [38][ac] na doter arnaó namyn deuparth y werth [39]ac onny byd velly′ y etiued ae keiff pany [40]gouynno [41]o dichaun [42][ef] górtheb drostaó [43]yngyureithaól.

xxi. Y neb agaffo [44]y tir dylyet tróy dadleu yn [45]llys [46]athróy varnn′ ac na allei [47]ygaffel [48]heb hynny′ ny dyly talu prit drostaó ac ny dyly gollóg dim [49]o da kyffro [50][or] aordióedho ar [51]y tir y[52][r] kynnhalaódyr.[53]

xxii. [54]Pwybynnac abressóyllo ar tir dyn arall heb ygannyat

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[a] [55]ar rieni [b] [56]agheueu [57]aghau

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1 hedychaól *I.* 2 *not in I.J.O.Q.S.T.* 3 losci *I.O.S.* 4 torri *I.O.S.* 5 atteb *I.* 6′ udunt *I.S.* 7 *O.* 8 *I.M.O.S.T.* 9 *not in J.* 10 ryngthunt. *J.Q.* 11 – ac ef. *S.* 12′′ y dylyet yny óyd y arall heb lud a heb óahard *I.S.* 13′ *not in M.O.T.* 14 – wedy hynny *I.S.* 15′ o gyfreith yny oes *J.Q.* 16 etifed *I.S.* 17 gofyn *I.S.* 18 *M.* 19 *M.S.* 20 *I.M.O.S.T.* 21 *M.* 22 *not in I.S.* 23 *not in I.M.S.* 24 dylyet *I.* 25 gilýd *M.* 26 onyt *I.S.* dieithyr *J.Q.* 27 *not in I.* 28′ idaó etifed *I.O.S.T.* 29 o *J.M.O.Q.T.* 30 yr *O.* 31′ dilyssu tir o gyfreith *I.S.* 32 *I.J.O.Q.S.T.*

same cymwd, or in the same cantrev, with [a] those who are entitled to it, during three lives of ancestors on both sides, peaceably; and without agitation of claim, respecting it, in the court, without burning of house, without breaking of plough, in seeking law; he is not bound to answer to those, in respect thereto, after the three lives; because the law is closed between them.

17. Whoever shall suffer his patrimony, or his maternity, to be given to another, in his presence, peaceably, without interdiction, without gainsaying; although he should claim it, he is not to be listened to, by law, during his life; his heirs, however, are to have it, if they claim it legally.

18. The law does not bar the king from claiming his rightful land in a less period than a hundred years.

19. After there shall have been a sharing of land acquiesced in by co-inheritors, no one of them has a claim on the share of the other, he having issue, except for a sub-share, when the time for that shall arrive. Yet, whosoever shall not have any issue of his body, his co-inheritors, within the three degrees of kin from the stock, are to be his heirs.

20. No one, by law, can guarantee land to another, in opposition to the heirs, except for their common benefit, or by their accordance, or from lawful [b] necessity; nor grant any part of it for a time, without an appointed period, so that the heirs may redeem it, if given for a valuable consideration, or from necessity; and that it be not charged with more than two thirds of its worth: and, if it be not so settled, the heir may recover it whenever he shall claim it, if he can lawfully answer for it.

21. Whoever shall obtain his rightful land, through proceedings in court, and by judgment, and which he could not otherwise obtain, is not to pay [a] 'prid' for it; and is not to restore any of the moveable property, that he shall find upon the land, to the holder.

22. Whoever shall dwell upon the land of another person,

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[a] [55] the parents [b] [56] deaths; [57] death;

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[33] *not in I.* oe *O.T.* [34] gyfundeb *I.S.* [35] *I.M.O.S.T.* [36] *f* ohonaŭ dim *I.S.* [37] – neu *M.* [38] *I.M.O.S.T.* [39] *f* onyt velly y byd *I.M.O.S.T.* [40] mynno *J.Q.* [41] or *I.J.M.Q.S.* [42] *S.* [43] *not in I.* [44] *not in M.S.* [45] – y *S.* [46] *f not in O.* [47] *f* yn amgen *I.* [48] *not in M.* [49] or *I.* [50] *J.Q.* [51] *not in M.* [52] *I.J.O.Q.S.T.* [53] – ar y tir. *S.* [54] Y neb *I.* [55] *J.Q.* [56] *I.* [57] *M.Q.*

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[a] Price, or equivalent.

dros tri [1]dieu atheir nos′ holl da kyffro hónnó [2]perchenn ytir bieuvyd [3][hónnó] yn dilis [4]os [5]gordióed arytir.′

xxiii. Tri ryó brit yssyd artir: vn yó gobyr góarchadó; eil yó yr hynn arodher ywhanneccau tir neu [6]y vreint; trydyd yó llauur kyureithaól awnnelher ar tir y bo góell [7]ytir [8]ohonaó.

xxiv. Or keis dyn rann otir [9][y] gan y gereint góedy [10]y bo yn hir [11][ỳn] alltuded rodet wheugeint vdunt yggobyr góarchadó or canhadant [12]rann idaó heb gwyn.

xxv. Póybynnac awnel brat arglóyd neu [13]awnnel kynnllwyn ef agyll tref ytat ac or keffir crogadóy vyd onny cheffir [14][ynteu] amynnv [15]kymot ohonaó′ [16]achenedyl ac [17]ar arglóyd′ tal deudyblyc adaó arnaó odióy agalanas ac or kyrch llys ypab adyuot llythyr gantaó [18]adangosso yrydhau or pab tref ytat ageiff.

xxvi. Trydyd achaós akyll dyn tref etat o enkil ohonaó yórth [19]ytir [20]ac′ naallo godef y beich ar góassannaeth auo arnaó.

xxvii. Or dyry [21]brenhin tir ydyn tróy gyureith ny dichaun [22]etiued [23]y brenhin′ dóyn ytir [24]rac hónnó [25]o gyureith.[26]

xxviii. Or [27]ymlad gór′ escob neu [28]ór abbat a [29]gór [30]y brenhin [31][ar tir y brenhin] neu deuór yr esgob [32]neu deuór yr abbat neu ór yr esgob′ agór yr abat [33]y brenhin [34]bieu [35]eu diróyon.

xxix. [36]Póybynnac aardho tir [37]dyn arall′ dros naód ybrenhin pedeir keinnaóc kyfreith atal [38]y [39]berchenn [40]ytir [41]dros agori daear aphedeir [42]keinnaóc kyureith [43]dros diot [44]yr [45]aradyr or daear acheinnaóc [46]dros bop kóys [47][or] a ymhoeles yr aradyr ac onny wybydir [48]rif y kóysseu troedued vyd llet pob kóys [49]y brenhin [50]bieu yr [51]aradyr ar [52]sóch ar cólltór′ arychenn′′ agóerth y troet deheu yr [53]amaeth [54]a góerth y′ llaó deheu yr′′ geilóat.

1′ diórnaót *I.S.* 2 perchennaóc *I.S.* 3 *O.* 4′ *not in M.T.* 5 ardióed *I.O.* 6 *not in S.* 7 *not in M.O.* 8 yrdaó. *I.* oe blegit. *S.* 9 *I.Q.* 10 *not in J.S.* 11 *T.* 12 *not in O.* 13 *not in I.S.* 14 *J.Q.* 15′ o honaó gymhot *O.* 16′ ac arglóyd ac achenedyl *I.S.T.* 17 ag *M.* ac *O. not in J.Q.* 18 y dangos *I.* 19′ tref y tat *I.S.* 20 oc *O.T.* 21 – y *S.* 22 – y *I.O.S.* 23 ỳr *M.* ′at *S. not in I.O.* 24 *not in I.* 25 – racdaó *I.* 26 – tra vo bóỳ. *M.* 27′ymladant góyr *Q.* 28 *not in I.M.O.Q.S.T.* 29 góyr

without his permission, during three days and three nights; all the moveable property of such is to belong, without obstacle, to the owner of the land, if he find it upon the land.

23. There are three kinds of prid on land: one is, a conservancy fee; the second is, what shall be given towards augmenting of land, or its privilege; the third is, lawful labour done upon the land, whereby the land is improved.

24. If a person seek to obtain a share of land from his relations, after having been long in a foreign country; let him give them six score pence as a conservancy fee, if they permit him to have a share without plaint.

25. Whoever shall commit treason against his lord, or waylay, is to forfeit his patrimony; and, if caught, he is liable to be hanged; but, if not caught, and he will to be reconciled to the kindred and to the lord, a twofold payment of dirwy and galanas is to be levied upon him: and if he repair to the court of the pope, and return with a letter in his possession, showing that he is absolved by the pope, he is to have his patrimony.

26. A third cause for which a person forfeits his patrimony is, abandoning his land, from being unable to bear the burden and the service attached thereto.

27. If the king grant land to a person lawfully, the heir of the king cannot reassume the land from that person, by law.

28. If there be fighting between a bishop's man, or an abbot's man, and a man of the king, upon the king's land; or between two of a bishop's men, or two of an abbot's men; or between a bishop's man, and an abbot's man; to the king belong their dirwys.

29. Whoever shall plough the land of another person, against the king's peace, is to pay four legal pence to the owner of the land, for ground-breach; and four legal pence for taking the plough out of the ground; and a penny for every furrow turned over by the plough; and, if the number of the furrows be not known, a foot is to be allowed for the breadth of each furrow: to the king belong the plough, the share, the coulter, the oxen, and the worth of the right foot of the ploughman, and the worth of the right hand of the driver.

Q. [30] *not in J.O.M.S.* [31] *I.O.Q.S.T.* [32] *not in M.O.* [33] yr *I.S. not in Q.* [34] y daŭ *I.S.* [35] y *I.J.Q.* [36] *not in Q.* [37] *not in O.* [38] yr *J.* [39] berchennaŭc *I.* [40] *not in J.* [41] am *I.S.* [42] *not in I.* [43] o *I.S.* [44] *not in I.* [45] heyrn *O.S.* [46] o *S.* [47] *J.* [48] – y *S.* [49] ar *S.* [50] a geiff *I.J.M.O.S.T.* [51] – yr ychen oll ar *S.* [52] heyrn *O.* [53] – *I.S.* [54] *not in J.* [55] ar *M.*

xxx. Y neb agudyho [1]dim ymyȯn [2]tir dyn arall trȯy glad [3]perchenn ytir [4]bieiuyd ygudua onnyt eurgraun vyd kannys [5]y brenhin bieu pob eurgraun kudyedic aphedeir keinnaȯc kyureith [6]o agori dayar''' [7][y perchen y tir.]

xxxi. Y neb a [8]gladho [a]annel ymyȯn'' tir dyn arall [9]perchenn ytir ageiff [10]y gantaȯ pedeir keinnaȯc kyureith dros' agori dayar arbȯystuil [11]adalher yndaȯ hefyt.'

xxxii. Y neb a [12]gladho pȯll odyn ar tir dyn arall heb y gannyat [13]perchenn ytir' [14]pieiuyd yr odyn aphedeir keinnaȯc kyfreith o agori dayar athribuhyn camlȯrȯ yr brenhin.

xxxiii. Y neb a [15]dotto rȯyt [16]y myȯn avon [17]nys pieiffo trayan ypysgaȯt ageiff [18]ef ar [19]deuparth y perchenn [20]yrauonn.'

xxxiv. Ny cheif neb pennkenedylaeth [21]nac eissydyn arbennic [22]ar tir' na sȯyd'' [23]o vreint tir obleit mam [24]kynn cannhatter rann otir idaȯ [25]or byd [26]neb obleit [27]tat [28]ae dylyo teilygach eissoes [29]yȯ [30]eu' caffel odyn obleit mam yrei hynny [31]noc eu' caffel o estraȯn.

xxxv. [32]Ot ymrȯym gȯreic ȯrth ȯr heb gyghor [33]y chennedyl yplant aennillo [33]o hȯnnȯ ny chaffant rann otir ygan genedyl eu mam [34]herȯyd kyfreith.'

xxxvi. Or dyry ryeeni neu genedyl gȯreic tlaȯt y alltut [35]plant honno' or alltut a [36]gaffant rann otir [37][y] gan genedyl eu mam ac ny [38]cheif vn ohonunt eistedua' arbennic hyt ytryded ach. Ac or ryȯ gymwedi honno y [39]nestir gȯarthec [40][dyfach] [41]y [42]eu talu dros alanas [43]ac [b]ny dylyir mechni drostunt or mod hȯnn os' [44][mab] yr alltut [45]or wreic honno' [46]a lad dyn' kenedyl y vam atal [47]y lladedic' kannyt oes genedyl [48]yr alltut y galler [49]ranu [50]galanas [51]arnunt' [52]na dial.

[a] [53]annifeil [b] [54]y

[1] peth *I.S.* [2] daỏar *M.* '' *not in J.* [3] perchennaȯc *I.S.* [4] ageiff *I.S.* [5] *not in I.M.O.S.* [6] am *O.* [7] *O.* [8] glodho *I.* [9]' pedeir keinhaȯc kyfreith a geiff perchennaȯc y tir o *I.* [10] *not in J.M.* ' pedeir keinhaȯc kyfreith y gantaȯ o *O.S.* [11]' heuyt adalher yndaȯ ageiff. *I.* [12] ȯnel *M.* [13]' perchennaȯc *I.* [14] ageiff *I.O.S.* [15] dỏcco ỷ *M.* [16] *not in J.* [17] ny *I.O.Q.S.T.* [18] *not in J.O.Q.T.* [19]' perchen yr auon y deuparth. *Q.* [20] y dofyr. *I.S.* [21]'' na sȯyd nac eissydyn arbenhic *O.* [22]' *not in I.S.* [23] ar *M.* [24] kyt *J.S.* [25] o *M.* [26] *not in M.* [27] – y *J.* [28] a *I.* [29] *not in*

30. Whoever shall hide a thing in the land of another person by burying it, the hoard belongs to the owner of the land, unless it be gold; because the king owns every hidden collection of gold: with four legal pence, for ground-breach, to the owner of the land.

31. Whoever shall set a [a] snare in the land of another person, the owner of the land is to have four legal pence from him for ground-breach; and the beast that shall be caught therein likewise.

32. Whoever shall dig a kiln pit upon the land of another person, without his permission; the kiln is to belong to the owner of the land; with four legal pence, for ground-breach; and three kine camlwrw to the king.

33. Whoever shall set a net in a river, which shall not belong to him, is to have the third of the fish; and the two parts go to the proprietor of the river.

34. No one is to obtain chiefship of a kindred, nor principal homestead upon land, nor office by privilege of land, on the part of the mother, although he shall be permitted to have a share of land, if there be any one on the part of the father entitled thereto: it is more appropriate, however, that a person on the part of the mother should have them, than that they should be obtained by a stranger.

35. If a woman connect herself with a man without the advice of her kindred; the children whom she may bear to him are not to have a share of land from the kindred of their mother, according to law.

36. If parents, or kindred, give a destitute woman to an alltud; her children, by the alltud, are to have a share of land from their mother's kindred; but no one of them is to have a principal seat until the third descent. And for that sort of conjunction it is held that cattle without surety are to be paid on account of galanas; and [b] no suretiship is required for them, in this way; if the son of the alltud, by that wife, kill a person, the kindred of his mother pay for the murdered; since the alltud has no kindred upon whom a galanas can be levied, or revenge exercised.

[a] [53]animal [b] [54]so

M. [1]y *I.* [30] *not in O.Q.S.T.* [31]noe *I.S.* [32]Or *I.O.S.* [2] *not in Q.* [33] *not in S.* [34]o *I.M.O.S.* [35]y plant *I.Q.S.* [36]gahant *O.Q.T.* [37] *I.S.* [38]chaffant yr eissydyn *I.S.* [39]nescir *I.O.Q.S.T.* [40] *I.J.M. O.Q.S.T.* [41] *not in M.* [3] *obliterated in Q.* [42] *not in J.* [43]or llad *I.S.* [44] *I.J.M.O.S.T.* [45] *not in M.* [46]gelein *I.S.* [47]yr alanas *O.* – oll *I.S.* [48]ŷ *T.* [49] *not in O.* [50]arnunt galanas *M.* [51]arnaŏ *S.* [52]nae *M.* [53] *S.* [54] *M.O.T.*

xxxvii. Or tyrr llog ar tir esgob deuhanner vyd yr enill rǒg ybrenhin ar esgob os ar tir y brenhin [1][ehun] y tyrr [2]y brenhin [3]ehun′ bieiuyd [4]yr enill.′

xxxviii. Beth bynnac avyrryho [5][y] morgymlaǒd yr tir megys torri llog y brenhin bieiuyd.

xxxix. [6]Pǒybynnac aomedho seuyll ǒrth gyureith yn llys yggǒyd y brenhin annreith odef vyd; eil dyn anreith odef [7]yssyd flemaǒr; trydyd yǒ dyn aladho kelein kywlat ac ef.′′

xl. Pwybynnac atorrho not ar ffin [8][ẏ] rǒg deutir neu [9][ẏ rǒg] dǒy tref talet camlǒrǒ yr brenhin aphedeir keinnaǒc kyureith yr [10]perchen agǒnaet ynot mal y bu [11][gỳnt].

xli. Os avon avyd not [11][ẏ] rǒg tired [a]deudyn adygǒydaǒ derǒen ar traǒs yr auon perchenn ytir ytyfuo yprenn [12]ohonnaǒ bieiuyd yprenn [13]ac a [14]berthyno y′ wrthaǒ.′′

xlii. Y neb a ardho prifford neu ffos ar ffin talet wheugeint yr brenhin.

xliii. Gǒahardadǒy [15]yǒ [16][ẏ] coet amyffrǒytheu or pymhetdyd kynn gǒyl Vihagel hyt ypymthecvettyd gǒedy [17]yr Ystǒyll ac or moch agaffer ynny coet lladher y decuet [18]llǒdyn [19]ohonunt hyt [20][ar] naǒ ac odyna lladher pob vn [21]pan gaffer′ hyt y diǒethaf.

xliv. Or moch a [22]distryǒho yt aetuet talher gǒerth yr yt a [23]distryǒyt drǒstunt.

xlv. Pan gafer moch [24]y mǒynn [25]yt kynn yvot ynaeduet′ neu [26]y myǒn [27]gǒeirglaǒd or′ ymchoelant yrei hynny′′ [28]taler pedeir keinnaǒc kyureith drostunt nac vn [29]a vo na [30]lliaǒs ygyt achaǒs agori [31][y] daear ac velly [32]ym pob tir awaharder [33]racdunt os [34]agorant.

xlvi. Rwg llys allann naǒ nieu yrodi atteb anaǒ yrodi [35]mach anaǒ yrodi gǒir [36]or haǒl [37]deissyuedic.

[a 33]neudydyn

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1 *M.* 2′ ev *M.* 3 ehunan *O. not in I.S.* 4′ oll. *S.* 5 *I.* 6′′ *not in I.S.* 7 vỳd *M. not in T.* 8 *M.T.* 9 *M.* 10 perchennaǒc *S.* 11 *M.* 12 arnaǒ *I.* 13′′ *not in I.S.* 14 perthyn *O.* ′ – *T.* 15 vyd *I.S.* 16 *I.J.M.O.S.* 17 *not in M.O.Q.* 18 *not in J.M.O.Q.T.* 19 *not in I.S.* 20 *I.* y *O.S.* 21′ *not in M.* 22 gaffer yn *I.O.* llygru *I.* distriǒ *O.* lyccro *S.* 23 lygrǒyt

37. If a ship be wrecked upon the land of a bishop, the proceeds are to be shared between the king and the bishop: if it should be wrecked upon the land of the king himself, the proceeds belong to the king.

38. Whatever may be cast upon land by a sea storm, such as the wreck of a ship, belongs to the king.

39. Whoever shall refuse to abide by law, in court, in the presence of the king, is liable to confiscation of property; the second person subject to confiscation is, a fugitive; the third is, a person who shall kill a fellow countryman.

40. Whoever shall deface a mark upon a mere between two lands, or between two trevs; let him pay a camlwrw to the king; and four legal pence to the owner: and let him restore the mark to its former state.

41. If a river be the boundary between the lands [a]of two persons,[/] and an oak should fall across the river; the owner of the land out of which the tree grew has a right to the tree with what may pertain to it.

42. Whoever shall plough up a highway, or a boundary ditch; let him pay six score pence to the king.

43. The woods are interdictable, in respect to their fruits, from the fifth day before the feast of St. Michael, until the fifteenth day after the Epiphany: and of the swine found in the woods, let the tenth animal of them be killed unto the nine: and then, let every one be killed, when found, even to the last.

44. Of the swine which shall destroy ripe corn; let the value of the corn destroyed be paid on their account.

45. When swine shall be found in corn before it be ripe, or in a hay close; if they turn up the land, let four legal pence be paid for them, whether there be one, or many together, for ground-breach; and the like as to every land interdicted to them, if they break it up.

46. Between court and church, nine days to give an answer, and nine to give surety, and nine to render justice, in respect to the claim demanded.

[a/ 38]or a tyddyn,

I.S. [24] *not in J.Q.* [25/] gŏeirglaŏd *I.J.M.Q.S.T.* [26] *not in J.Q.* [27] yt kyny *I.M.Q.S.T.* vot yn *I.Q.S.T.* bo *M.* aeduet *I.M.Q.S.T.* [/] or *I.S.* ot *Q.* [//] ymchoelut y tir aŏnart *I.S.* [28] talet perchen y moch *J.* [29] *not in Q.* [30] llaŏer *I.Q.* [31] *I.O.Q.S.T.* [32] am *I.M.O.Q.S.T.* [33] *not in S.* [34] agoret. *J.* [35] – y *I.* [36] o *T.* [37] deissyfyt. *I.O.Q.T.* [38] *J.*

XLVII. Haól [1]yn vn gantref tri dieu yrodi atteb athri yrodi mach athri yrodi góir [[2]or haól′ [3]deissyfyd.]

XLVIII. [4]Ynny cantref nessaf pum niheu yrodi atteb aphump ỳrodi mach aphump yrodi góir.

XLIX. Ynny cantref trydyd naó nieu yrodi atteb anaó yrodi mach anaó yrodi góir.′

L. Oet aróaessaf yn vn gymót neu yn [5][un] gantref tridieu os yn arglóydiaeth arall ynagos naó nieu ac ny [6]dodir [7]teruynn [8][nac] ar duó Sul na[9][c ar] duó Llun.

LI. Oet aróaessaf yggólad arall neu am [10]dófyr maór′ neu am [11]lanó pytheónos ac nyt móy.

LII. Petóar agkyuarch [12]gór ynt y varch ae arueu athónc ytir [13]aewynnebóerth.

LIII. [14]Nyt oes ympob [15]dadyl onnyt petóar peth góys [16]a haól [16]ac atteb [16]a barnn.′

LIV. [17]Pennkenedyl bieiuyd [18]pob sóyd or avo yr genedyl ac or dyry [19]ynteu sóyd y vab [20]idaó neu ygar [21]idaó punt adyry [22]ef yr arglóyd [23]ac orrydha vn o honunt heb rodi [24]sóyd idaó wheugeint adyry hónnó yr arglóyd.′

LV. [25]Penkenedyl [26]punt adyry′ ynny vlóydyn′′ yr [27]arglóyd.

LVI. Pob gór [28]ryd róg góyl [29]yr Holl Seint agóyl Martin [30]ytal yr arglóyd′ yr hynn adylyho y talu.

LVII. [31]Yneb atalho [32]vgein sóllt′ ynny vlóydyn′′ [33][yr arglóyd] ygymeint atal yn [34]amobyr yverch [35]a phan gymero tir [36][ac yny ebediw.]

LVIII. [37]Y neb a [38]talho [39]dec sóllt′ velly [40][heuyt] [41]dec sóllt′ [42]atal′′ yny [43]racdywedigyon achóyson [44][vrỳ.]

LIX. Pob eró otir kyllidus atal kymeint ae gilyd [44][ỳnnỳ vlóỳdỳn.]

XXIV. SEITH ESCOBTY YSSYD YN DYUET.

I. [45]Vn yó′ Mynyó [46]yn eistedua arbennic yg Kymry.

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[1] *not in I.O.Q.S.T.* [2]′ *I.Q.S.* [3] *I.* deissyfedic. *S.* [4]′ *not in J.* [5] *I.J. M.O.Q.S.T.* [6] dylyir dodi *I.S.* [7] – y *O.* [8] *M.* [9] *I.J.M.O.Q.S.T.* [10]′ lanó athrei *I.S.* [11] dófyr maór *I.S.* [12] *not in J.* [13] *not in O.* [14]′ *This section follows the next in M.* [15] dadleu *I.M.O.Q.S.T.* [16] *not in Q.* [17]′ *This section follows the two next in I.O.Q.S.* [18] – rodi *S.* [19] ef *M. not in I.J.O.Q.S.T.* [20] *not in S.* [21] *not in I.M.O.* [22] *not in I.J.S.* [23]′ *not in I.* [24] *not in S.* [25]′′ Punt yny vlóydyn a dyry y

47. For a suit in the same cantrev, three days to give an answer, and three to give surety, and three to render justice in respect to the claim demanded.

48. In the adjoining cantrev, five days to give an answer, and five to give surety, and five to render justice.

49. In the third cantrev, nine days to give an answer, and nine to give surety, and nine to render justice.

50. The time for an arwaesav, in the same cymwd, or in the same cantrev, three days; if in another lordship contiguous, nine days; and which is not to determine on a Sunday, nor on a Monday.

51. The time for an arwaesav in another country, or separated by great water, or by tide, a fortnight, and no more.

52. The three peculiars of a man are: his horse and arms; the tunc of his land; and his wyneb-werth.

53. There are but four points in every suit: a summons; a claim; an answer; and a judgment.

54. To the chief of a kindred belongs every office among the kindred; if he grant an office to a son of his, or to a relative of his, such is to pay one pound to the lord; and if he free either of them, without giving office to him, six score pence is to be paid by that person to the lord.

55. The chief of a kindred is to give one pound yearly to the lord.

56. Every free man, between the feast of All Saints and the feast of St. Martin, is to pay to the lord what he is bound to pay.

57. A person who shall pay twenty shillings in the year [33]to the lord,[/] is to pay an equal sum, as the amobyr of his daughter, and for taking possession of land, and for his ebediw.

58. Whoever shall pay ten shillings, pays ten shillings also in the before-mentioned cases.

59. Every erw of geldable land is to pay the same as another [44]in the year.[/]

XXIV. THERE ARE SEVEN BISHOP-HOUSES IN DYVED.

1. One is, Menevia, a principal seat in Cymru.

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penkenedyl *O.* [26/] adyry punt *I.S.* [27] brenhin. *O.* [28] ỳ *M.* [29] *not in O.* [30/] ỳr arglỏỳd ỳ tal. *M.* [31//] Yny vlỏydyn y neb atalho punt *S.* [32/] punt *I.* [33] *I.* [34] gobyr *I.S.* [35] ac *I.* [36] *I.M.O.Q.S.T.* [37] – Ac *S.* Ar *I.M.O.Q.T.* [38] rotho *S.* [39/] ỏheugeint *I.S.* [40] *I.S.* [41/] ỏheugeint *I.S.* [//] ỳtall dec sỏllt *M.* [42] – ynny ebediỏ *L.* [//] – *J.* [43] racdyỏededigyon *I.J.M.O.Q.S.T.* [44] *M.* [45/] A *O.* [46] yỏ yr *O.*

II. [1]Eil y6′ [2]Eglóys Ysmael.

III. [3]Tryded [4]y6′ Llan [5]Degman.

IV. [3]Pedwared [4]y6′ Llann Vsyllt.

V. [1]Pymhet [4]y6′ Llann Teila6.

VI. [3]Whechet [4]y6′ Llann [6]Deulyda6c.

VII. [1]Seithuet [7]y6′ Llann Geneu.

VIII. Abadeu Teila6 a [8]Theulyda6c ac Ysmael a [9]Degman adylyant [10]vot ynlythyra6l vrdolyon.

IX. [11]Ebedi6eu [12]yrei [13]hynny [14]y6 yargló6yd Dyuet′ [a]dec punt [15]ar neb adel yn eu lle [16]talet.

X. Mynyó adyly [17]bot yn [18]ryd o bop [19]ryó dylyet.

XI. Llan Geneu á Llan Vsyllt [20][ỳn] ryd [21]ynt o [22]ebediweu kannyt oes tir [23]eglóys vdunt.

XII. Y neb awnnel gó6aet ar [24]abat vn or′ eisteduaeu arbennic [25]racdy6ededic talet [26]seith punt ida6′ a [27]golchydes oe genedyl [28]yr gwarad6yd yr genedyl′ ac yr cad6 cof am [b]tal ysarhaet.′

XXV. [AM LÓGYR YD.]

I. Or pan dotter [29][yr] yt ynny dayar hyny el yny yscup aryant [30]tal ada6 drosta6 ac [31]odyna yscub iach yn lle yglaf.

II. O bop march auo hual neu la6hethyr [32]arna6 keinna6c [33]atal ydyd ad6y ynos or byd disgyfurith [34][hagen] dimei y dyd acheinna6c ynos: [35]or [36]disgyfrethir [37]y march oll′ pann [38]dalher aryr yt talet tribuhyn caml6ró [39]yr brenhin: [40]or byd′ hagen [c]vn eg6yt am [d]y troet [41]ny [42]chyll dim.

III. O bop eidon buarth dimei y dyd acheinna6c ynos.

IV. [43]Or cad6 kyureith or moch dalyet yr h6ch a [44]de6isso

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[a] [45]deudec [b′] [46]y dial. [c] [47]yd6y [d] [48]yr vn

1′ *not in O.* 2 Llan *I.Q.S.* 3′ A *O.* 4 *not in I.Q.T.* 5 Degeman. *I.O.Q.S.T.* 6 Dyflyda6c. *J.* 7 *not in I.Q.S.T.* 8 Thyflyda6c *J.* 9 Degeman *I.O.Q.S.T.* 10 – eu *Q.* 11 Ebedió *I.M.O.Q.S.T.* 12 pop vn or pet6ar *I.M.O.Q.S.T.* 13 hỳnn *M.O.Q.S.T.* 14 *not in O.* ′ỳargló6yd Dỳuet ỳ6 *M.T. not in I.Q.S.* 15 – ac y argló6yd Dyfet y telir *I.Q.S.* – y6 *O.* 16 ae tal. *I.Q.S.* 17 – y *Q.S.* 18 *not in O.* 19 *not in I.S.* 20 *M.* a delyant eu bot yn *S.* 21 *not in M.S.* 22 ebedió *I.Q.S.* 23 *not in I.Q.S.* 24′ vn o abateu yr *I.S.* 25 vry *I.Q.S.* 26′ ida6 seith punt *I.S.* 27 golchures *I.S.* 28′ *not in M.* 29 *I.O.Q.S.T.* 30 *not in J.O.* 31 yna

2. The second is, the Church of [a] Ismael.

3. The third is, [b] Llan Ddegeman.

4. The fourth is, [c] Llan Usyllt.

5. The fifth is, [d] Llan Deilo.

6. The sixth is, [e] Llan Deulydog.

7. The seventh is, [f] Llan Geneu.

8. The abbots of Teilo, Teulydog, Ismael, and Degeman, should be graduated in literary degrees.

9. Their ebediws, due to the lord of Dyved, are [a] ten pounds; and those who succeed them are to pay them.

10. Menevia is to be free from every kind of due.

11. Llan Geneu and Llan Usyllt are free from ebediws; because there is no church land belonging to them.

12. Whoever draws blood from an abbot of any one of those principal seats before mentioned, let him pay seven pounds; and a female of his kindred to be a washerwoman, as a disgrace to the kindred, and to serve as a memorial of the [b] payment of the saraad.[f]

XXV. [OF CORN DAMAGE.]

1. From the time corn is put into the ground until it go into the sheaf, money payment is to be made for it; afterwards a sound sheaf instead of a damaged sheaf.

2. For every horse on which there shall be a shackle, or a fetter, a penny is to be paid in the day, and two in the night; if it be unrestrained, however, a halfpenny in the day, and a penny the night: if the horse be entirely freed of restraint by the taker, when caught upon the corn, let him pay three kine camlwrw to the king; if, however, the [c] fetter be upon [d] one foot, he forfeits nothing.

3. For every fold bullock, a halfpenny in the day, and a penny in the night.

4. Out of the legal herd of swine, let him catch any sow he

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[a] [45] twelve [b f] [46] revenge. [c] [47] two bolts [d] [48] the same

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I. [32] *not in O.* [33] *not in I.M.O.Q.S.T.* [34] *I.S.* [35] os *J.O.S.* [36] – bŷd *M.* disgfreitha y deilyat *I.O.Q.S.T.* [37f] oll y march *O.Q.T.* [38] y dalyho *I.* [39] y *Q.* [40f] dodet *I.S.* [41] – ac velly *I.S.* [42] dŷlŷir *M.* dyly *O.Q.T.* kollŷ *M.O.Q.T.* [43] O *J.M.* [44] vynho *I.S.* [45] *I.O.Q.S.T.* [46] *I.O.S.* [47] *I.S.* [48] *I.O.S.*

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[a] S[t] Ishmael? [b] Now Rhoscrowther on Milford Haven.
[c] S[t] Issell's near Tenby? [d] Llandeilovach?
[e] Llandudoch or S[t] Dogmael's?
[f] Llangan, in which parish Whitland abbey is situated?

[1]eithyr [2]vn or′ tri llydyn arbennic [3]agadet [4][yno] or pryt y gilyd′ [5]ac yna kynigyet [6]hi yggóyd tystonn yr [7]perchennaóc′ ac onys dillóg oe chyureith gónnaet y deilat y defnyd ohonnei.

v. [8]Or cadó kyureith or deueit dauat ageffir [9]ohonunt aphyrllig o pop pum llydyn hyt ycadó kyureith.′

vi. [10]Sef [11]yó′ [12]meint′ y cadó kyureith or moch deudec llydyn abaed.′′

vii. Meint y cadó kyureith or deueit dec llydyn ar hugeint ahórd.

viii. O bop oen [13]ytelir óy iar′ hyt y cadó kyureith ac yna [14]oen [15]atelir [16]ohonunt.′

ix. Or geiuyr [17]ac or′ mynneu y [18]dadyl gyffelyp.′

x. Y neb agaffo góydeu [19]yn y yt torret ffonn kyhyt ac obenn y elin hyt ympenn y bys bychan [20][ac] ynny [21]brasset ymynho alladet ygóydeu ynyr yt [22]ar ffonn′ ac aladho ymaes or yt talet.

xi. Góydeu agaffer ynllygru yt tróy [23]ysgubaór neu tróy [24]ytlann góasger góialen ar [25]eu [26]mynygleu agatter yno hyny [27]vóynt veiró.

xii. Y neb agaffo iar ynny ard lin neu ynny ysgubaór dalyet [28]yiar hynny dillygo y [29]perchenn hi′ o óy [30][iar] [31]neu or [32]deila y keilaóc torret ewin idaó agollyget [33]ef yn ryd neu gymryt wy [34][iar] o pob iar [35]ac auo ynny ty [36][ymdanaó.]

xiii. [37]Y neb a [38]dalho cath ynllygotta ynny ard lin talet [39]y [40]perchennaóc yllógyr.′

xiv. Y neb agaffo lloi ynny yt dalyet [41]wy or pryt [42]y gilyd heb laeth eu [43]mameu ac [44]yna gollyget [45]wynt yn ryd.

xv. Or llygrir [46]yneb dyn yt′ yn emyl trefgord ac na [47]chaffo y [48]perchennaóc′ [49]dala vn llódyn arnaó kymeret [50]ef [51]y′ creir a [52]doet yr tref ac or tygant ló diarnabot [53]talent [54][yr yt] y rif llódyn [55]argyureith honno a elóir telhitor góedy halaóc ló.

xvi. [56]Or [57]deila dyn ysgrybyl [58][aghynefin] ary yt abot

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[1] dyeithyr *J.* [2]′ y *I.M.O.Q.S.T.* [3]′ *not in O.* [4] *S.* [5] – yno *J.* [6]′ yr perchennaóc yggóyd tyston *I.O.S.* [7] perchen *J.M.* [8]′ *This section follows the next in S.T.* [9] *not in I.O.S.* [10]′ *not in I.O.Q.S.* ′′ *This section follows the next in O. after* IX. *in I.* [11]′ *not in M.* [12] *not in T.* [13]′ óy iar atelir *I.S.* [14]′ y telir oen. *O.* [15]′ ohonunt atelir. *Q. not in S.* [16] drostunt. *M.* [17]′ ar *I.M.O.Q.S.T.* [18]′ gyfrió dadyl. *S.* [19] ar *Q.* [20] *Q.* [21] refhet *I.S.* breisget *J.* braffet *M.* [22]′ *not in I.S.* [23] ytlan *I.S.* [24] yscubaór *I.S.* [25] y *I.* [26] gydkeu *I.S.* [27] vont *M.* [28] hi *I.S.*

may choose, excepting one of the three principal swine, and keep it, from one meal time to the other; and then let him offer it, in the presence of witnesses, to the owner; and, unless he free it from its legal impoundment, let the holder appropriate it.

5. Out of the legal flock of sheep, a sheep is to be taken, and a farthing for every five head, to the extent of a legal flock.

6. The amount of the legal herd of swine is, twelve animals and a boar.

7. The amount of the legal flock of sheep is, thirty animals and a ram.

8. For every lamb, a hen egg is to be paid, to the extent of the legal flock; and then a lamb out of them is to be paid.

9. For the goats and the kids there is to be a similar rule.

10. Whoever shall find geese in his corn, let him cut a stick, as long as from his elbow to the end of his little finger, and as thick as he may will, and let him kill the geese, in the corn, with the stick; and those he may kill out of the corn, let him pay for.

11. Geese that shall be found damaging corn, through a barn, or through a corn-yard, let a rod be tightened round their necks, and let them remain there until they die.

12. Whoever shall find a hen in his flax-garden, or in his barn, let him detain the hen until the owner shall release her with an egg; or, if he catch the cock, let him cut one of his claws, and let him loose, or take a hen-egg for him, for every hen there shall be in the house.

13. Whoever shall catch a cat mousing in his flax-garden, let its owner pay the damage.

14. Whoever shall find calves in his corn, let him detain them from one meal time to another, without the milk of their mothers; and then let him release them.

15. If any person has his corn adjoining a hamlet damaged, and the owner shall not be able to catch any animal thereon, let him take the relic, and come to the trev; and if the people swear an oath of ignorance, let them pay for the corn by a cess on each animal; and that law is called: paying after a profane oath.

16. If a person catch animals strange to each other upon his

29′ perchennaȣc *I.S.* 30 *I.S.* 31 ac *O.* 32 deily *J.O.T.* 33 *not in I.S.* 34 *I.* 35 or *J.* oc *M.O.Q.T. not in I.S.* 36 *S.* ydanaȣ. *I.* 37′ *not in I.S.* 38 gaffo *T.* 39 yr *M.* 40 perchen *J.M.* 41 ȣynt *I.O.Q.S.T.* 42 pȣỳ *T.* 43 mam *I.* 44 odyna *I.* 45 ȣy *J. not in M.Q.* 46′ yt yneb dyn *I.M.O.Q.S.T.* 47′ chaffer *I.S.* 48 perchen *J.M.* 49 daly *J.O.Q. S.T.* 50 *not in J.* ′y dyn *S.* 51 *not in I.* 52 deuet *J.* 53 talet *J.* 54 *I.Q.* 55 – ar yt *S.* 56′′ *This section follows the next in I.O.Q.S.* 57 deily *I.J.O.S.T.* 58 *O.*

ymdaeru [1][ẏ] [2]rǒg [3]y deilat [4]ar perchennaǒc [5]yr ysgrybyl′ [6]y deilat bieu tygu caffel [7]y blaenneit [8]ar olyeit′ aryr yt.′′

xvii. Or [9]deila dyn ysgrybyl agkyneuin ar [10]y yt neu ar [10]y weir ac ymlad or ysgrybyl yny gǒarchae allad olǒdyn y llall perchennaǒc [11]yr ysgrybyl′ bieu talu y llǒdynn aladher [12]ar deilat avyd [13][ẏn] ryd.

xviii. [14]Or llad ysgrybyl trefgord lwdyn′ ac na wypper pǒy ae [15]lladho [16]doet [17]perchennaǒc yllwdynn′ achreir gantaǒ yr tref a [18]rodent lǒ diarnabot ac odyna talent yllǒdyn yrif eidon ac or byd eidon moel [19]rann deueidon a [20]a [21]ar hǒnnǒ′ ar gyureith honno aelǒir llǒyr tal gǒedy llǒyr tǒg. [22]Ac or byd [23]ar neb adef llad eidon′ [24]y llall talet [25]y [26]perchenn [27][y ǒerth.]

xix. [28]Un peth ardec′ yssyd agǒerth pob vn o honunt [29]yǒ pedeir keinnaǒc cota [30]nyt amgen′ llo kynnfflith aetheth [31]pedeir keinnaǒc [32]cotta′ [33]pan dotter ieu [34][gẏntaf] arych a [35]phedeir keinnaǒc [36]achǒannecceir ar werth march′ pan ffrǒynner [37]gyntaf a [38][gǒerth] gafuyr a [a]bǒch ac asgǒrn tǒn [b]vch creuan ac ebaǒl ymdiuat [39]aphedeir keinnaǒc′ [40]gǒastrodyonn′′ a [41]phedeir keinnaǒc′ heit [42]adissgynho argagen achostaǒc tom.[43]

xxvi. [am vuchod.]

i. Llo o hanner Maǒrth neu Ebrill hyt galan Racuyr whecheinnaǒc atal:

ii. [44]O hynny′ hyt galan Wheuraǒr ǒyth [45]geinnaǒc atal:

iii. [46]O hynny′ hyt galan Mei [47]dec [48][keinnaǒc] atal:

iv. [49]Ohynny [50][hẏt] Aǒst [c]deudec [51][keinnaǒc] atal:

v. [52]Hyt galan Racuyr pedeir ardec atal:′

vi. Hyt galan Wheuraǒr vn arbymthec [53]atal:

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[a] [54]iǒrch; a hǒch [b] [55]is [c] [56]dec

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1 *M.* 2 *not in T.* 3′ *not in M.* 4 a *O.Q.* 5′ *not in I.S.* 6′′ *not in O.* 7 *not in I.* 8 ac *I.* ′ *not in J.* 9 deily *J.O.T.* 10 *not in M.* 11′ y llǒdyn *J.* 12 a *T.* 13 *M.* 14′ *not in O.* 15 lladaǒd *I.O.Q.S.* 16′ deuet y perchen *J.* 17 perchen *M.* 18 rodet *M.* 19 *not in J.* 20 daǒ *M.* 21′ arnaǒ *I.M.O.Q.S.T.* 22 *not in I.M.O.Q.S.T.* 23′ adef ar neb eidon llad *I.M.O.Q.S.T.* 24 or *J.* 25 – dyuot *Q.* 26 perchennaǒc *I.M.O.Q.ST.* 27 *S.* ef. *Q.* 28′ Hyn o petheu *I.S.* 29 y *I.S. not in Q.* 30′ *not in I.M.O.Q.S.T.* 31′ *not in S.* 32 *not in I.M.O.Q.T.* 33′′ pan ffrǒynher

corn, and there be a dispute between him and the owner of the animals; the former is to swear to his finding the foremost and the hindmost ones upon the corn.

17. If a person catch animals strange to each other upon his corn, or upon his hay, and the animals fight in the pound, and one beast kill another; the owner of the animal is to pay for the beast that is killed, and the impounder is to be free.

18. If the cattle of a hamlet kill a beast, and it be not known by which it is killed; let the owner of the beast bring with him a relic to the trev, and let the people make oath of ignorance; and then let them pay for the beast by a cess on each bullock; and if there be a polled bullock, the share of two bullocks is to be paid for it; and that law is called: full payment after full swearing. And if any one acknowledge his bullock to have killed the other, let him pay the owner its worth.

19. There are eleven things, the worth of each of which is four curt pennies: that is to say, the first calf of a heifer; and her dug; four curt pennies; when a yoke is first put upon an ox; four pence of increase on the worth of a horse, when first bridled; the worth of a goat; a [a] buck; a splinter-bone from the [b] upper part of the cranium; a colt bereft of its dam; the grooms' fourpences; the four pence for a swarm that shall settle on a branch; and a cur dog.

XXVI. [OF COWS.]

1. A calf, from the middle of March or April, until the calends of December, is six pence in value:

2. From that time, until the calends of February, it is eight pence in value:

3. From that time, until the calends of May, it is ten pence in value:

4. From that time, until August, it is [c] twelve pence in value:

5. Until the calends of December, it is fourteen pence in value:

6. Until the calends of February, it is sixteen pence in value:

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[a] [54] roebuck; and a sow; [b] [55] lower [c] [56] ten

[y *S.*] march gyntaf [pedeir keinhaôc; *S.*] ac ar ebaôl ymdifat; pedeir keinhaôc *I.S.* yr *I.* y *S.* gôastrotyon; ac ar avyr [aiôrch *I.*] ac asceôrn tôn veh creuan *I.S.* [34] *M.O.Q.T.* [35] *not in Q.* [36] *not in O.* [37] – march *O.* march *Q.* [38] *O.Q.* [39] ac aryant y *Q.* [40] – y *O.* [41] *not in I.Q.S.* [42] *not in I.Q.S.* [43] – a iôrch. *S.* [44] Odyna *I.S.* [45] *not in I.O.* [46] *not in I.O.S.* [47] *not in M.* [48] *J.* [49] *not in I.Q.S.* [50] *I.J.M. O.Q.S.T.* [51] *J.* [52] *not in J.* [53] *not in J.* [54] *Q.* [55] *O.* [56] *Q.*

VII. Hyt galan Mei deunaȣ [1]atal:

VIII. Hyt Aȣst vgeint [2][a tal:] eil dyd [3][o] Aȣst [4]pedeir keinnaȣc′ achȣannecceir arnaȣ:

IX. Hyt galan Racuyr [a] whech arhugeint [5]atal:′′

X. Hyt galan Wheuraȣr wyth arhugeint [6]atal:′

XI. Hyt galan Mei dec arhugeint [7]atal.

XII. Naȣuettyd Mei [8]teithi kynnfflith adylyir y ovyn o honei′ ac [9]ynny dyd hȣnnȣ′ [10]y achȣannecceir′′ vn ar bymthec [11]arnei nyt amgen [12]no gȣerth′ y llaeth′′ ac yna wyth adeugeint atal:

XIII. [13]Hyt galan Racuyr [14]dec adeugeint′ [15][atal:]

XIV. [16]Hyt galan Wheuraȣr deudec adeugeint′ [17][atal:] eil dyd [18][o] Wheuraȣr pedeir keinnaȣc [19]kyfreith adyrcheif [20]arnei yna:′

XV. Kalan Mei trivgeint atal: ac yna buch gȣbyl vyd.

XVI. Teithi buch [21]yȣ dec arhugeint [22]aryant [23]dros y llaeth pedeir arhugeint′ awhe [24]cheinnaȣc dros yllo.

XVII. Teithi kynfflith [25]yȣ [26]vgeint′ vn ar bymthec dros y llaeth aphedeir [27][keinaȣc] dros y llo.

XVIII. [28]Dros laeth [29][buch] wythnos keinnaȣc′ [30][adelir.]

XIX. O tri mod y telir teithi buch o dec arhugeint aryant neu [31][o] vuch [32]hesp tec neu [33]o vlaȣt [34]os o vlaȣt val hynn ytelir′ messur [35][llestyr] llaeth buch [36][yȣ] naȣmotued ygkylch y eneu atheir yn llet y waelaȣt aseith arwyr or cleis [37]traȣ yr emyl [38]yma vyd′ y vchet lloneit [39]y llestyr′ hȣnnȣ atelir o vlaȣt keirch ygkyueir pob godro [40]yr vuch hyt wyl Giric odyna [41]hyt Aȣst o vlaȣt heid′ [42]o Aȣst′ hyt galan gayaf o vlaȣt gȣenith [43]ytelir [44]ynny [45]messur [46]hȣnnȣ.′

[a 47] wyth

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[1] *not in J.* [2] *I.M.O.Q.S.T.* [3] *I.S.* [4]′ y *O.* ′′ cotta a drycheif erni oe chyflodaȣt, a dȣy or tymhor, ac yna chȣech arhugeint atal hyt galan Racuyrr *I.S.* [5] *not in J.T.* ′–*M.* [6] *not in Q.* [7] *not in J.M.Q.T.* [8]′ y dylyir gofyn teithi kynflith idi *I.S.* [9]′ yna *I.Q.* ′′–*I.S.* [10] yd *J.M.O.Q.T.* [11] erni *Q.* ′′ a *I.S.* dodir *I.* drychefir *S.* ar y gȣerth [gynt *I.*] dros y theithi *I.S.* [12]′ dros *Q.* [13]′ *not in M.* [14]′ *not in S.* [15] *I.J.* [16]′ *not in T.* [17] *I.J.S.* [18] *I.O.Q.S.* [19] *not in M.O.* [20]′ ar y gȣerth, a dȣy or tymhor. *I.S.* Hyt *S.* arnaȣ. *Q.T.* Ac *Q.* [21] *not in I.*

7. Until the calends of May, it is eighteen pence in value:

8. Until August it is twenty pence in value: on the second day of August, an increase of four pence is to be added to it:

9. Until the calends of December, it is twenty-[a]six pence in value:

10. Until the calends of February, it is twenty-eight pence in value:

11. Until the calends of May, it is thirty pence in value.

12. On the ninth day of May, the teithi of a heifer are to be expected from it; and on that day an increase of sixteen pence is added to it, that is to say, the worth of its milk; and then its value is forty-eight pence:

13. Until the calends of December, it is fifty pence in value:

14. Until the calends of February, it is fifty-two pence in value: on the second day of February, an increase of four legal pence is to be added to it:

15. The calends of May, it is three score pence in value: and then it is a complete cow.

16. The teithi of a cow are valued at thirty pence; for her milk twenty-four pence, and six pence for her calf.

17. The teithi of a heifer are twenty pence; sixteen pence for her milk, and four pence for her calf.

18. For the milk of a cow during a week, a penny is to be paid.

19. In three ways are the teithi of a cow to be paid: by thirty pence; or by a fair dry cow; or by meal: if by meal, it is to be thus paid; the measure of a vessel for a cow's milk is, nine inches at its edge, and three broad at the bottom, and seven diagonally, from the off side groove to the near side edge, in height; the fill of that vessel of oatmeal is to be paid for every milking of the cow, until the feast of St. Curig; thence, until August, of barley meal; from August, until the calends of winter, wheat meal is to be paid by that measure.

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[a] [47] eight

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[22] *not in M.* [23/] pedeir arhugeint dros y llaeth *I.M.O.Q.S.T.* [24] *not in I.O.T.* [25] *not in I.* [/] vgeint yô *O.T. not in S.* [26] *not in M.Q.* [27] *J.Q.* [28/] keinhaôc dros laeth buch ôythnos. *I.* [29] *J.O.S.* [30] *J.* [31] *I.J.Q.S.T.* [32] *not in J.* [33] *not in M.* [34/] *not in I.* [35] *I.M.O.Q.S.* [36] *J.O.* [37/] y gilid yn *S.* [38/] *not in I.* [39/] *not in M.* [40] or *O.* [41/] o vlaôt heid hyt Aôst *I.S.* [42/] odŷna *M.O.Q.T.* [43] *not in M.* [44] y *O.Q.S.* [45/] velly. *S.* [46] velly. *O.* [47] *M.*

XXVII. [AM YCHAIN.]

I. Gwerth Ilo gŏryŏ [1]hyt galann Racuyr [a]whecheinnaŏc [2]yŏ [3]ac′ ohynny [4]hyt Aŏst ynn′ ytryded vlŏydyn dŏy geinnaŏc [5]ym pob tymhor [6]y [7]drycheif arnaŏ:′′

II. Kalan Raguyr [8]wedy hynny′ dŏy arhugeint [9]atal:

III. Hyt galan Wheuraŏr pedeir arhugeint [10][atal] eil dyd [11][o] Wheuraŏr y dodir [12]ieu arnaŏ ac yna pedeir keinnaŏc cota adrycheif arywerth.

IV. [13]Naŏuettyd [14][o] Wheuraŏr [15]ot [16]ymeill ac eredyc vn arbymthec a [17]drycheif [18]arnaŏ dros yteithi′ [19]adŏy geinnaŏc or tymhor′ ac yna whech adeugeint [20]a tal′ hyt galan Mei:

V. Hyt Aŏst wyth adeugeint [21]atal:

VI. [22]Hyt [[23]galan Racuyr dec a deugeint′ [24]atal:]

VII. Hyt galan Wheuraŏr deudec adeugeint [25]atal:

VIII. Ac yna allŏeith vyd [26]ahynn a dyrcheif arnaŏ [27]yna hyt galan Mei′ pedeir keinnaŏc kyureith′′ [[28]a dŏy′ [29]geinhaŏc [30]or tymhor] ac yna [31]triugeint atal [32]ac [33]yna′ ych cŏbyl vyd.

IX. Croenn ych deudec keinnaŏc [34][kyfreith] [35]atal.

X. [36]Croen buch wyth geinnaŏc [37]atal.′

XI. Teth buch [38]pedeir keinnaŏc kyureith′ [39][atal.]

XII. [b]Cornn [40]buch′ ae′ [41]llygat [42]ae [43]llosgŏrnn pedeir keinnaŏc [44]kyureith [45]yŏ gŏerth′ pob vn [c]ohonunt.

XIII. Gwerth dant eidon neu [46]dant march tom pedeir keinnaŏc [47]kyureith [48]yŏ.′

XIV. Or gŏerth dyn vuch yarall abot teth [49]yr vuch′ yn diffrŏyth [50]gŏerth yteth [51]atal [52]pob blŏydynn′ idaŏ [53]y′′ tra vo yuuch aryhelŏ.[54]

XV. Deugeint atal eneit [55]buch neu [56]ych dros y croen wyth

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[a 57]pedeir [b/ 58]Y chroen

[c/ 59]Ac velly aelodeu ych or kyfryŏ.

[1/] ŏhech keinaŏc hyt galan Racuyr *Q.* [2/] atal *O.* [′′]kyfreith *I.* odyna hyt galan Ŏhefraŏr ŏyth keinhaŏc: hyt galan Mei dec keinhaŏc: hyt Aŏst deudec keinhaŏc: hyt galan Racuyr pedeir ar dec: hyt galan Ŏhefraŏr vn ar pymthec: hyt galan Mei deunaŏ: hyt Aŏst vgeint: hyt *I.S.* [3] *not in M.T.* [4/] allan hyt *O.* [5] *not in M.* [′′]a drycheif arnaŏ o pob tymor *O.* [6]a *J.Q.* [′′]arnaŏ a dŷrcheif *M.* [7]drychefir *Q.T.* [8/] *not in I.S.* [9] *not in I.S.* [10] *M.* [11] *I.Q.S.* [12]gŏed *I.* [13]–a dŏy geinhaŏc or tymhor: *I.* Naŏuet *Q.* [14]*I.O.S.* [15]or *I.O.Q.S.* [16]dychaŏn ymhoelyt *S.* [17]dodir *I.* drychefir *Q.T.* [18/]ar yŏerth *I.S.* [19/] *not in I.* [20/] *not in Q.T.* [21] *not in M.Q.T.* [22] *not in J.O.* [23/] *I.M.Q.S.T.* [24] *S.* [25] *not in I.M.O.Q.T.* [26]ahynny *I.O.Q.S.T.* ac ŷna *M.* [27/] *not in I.*

XXVII. [OF OXEN.]

1. The worth of a male calf, until the calends of December, is [a] six pence; and thence onward until August in the third year, two pence of increase in every season is to be added to it:

2. The calends of December following, it is twenty-two pence in value:

3. Until the calends of February, it is twenty-four pence in value: on the second day of February, a yoke is put upon it; and then four curt pennies are to be added to its worth.

4. On the ninth day of February, if it be capable of ploughing, sixteen pence are to be added for its teithi, and two pence for the season: and then it is forty-six pence in value until May day:

5. Until August, it is forty-eight pence in value:

6. Until the calends of December, it is fifty pence in value:

7. Until the calends of February, it is fifty-two pence in value:

8. And then it is an ox of the second work-year, and four pence of increase is then added until the calends of May, and two pence for the season: and then he is three score pence in value: and then he is a complete ox.

9. The hide of an ox is twelve [34]legal pence in value.

10. The hide of a cow is eight pence in value.

11. The dug of a cow is four legal pence in value.

12. [b] The horn of a cow,[/] and her eye, and her tail, are each worth four legal pence.[c]

13. The worth of the tooth of a bullock, or the tooth of a draught-horse, is four legal pence.

14. If a person sell a cow to another, and it have a defective dug; he is to pay the worth of the dug to him every year, whilst the cow shall be in his possession.

15. Forty pence is the value of the life of a cow, or an ox:

[a 57] four [b/ 58] Her skin,

[c/ 59] – And likewise the same parts of an ox.

O.S. [//] pedeir keinnaȣc kẏureith hẏt galan Mei *M.Q.T.* [28/] *I.S.* [29] *S.* [30] *I.* [31/] *not in M.* [32/] canys *Q.* [33] *not in I.O.S.* [34] *S.* [35] *not in M.* [36/] *This section follows the next in J.* [37] *not in I.Q.* [38/] ae *I.* [39] *J.O. S.T.* [40] *not in I.* [/] ych neu uuch ar *S.* [41] lloscȯrn *Q.* [42] ar *S.* [43] llygat *Q.* [44] *not in J.M.* [45/] atal *I.M.O.Q.S.T.* [46] *not in S.* [47] *not in J.* [48] atal pob vn ohonunt. *M. not in Q.S.* [49/] idi *I.M.Q.T.* [50//] talet pedeir keinhaȣc kyfreith idaȣ pop blȯydyn *I.S.* dros y teth *S.* [51/] pob blȯydyn a tal *O.* [52//] idaȣ pop blȯydyn *Q.* [53] *not in J.M.O.T.* [54] – dros ytheth. *I.* [55] ych *I.S.* [56/] buch *I.S.* [57] *I.* [58] *J.* Y chorn *M.* [59] *I. not in O.Q.S.*

geinnaȣc′ dros ypetȣar wharthaȣr wyth geinnaȣc dros ypen ar traet ar amyscar ar gȣer pedeir keinnaȣc.

xvi. Buch auyd taladȣy oe heil llo hyt y pymhet [1llo 2ac] ych or trydet ieu hyt 3y whechet.

xvii. Y neb aȣertho 4buch neu 5ych ef adyly vot′ 6dros tri 7chleuyt rac y 8dera tri dieu atheir nos′ rac 9yr ysgyueint tri 10mis rac 11y 12pelleneu blȣydynn.[13]

xviii. Teithi ych yȣ eredyc ynreych ac ygȣellt ac yn allt ac yggȣaeret 14ahynny yn ditonrȣyc ac onny byd velly ny byd teithiaȣl ac ony byd teithiaȣl 15atueret yneb ae gȣertho′ trayan y werth yr neb ae 16pryno.

xix. Y neb a 17talho neu a 18wertho llo neu dinaȣet meichet 19[dros] 20y dilyssrȣyd abit dros deu gleuyt rac y 21dera tri dieu 22atheir nos′ 23[ac] rac 24[ẏ] clauri o 25wyl yr Holseint′ hyt wyl Patric: 26y neb ydel idaȣ ny dyly 27eu dȣyn ymplith annyueileit clauur nac yty y 28bei 29annyueileit clauur′ yndaȣ seith mlyned kynn ohynny.

xx. 30Y neb aladho annyueil dyn arall ynny vuarth ynlletrat ahynny 31ar honneit 32[arnaȣ] talet yn deudyblyc ac os gȣatta 33[ef] gȣaded arypetȣeryd arhugeint oe gyfnesseiueit.

xxi. Y neb a gymero abo llȣdynn dyn arall heb 34y gannyat talet drostaȣ lȣdyn [a] arall vn ryȣ 35ac vn werth′ ac ef′′ athribuhynn camlȣrȣ yr brenhin.

xxii. Yneb agyllello anyveil marȣ 36y dyn arall talet annyueil vnryȣ ac ef drostaȣ a 37thribuhyn camlȣrȣ yr brenhin.′′′

xxviii. [am veirch.]

i. Gwerth ebaȣl or pann anner hyt Aȣst pedeir keinnaȣc kyureith 38[yȣ:]

ii. Hyt 39[galan] Racuyr deudec keinnaȣc 40atal:

[a] 41byȣ

1 *I.S.* 2 *I.O.S.* 3 *not in Q.* 4 ych *I.S.* 5 uuch *S.* ′–bit *I.* 6 dan *M.* 7′heint tri mis *I.* 8 dery *O.* 9 *not in M.* 10 dieu *I.* 11 *not in T.* 12 dera a *I.* 13–rac y pelleneu. *I.* 14 *not in I.* 15′ atuerer *I.S.* 16 prynȣys. *S.* 17 ȣertho *I.* 18 talho *I.* 19 *I.J.M.O.S.T.* ar *Q.* 20 *not in O.* 21 dery *O.* 22′a *I.Q.S.* 23 *J.M.O.T.* 24 *J.M.O.S.* 25′ galan

for the hide, eight pence; for the four quarters, eight pence; for the head, the feet, the entrails, and the tallow, four pence.

16. A cow is in her prime from her second calf unto her fifth calf; and an ox from the third yoking until the sixth.

17. Whoever shall sell a cow, or an ox, is to guarantee it against three disorders: against the staggers, three days and three nights; against the strangles, three months: against the farcy, a year.

18. The teithi of an ox are, to plough in furrow and on sward, and on an ascent and descent, and that without swerving; and unless it do so, it has not teithi; and if it have not teithi, let him who shall sell it return the third of its worth to the person who shall buy it.

19. Whoever shall pay or sell a calf, or a steer, let him give surety for its dilysrwydd, and insure it against two disorders: against the staggers, for three days and three nights; and against the mange, from the feast of All Saints until the feast of St. Patrick: the person who receives it is not to put it amongst mangy cattle, nor into a house wherein mangy cattle have been for seven years before.

20. Whoever shall stealthily kill another person's animal in his yard, and that become known; let him pay twofold for it; and, if he should deny, let him deny with twenty-three of his neighbours.

21. Whoever shall take the carcase of a beast belonging to another person, without his permission; let him pay for it [a] another beast, of the same kind, and of the same worth; and three kine camlwrw to the king.

22. Whoever shall cut up a dead animal belonging to another person; let him pay the same kind of animal for it; and three kine camlwrw to the king.

XXVIII. [OF HORSES.]

1. The worth of a colt, from the time of its birth until August, is four legal pence:

2. Until the calends of December, it is twelve pence in value:

[a 41] a live

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gavaf *I.S.* [26] ar *I.S.* [27] ỳ *M.Q.T.* [28] buassei *T.* [29/] clafyri *I.Q.S.* [30///] *These three sections are inserted in Chap.* XVII. *in P.* [31] yn *I.M.O. P.Q.S.T.* [32] *S.* [33] *M.* [34] *not in I.* [35/] *not in O.* [//] ac ef ac vn berth *S.* [36] *not in I.M.O.P.Q.S.T.* [37] their bu *M.O.Q.T. not in P.* [38] *O.T.* [39] *I.J.S.* [40] *not in I.M.O.Q.S.T.* [41] *I.S.*

III. Hyt galan Wheuraȯr deunaȯ [1]atal:
IV. Hyt galan Mei pedeir arhugeint [2][adal:]
V. Hyt Aȯst dec arhugeint [3]atal:
VI. Hyt [4]galan Racuyr vnarbymthec arhugeint [5]atal:

VII. Hyt [6]galan′ Wheuraȯr dȯy adeugeint [7]atal:
VIII. Hyt [8]galan Mei wyth adeugeint:
IX. Hyt′ Aȯst trivgeint [9]atal kannys deudec keinnaȯc adyrcheif arnaȯ yna:
X. Adeudec heuyt [10][o] pob tymor hyt galan Mei ac yna teir [11]blȯyd vyd ac [12]vn ar bymthec aphetȯar vgeint atal:

XI. [13]Yna ac′ ydylyir y [14]dala aphann dalher vgeint adrycheif ar ywerth [15]aphedeir keinnaȯc [16]cota pan ffrȯyner′ ac velly wheugeint atal.
XII. Amȯs abasccer [17]mis ahanner′ punt atal.

XIII. Palfrei morc atal.
XIV. Rȯnsi wheugeint [18][atal.]
XV. [19]Sȯmervarch petuar vgeint [20]atal.′
XVI. Raȯn amȯs ymaes or goloren pedeir arhugeint [21]atal or [22]torrir dim or golorenn gȯerth yr amȯs [23]oll atelir.′

XVII. Llygat amȯs ae glust pedeir arhugeint atal pob vn [24][o honunt] or dellir oll [25]ywerth oll′ atelir [26]drostaȯ.

XVIII. [27][Gȯerth] raȯn rȯnsi deudec keinnaȯc [28]ac velly y [29]lygeit ae [30]glusteu.
XIX. Yneb aȯatto llad [31]march yn lletrat rodet lȯ petuargȯyr arhugeint.
XX. Vn werth vyd cassec [32][tom] a buch dros [33]loscȯrnn pob vn ae [34]lygat ae [35]glust [a]pedeir keinnaȯc kyfreith′ [36][atelir.]

XXI. Cassec [37]re gȯedy [38]y del ystalȯyn [39]arnei wheugeint atal.

XXII. Y neb aȯertho march bit dros [40]y dilyssrȯyd hyt varȯ [41][a]

[a′42] ȯhecheinaȯc

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[1] *not in I.M.Q.S.T.* [2] *J.* [3] *not in I.J.M.O.Q.S.T.* [4] *not in M.Q.T.* ′ – *O.* [5] *not in I.J.M.Q.S.* ′′′ *A chasm in T.* [6] *not in M.Q.* [7] *not in I.M.O.Q.S.* [8] *not in M.Q.* ′ – *O.* [9] *not in O.Q.* [10] *O.* [11] blỳnỳd *M.* [12] – ỳna *M.Q.* [13] *not in Q.* ′Ac yna *I.M.S.* [14] daly *J.* [15′] aphan ffrȯynher pedeir keinhaȯc cotta: *I.S.* [16] *not in M.* [17′] ȯhech ȯythnos *I.O.Q.S.* [18] *J.M.Q.S.* [19′] *not in I.* [20] *not in O.Q.S.* [21] *not in M.O.S.*

3. Until the calends of February, it is eighteen pence in value:

4. Until the calends of May, it is twenty-four pence in value:

5. Until August, it is thirty pence in value:

6. Until the calends of December, it is thirty-six pence in value:

7. Until the calends of February, it is forty-two pence in value:

8. Until the calends of May, it is forty-eight pence:

9. Until August, it is three score pence in value; because an increase of twelve pence is then added to it:

10. And twelve pence also every season, until the calends of May; and then it is three years old; and it is ninety-six pence in value:

11. And then it is to be caught; and when caught, twenty pence is to be added to its worth; and four curt pence when it is bridled; and thus, it is six score pence in value.

12. A stallion that shall be fattened for a month and a half, is one pound in value.

13. A palfrey is a more in value.

14. A rowney is six score pence in value.

15. A sumpter-horse is four score pence in value.

16. The hair of a stallion, taken from the tail, is twenty-four pence in value: if any portion of the tail be cut off, the whole worth of the stallion is to be paid.

17. The eye of a stallion and its ear are each twenty-four pence in value: if it be entirely blinded, its whole worth is to be paid for it.

18. The worth of the hair from the tail of a rowney is twelve pence; and so likewise its eyes, and its ears.

19. Whoever shall deny the stealthily killing of a horse, let him give the oaths of twenty-four men.

20. A draught mare and a cow are of the same worth: for the tail, the eye, or the ear, of each, [a]four legal[f] pence are to be paid.

21. A brood mare, after being covered by a stallion, is six score pence in value.

22. Whoever shall sell a horse is to insure its dilysrwydd until

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[a][f] [42]six

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[22]trychir *I.O.S.* [23][f]atelir oll. *J.* [24]*J.M.* [25][f] *not in M.* [26] *not in I. M.O.Q.S.* [27] *I.M.O.Q.S.* [28]–adal *J.* [29]lygat *I.S.* [30]glust. *I.S.* [31] *not in Q.* [32] *I.O.S.* [33]lygat *S.* [34]glyst *S.* [35]llosc0rn *S.* [36] *I.J.S.* atal pob vn. *O.Q.* [37]re0ys *I.* [38] *not in M.* [39]erni *O.Q.S.* [40] *not in I.S.* [41] *I.M.Q.S.* [42] *M.*

rac y dera tri [1]gółith [2][a] rac [3]yr ysgyuein teir lloer [4][a] [5]rac llynn [6]y meirch błóydyn [7][ac] yn achóannec bit [8]dan gleuyt [9]oe vyón.′

XXIII. Teithi march neu gassec yó [10]yvet dófyr [11]aphori gółellt′ arodi ysgyn ac na bo llóygus.

XXIV. [12]Y neb aóertho march′ llóygus atueret trayan ywerth yr [13]prynnaódyr.

XXV. Y neb avarchoccao march dyn arall hebygannyat talet yr [14]perchenn pedeir [15]keinnaóc ysgynn aphedeir [16][keinhaóc] disgyn aphedeir [17][keinaóc] dros pob ranntir [18]a varchoccao′ [19]drosti [20]achamlóró yr brenhin.′

XXVI. [21]Póybynnac adiffero [22]march rac [23]lleidyr pedeir keinnaóc adyly [24][ef] ygann [25]y [26]perchenn ygkyueir pob buch or′ a [27]talho ymarch pei góerthit.

XXVII. Y neb a venffyccyó march y arall hyt yn lle [28]teruynnedic [29]ot a [30]hónnó [[31]yle [32]arall] avo pellach ac ef talet yr [33]perchenn hanner yr ennill agaffo o vyón [34][y] hynny.′′

XXVIII. Y neb agymero benffic march allygru ygeuen hynny dygóydho yvleó ynhagyr′′′ [a]pedeir keinnaóc kyureith′ [35]atal [36]yr [37]perchenn [38]or hóydha hagen′ [39]oadlo henllógyr athorri [40]ỹ croen [41]ar ỹ geuen′ hyt y kic [b]óyth geinnaóc kyfreith′ atal [42][ac] onny byd hennllógyr arnaó [43][ynteu] athorri croen [44]achic hyt ascórnn [c]vn arbymthec kyureith′ atal.

XXIX. [AM DDEVAID.]

I. Oen tra dynho keinnaóc kyureith atal:
II. Pan wahanner dóy geinnaóc kyureith [45]atal:
III. Aóst pedeir keinnaóc kyureith [46][atal.]
IV. Teithi dauat kymeint [47][yó] ae góerth [48][kyfreith.]
V. [49]Teth dauat dóy geinnaóc kyfreith [50]atal.

[a′ 51]óhecheinaóc [b′ 52]deudec [′ 52]pedeir arhugeint

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[1] dieu *I.S.* [2] *I.S.* [3] *not in I.Q.* [4] *I.S.* [5′] blóydyn rac y llynueirch: a rac kleuyt oe myón yn achóanec. *S.* [6] *not in I.M.O.Q.* [7] *I.O.* [8] rac *I.M.Q.* [9] o *Q.* [10] – pori ac *I.S.* [11′] *not in I.S.* [12′] Ar or byd *I.S.* [13] prynór. *I.O.S.* [14] perchennaóc *I.Q.S.* [15] *not in O.* [16] *S.* [17] *Q.S.* [18] ỹ *I.M.Q.S.* [′] kerdho *I.S.* [19] drostaó *I.M.O.Q.S.* [20′] *not in M.* [21] Y neb *I.S.* [′′] *This follows Section* XXIII. *Chap.* III. *in P.* [22] *not in M.* [23] llatron *I.S.* [24] *I.S.* [25] *not in S.* [26′] perchennaóc *I.S.* y march *S.* [27] dalei *I.O.P.Q.S.* [28] enóedic *I.S.* [29] or *I.O.S.* [30] ydyn *I.S.* *not in P.* [31] *I.P.Q.S.* [32] *I.S.* [33] perchennaóc *I.S.* [34] *O.* [35] *not*

death; and against the staggers, for three dew-falls; against the strangles, for three moons; against the farcy, a year; and, in addition, he is to insure it against any inward disorder.

23. The teithi of a horse or mare are, to drink water, to eat grass, and suffer being mounted; and that it be not restive.

24. Whoever shall sell a restive horse, let him return the third of its worth to the buyer.

25. Whoever shall ride the horse of another person, without his permission; let him pay to the owner four pence for mounting, and four pence for dismounting; and four pence for every randir over which he shall ride; and a camlwrw to the king.

26. Whoever shall protect a horse against a thief is entitled to four pence from the owner of the horse for every cow, that the horse might be worth, if it were sold.

27. Whoever shall lend a horse to another to go to a specified place; if that person shall go with it to another place, that shall be further, let him pay to the owner the half of the profit he may acquire during that time.

28. Whoever shall borrow a horse, and chafe its back, so as to cause an ugly loss of its hair, is to pay [a] four legal′ pence to the owner: if, however, it swell, from the remains of an old chafe, and the skin upon its back be broken to the flesh, he is to pay [b] eight legal′ pence; but, if there be no old chafe upon it, and the skin and flesh be cut to the bone, he is to pay [c] sixteen legal′ pence.

XXIX. [OF SHEEP.]

1. A lamb, whilst sucking, is one legal penny in value:
2. When separated from its dam, it is two legal pence in value:
3. In August, it is four legal pence in value.
4. The teithi of a sheep are equal to her legal worth.
5. The dug of a sheep is two legal pence in value.

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[a] f [51] six [b] f [52] twelve [c] f [52] twenty-four [a]

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in I.S. [36] ŷ *M.* [37] perchennaỏc *I.O.Q.S.T.* [38] f os hóvydo hagen a ỏna *Q.* [39] – y gefyn *I.S.* [40] *not in I.S.* [41] f *not in I.O.S.* [42] *I.* [43] *J.* [44] *not in S.* [45] *not in I.M.Q.S.T.* [46] *O.Q.T.* [47] *I.S.* [48] *S.* ŷỏ. *M.Q.* [49] *not in J.* [50] *not in I.M.S.* [51] *M.* – talet *I.S. T. resumes.* [52] *M.*

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[a] The variation, in these instances, is occasioned by reckoning by curt pennies in *M.*, each of which being two thirds of the legal penny.

XXX. [AM EIVYR.]

I. Myn tra dyno keinnaȣc cota [1][atal :]
II. [2]Pann [3]wahanner dȣy geinnaȣc cota:
III. Aȣst pedeir keinnaȣc cota [4]atal.
IV. Teithi gafhyr kymeint [5]ae gȣerth [6]yȣ.′
V. Gȣerth ytheth′′ dȣy geinnaȣc cota.
VI. Vn werth [7]vyd [8]iȣrch agauyr.′

XXXI. [AM VOCH.]

I. Parchell ynny growyn keinnaȣc [9]kyureith atal:
II. Or pan el allan hyt pan atto dynu dȣy geinnaȣc kyureith [10]atal:
III. Pan [11]beitto [12]a′ dynu pedeir keinnaȣc kyureith [13]atal hyt ȣyl Ieuan [14]ynny canhaeaf:′
IV. Odyna hyt galan Ionaȣr dec keinnaȣc kyureith [15]atal:

V. Odyna hyt [16]yr vn′ ȣyl Ieuan [17][y moch] elchȣyl deudec keinnaȣc [18]kyureith [19]atal: [20]ac yna deuparthaȣc vyd yr eneit ar y [21]kic:′
VI. [22]Odynna hyt galan Ionnaȣr dec arhugeint atal ac yna deuparthaȣc vyd ykic ar yr eneit.

VII. Nyt oes [23][ȣerth] kyureith [24]ar gnyȣ hȣch hyt ympenn y vlȣydynn ac yna kyureith hȣch vaȣr agymer.
VIII. Pob peth [25]ar ny bo [26]gȣerth kyureith arnaȣ′ damtȣg ageffir [27]ymdanaȣ herȣyd kyfreith Hyȣel.
IX. [28][Ŷr arglȣŷd] Rys ab Gruffut [28][uab Rŷs uab Teȣdȣr] arbennic Deheubarth trȣy duundeb [a]ae wlat′ aossodes gȣerth damtȣg ar bop llȣdynn nyt amgen [29]no thygu or [30]perchenn ytalhei y [31]llȣdyn ygȣerth a [32]wnnelei arnaȣ ac ycaffei [33]yna yrdaȣ.′

X. Y neb awertho moch bit y danunt rac y vynnyglaȣc tri [34]dieu [35]atheir nos′ [36][ac] rac yr hualaȣc [37]tri mis′ ac nat yssont

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[a′ 38]a welet

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[1] *I.O.Q.S.T.* [2] *The remainder of O. is lost.* [3]atto dynu *S.* [4] *not in I.M.S.T.* [5′]yȣ ae gȣerth. ′′Teth gafar *I.S.* [6] *not in M.Q.T.* [7]yȣ *I.* [8′]gafyr a iȣrch. *I.M.S.* [9] *not in M.* [10] *not in I.J.M.S.* [11′]atto *I.Q.S.* [12] *not in J.M.* [13] *not in M.* [14′]y moch *I.S.* [15] *not in I.M.S.* [16′] *not in I.M.Q.S.* [17] *I.S.* [18] *not in M.Q.T.* [19] *not in I.J.S.* [20′] *not in M.* [21] corff: *Q.* [22] *not in J.* [23] *I.J.M.Q.S.T.* [24] *not in J.* [25] *not in I.M.*

XXX. [OF GOATS.]

1. A kid, whilst sucking, is a curt penny in value:
2. When separated, it is two curt pence in value:
3. In August, it is four curt pence in value.
4. The teithi of a goat are equal to her worth.
5. The worth of her dug is two curt pence.
6. A roebuck is of the same worth as a goat.

XXXI. [OF SWINE.]

1. A pig, of a litter, is a [9]legal penny in value:

2. From the time it goes out until it shall leave off sucking, it is two legal pence in value:

3. When it shall cease to suck, it is four legal pence in value, until the feast of St. John in the harvest:

4. Thence onward, until the calends of January, it is ten legal pence in value:

5. Thence onward, until the same feast of St. John of the swine, it is twelve [18]legal pence in value: and then the life is two parts in three more in value than the flesh:

6. Thence onward, until the calends of January, it is thirty pence in value: and then the flesh is two parts in three more in value than the life.

7. There is no legal worth on a summer-born pig, until the end of the year; and then it assumes the law of a large sow.

8. Every thing upon which no legal worth is set, is to be appraised according to the law of Howel.

9. The lord [a] Rys, son of Grufudd, son of Rys, son of Theodore, sovereign of South Wales, by compact [a]with his country,' established an appraised worth upon every animal; that is to say, by the owner's swearing that the animal was worth the sum which he might put upon it, and that he might get that for it.

10. Whoever shall sell swine is to be answerable for them: against quinzey, for three days and three nights; against the

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'[38]and seeing,

Q.S.T. [26]' arnaŏ gŏerth kyfreith *J.* [27] amdanaŏ *J.* idaŏ *S.* [28] *T.* [29] *not in I.S.* [30] perchennaŏc *I.M.S.* [31] da ef *I.S.* [32] ŏnel *I.M.Q.S.T.* [33] *not in I.S.* 'yrdaŏ yna. *Q.* [34] diŏarnaŏt *S.* [35]' a *I.S.* thri mis *S.* [36] *M.T.* [37]' *not in S.* [38] *J.*

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[a] He flourished from about 1158 until 1197.

[1]eu [2]perchyll ac os yssant [3]atuerer trayan [4]y gȯerth ac ny [5]dyly hȯnnȯ′ eturyt ymoch a [6]bit dros [7]y dilyssrȯyd vyth.′

xi. Or llad moch [8]neb dyn talet [9]perchenn ymoch′ alanas [10][ỳ dỳn] [11]ot [12][ym] adef y moch.

xii. Dros vaed kenuein ytelir baed [[13]arall [14]aallo cleinaȯ] ahȯch obop parth idaȯ.

xxxii. [am gathod.]

i. Gȯerth cath [15]aladher neu adyccer′ [16][ỳn] lletrat yphenn a ossodir [17]y waeret ar laȯr [18][glan] gȯastat ae llosc ȯrnn [19][a drychefir] yvynnyd ae [20]dala velly [21]tra vyryher′ graȯn gȯenith ymdanei hyny gudyho blaen y llosc ȯrnn [22]ahynny vyd [23]y gȯerth′ onny cheffir [24]y graȯn dauat vlith ae [25]hoen ae [26]gȯlann [27]atal′ os cath aȯarchattȯo yscubaȯr [28]y brenhin [29]vyd.′

ii. [29]Gȯerth cath arall pedeir keinnaȯc kyureith [30]yȯ.

iii. Teithi cath aphob llȯdynn [31]ar [32]nydymbortho [33]dynyon′ ar [34]eu llaeth trayan ygȯerth [35]vyd neu′ [36]ȯerth y′ thorllȯyth.

iv. Y neb a wertho cath bit [37]drosti na bo catheric ar pob lloer ac nat ysso ychannaȯon [38]a bot [39]idi glusteu allygeit adanned ac ewined′ allad llygot [40]ynda.

xxxiii. [am adar.]

i. Gwyd dȯy geinnaȯc kyureith [41][atal.]

ii. Nyth gȯyd dȯy geinnaȯc kyfreith [42][atal.]

iii. Kyȯ [43][gȯyd] dan atein y vam keinnaȯc cotta [44]atal:

iv. Pann el y ȯrthi keinnaȯc kyureith [45][atal:]

v. [46]Aȯst dȯy geinnaȯc kyureith′ [47][atal.]

vi. Keilaȯc [48]neu iar keinnaȯc cotta [[49]atal [50]pop vn.]

xxxiv. [am dai.]

i. [51]Pȯybynnàc a [52]losco neuad [53]y brenhin pob prenn agynnhalyo [54]penn y ty vgeint atal [55][drostaȯ] [56]yr brenhin.′

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[1] y *I.* [2] plant *M.* [3] atueret *J.Q.* [4] eu *I.S.* [5]′ dylyir *I.S.* [6]′ byth y bydir dros eu dilysrȯyd. *I.S.* [7] *not in Q.T.* [8] *not in Q.* [9] – ỳ *M.* ′eu perchennaȯc *I.S.* [10] *I.J.M.Q.S.T.* [11] or *I.S.* [12] *J.* [13] *I.M.S.* [14] *S.* [15]′ aȯarchattȯo yscubaȯr brenhin or lledir neu or dygir *I.S.* [16] *M.* [17] ỳr *M.* [18] *I.Q.S.* [19] *I.S.* [20] daly *I.J.T.* [21]′ adineu *I.S.* hynnỳ traȯhȯer ỳ *M.* [22] hyn *I.M.Q.S.T.* [23] *not in S.* ′ gȯerth cath *J.* [24] *not in M.* [25] gȯlan *Q.* [26]′ hoen *Q.* [27] *not in M.T.* ′ – *I.S.* [28] *not in Q.T.* [29] *The remainder of T. is illegible.* [30] *not in I.M.S.* [31]′ nyt ymborthir

strangles for three months; and that they do not devour their young; and, if they devour them, let the third of their worth be restored, and the swine are not to be returned; and he is to insure their dilysrwydd for ever.

11. If swine kill any person; let their owner pay the galanas of the person, if he acknowledge the swine to be his property.

12. For a herd boar is to be paid another boar that can procreate, with a sow on each side of him.

XXXII. [OF CATS.]

1. The worth of a cat, that is killed, or stolen: its head is to be put downwards upon a clean even floor, with its tail lifted upwards, and thus suspended, whilst wheat is poured about it, until the tip of its tail be covered; and that is to be its worth: if the corn cannot be had, a milch sheep, with her lamb and her wool, is its value; if it be a cat which guards the king's barn.

2. The worth of a common cat is four legal pence.

3. The teithi of a cat, and of every animal upon the milk of which people do not feed, is the third of its worth, or the worth of its litter.

4. Whoever shall sell a cat, is to answer for her not going a caterwauling every moon; and that she devour not her kittens; and that she have ears, eyes, teeth, and nails; and being a good mouser.

XXXIII. [OF FOWLS.]

1. A goose is two legal pence in value.

2. The nest-brood of a goose is two legal pence in value.

3. A gosling, under the wing of its mother, is a curt penny in value:

4. When it leaves her, it is a legal penny in value:

5. August, it is two legal pence in value.

6. A cock, or a hen, is a curt penny in value.

XXXIV. [OF BUILDINGS.]

1. Whoever shall burn the hall of the king, is to pay for each timber that may support the roof of the building twenty pence to the king.

I.S. [32]/ nẏ bo ẏmborth dẏn *M.* [33] dyn *Q.* [34] ẏ *M.Q.* [35] yṫ *J. not in I.S.* / – *M.* [36] *not in M.* / – *Q.* [37] ydeni *I.* [38] ae *I.S.* [39]/ yn gyfglust gyflygat gyfdanhed gyfiewin gyfloscṫrn *I.S.* [40] *not in I.M.Q.S.* [41] *I.J. M.Q.S.* [42] *I.M.Q.S.* [43] *S.* [44] *not in M.* [45] *Q.S.* [46]/ *not in M.* [47] *J.Q.S.* [48] a *I.S.* [49] *I.J.Q.S.* [50] *I.S.* [51]/// *This is inserted after Chap.* II. *in P.Q.* [52] distryṫho *I.S.* [53] *not in I.J.M.P.Q.S.* [54] nen *I.S.* [55] *J.* [56]/ *not in I.S.*

II. Dros [1]benn yty′ petuar vgeint.

III. [2]Dros bop gody vgeint.′

IV. Gŏerth gayafty [3]o bop fforch [4][or] agynnhalyo ynenbrenn [5]vgeint [6]yŏ ;′ dros ynenbrenn deugeint [7]y colofneu meinkeu ystyffyleu [8]aminhogeu trothŏyeu gordrysseu [9]tubyst doreu pedeir keinnaŏc [10]kyureith [11]atal pob vn [12]o [13]hynny; pollyon agŏyal keinnaŏc kyureith′ dorglŏyt dŏy geinnaŏc kyureith [14][atal] clŏyt arall keinnaŏc kyureith.

V. Dros [15]y gayafty oll punt atelir [16]a deudec mu [17][dirŏy] yr brenhin.

VI. Beuty gŏarthec dec arhugeint [18]atal.

VII. [19]Dros [20][ỳ] gynhaeafty dec sŏllt.′

VIII. Dros hafty deugeint.′′

IX. [21]Or noethir gayafty trayann y werth atelir [22]drostaŏ. [23][Deo gracias.]

X. Kynnhayfty or byd tŏll taradyr yndaŏ pedeir arhugeint [24]atal:

XI. [25][Ac] [26]ony byd deudec keinnaŏc [27]kyureith′ [28][atal.]

XII. [29]Hafty deudec keinhaŏc′ [30]atal.]

XIII. [a] Forch kynnhayafty neu hafty keinnaŏc kyureith′′′ [31][atal.]

XIV. Pob yscubaŏr adylyir [32]y gadu yn agoret y vynet gŏynt yndunt hyt [33]wyl yr Holseint′ ac ordaŏ ysgrybyl [34]idi allygru [35]yr yt talet eu [36]perchenn [37]eu llŏgyr.

XV. Gŏedy [38]gŏyl yr Holseint′ onny byd bangor yntri lle ary cant ar drysseu yngayat nythelir [39]yr yt or llygrir.′

XVI. Yscubaŏr brenhin wheugeint atal.

XVII. Yscubaŏr breyr trivgeint [40]atal.

XVIII. Yscubaŏr bilaein dec arhugeint [41][atal.]

XIX. Buarth:

XX. Athalgell:

XXI. Achreu moch:

XXII. Affalt deueit: dec arhugeint atal pob vn [41]o [42]honunt.]

XXIII. Mein melin pedeir arhugeint [43][atalant.]

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[a] [44]Porth

1′ ỳ pentỳ *M.* 2′ *not in I.S.* 3 – vgeint *I.S. not in Q.* 4 *P.* 5′ *not in I.S.* 6 *not in M.* 7 *not in I.S.* 8 kỳnnoreu *P.Q.S.* 9 tubysteu *S.* 10 *not in M.* 11 *not in I.* 12 or rei *S.* ′ *not in I.* 13 honunt *J.M.* 14 *M.* 15 *not in I.Q.* 16 *not in M.* 17 *I.* 18 *not in I.P.Q.S.* 19′ *not in P.Q.* ′′ – *I.S.* 20 *M.* 21 O *P.* 22 yna. *I.S.* 23 *S.* 24 *not in Q.*

2. For the roof of the building, four score pence.

3. For every penthouse, twenty pence.

4. The worth of a winter-house: for every fork which supports the ridge-beam, twenty pence; for the ridge-beam, two score pence; the pillars, benches, stanchions, door-posts, sills, lintels, side posts, and doors, are each four legal pence in value; poles, and rods, a legal penny; a door-hurdle is two legal pence in value; any other hurdle, a legal penny.

5. For the whole winter-house, one pound is to be paid; with twelve kine dirwy to the king.

6. A cow-house is thirty pence in value.

7. For an autumn-house, ten shillings.

8. For a summer-house, two score pence.

9. If a winter-house be unroofed, the third of its worth is to be paid. Deo gratias!

10. An autumn-house, if there be augre-holes in it, is twenty-four pence in value:

11. If there be not, it is twelve legal pence in value.

12. A summer-house is twelve pence in value.

13. The [a] fork of an autumn-house, or of a summer-house, is one legal penny in value.

14. Every barn ought to be kept open, for admitting wind through it, until the feast of All Saints; and if cattle come into it, and damage the corn, let their owner pay for their damage.

15. After the feast of All Saints, unless there be eathers in three places on the bond, and the doors shut, the corn is not to be paid for, if it be damaged.

16. The barn of the king is six score pence in value.

17. The barn of a breyr is three score pence in value.

18. The barn of a villain is thirty pence in value.

19. A cattle yard:

20. An aile:

21. A pig sty:

22. A sheep fold: are each thirty pence in value.

23. Mill stones are twenty-four pence in value.

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[a] [44]porch

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[25] *I.S.* [26] *not in J.* [27] *not in I.M.P.Q.S.* [28] *I.M.P.Q.S.* [29] *I.P. Q.S.* [30] *P.Q.S.* [31] *I.J.M.P.Q.S.* [32] eu *J.* [33] galan gayaf *I.S.* [34] vdunt *I.S.* [35] *not in Q.* [36] perchennaỏc *I.M.Q.S.* [37] ỳ *M.* [38] galan gayaf *I.S.* [39] eu *I.S.* y *Q.* llỏgyr. *I.Q.S.* [40] *not in I.M.* [41] *J.M.Q.S.* [42] *J.Q.* hỳnnỳ *M.S.* [43] *I.* atal *Q.S.* [44] *M.*

xxiv. Melin wheugeint atal [1]namyn damtȯg [2]avyd amy petheu oe myȯn.

xxxv. [am ddodrevyn.]

i. Breccan brenhin wheugeint [3]atal.
ii. Breccan breyr trivgeint [3]atal:
iii. [4]Y obennyd vgeint.[f]
iv. Bȯyell lydan pedeir keinnaȯc kyureith.
v. Bȯyell gynnut dȯy geinnaȯc kyureith [5][atal.]
vi. Llaȯ vȯyell keinnaȯc kyureith [6][atal.]
vii. Peir brenhin punt [7]atal:
viii. Y giccȯein [a]deudec keinnaȯc.[f]
ix. Callaȯr [8]breyr [b]trivgeint [9]atal:
x. Y giccȯein pedeir keinnaȯc [10]kyureith.
xi. Callaȯr bilaein dec arhugeint [11]atal:
xii. Y gicȯein teir keinnaȯc.
xiii. Llaȯ gallaȯr dec arhugeint [12]atal.
xiv. Padell hayarnn [d]whecheinnaȯc.
xv. Taȯlbort brenhin wheugeint [13]atal.
xvi. Taȯlbort o ascȯrnn moruil trivgeint [14]atal.

xvii. Taȯlbort o ascȯrnn arall dec arhugeint [15]atal.
xviii. Taȯlbort o van hyd pedeir arhugeint.
xix. Taȯlbort o van eidon deudec keinnaȯc.
xx. Taȯlbort obrenn [16][[e]pedeir keinhaȯc kyfreith.]
xxi. Taradyr maȯr dȯy geinnaȯc kyureith [17][atal.]
xxii. Perued taradyr keinnaȯc kyureith.
xxiii. Ebill taradyr dimei.
xxiv. Nedyf:
xxv. Agylyf:
xxvi. Acheib:
xxvii. Achryman:
xxviii. [18]Achrip:
xxix. Agȯelleu:
xxx. [19]Agȯdyf:
xxxi. Abilȯc:[f]

[a f 20]pedeir arhugeint. [b 21]ȯheugeint [c 21]deudec
[d 22]pedeir keinhaȯc kyfreith.
[e 23]wyth geinnaȯc atal. [24]ȯhech cheinaȯc.

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1 kanys *I.S.* 2 a geffir *I.J.M.Q.S.* 3 *not in I.* 4 *not in I.S.* 5 *Q.* 6 *S.* 7 *not in I.M.Q.* 8 vchelȯr *Q.* 9 *not in I.M.S.* 10 *not in S.* 11 *not in I.M.Q.S.* 12 *not in I.M.Q.* 13 *not in I.M.Q.S.* 14 *not in I.S.*

24. A mill is six score pence in value; but the things inside are to be appraised.

XXXV. [OF FURNITURE.]

1. The plaid of the king is six score pence in value.
2. The plaid of a breyr is three score pence in value:
3. His bolster, twenty pence.
4. A broad-edged axe, four legal pence.
5. A fuel hatchet is two legal pence in value.
6. A hand-hatchet is one legal penny in value.
7. The cauldron of the king is one pound in value:
8. His flesh-fork, [a] twelve pence.
9. The boiler of a breyr is [b] three score pence in value:
10. His flesh-fork, [c] four legal [c'] pence.
11. The boiler of a villain is thirty pence in value:
12. His flesh-fork, three pence.
13. A hand-boiler is thirty pence in value.
14. An iron pan, [d] six pence.
15. The king's throw-board is six score pence in value.
16. A throw-board of the bone of a sea animal is three score pence in value.
17. A throw-board of any other bone is thirty pence in value.
18. A throw-board of a hart's antler, twenty-four pence.
19. A throw-board of a bullock's horn, twelve pence.
20. A throw-board of wood, [e] four legal pence.[e']
21. A large augre is two legal pence in value.
22. A medium augre, one legal penny.
23. A wimble, one halfpenny.
24. An adze:
25. A gylyv:
26. A pickaxe:
27. A hook:
28. A comb:
29. Shears:
30. A hedging-bill:
31. A bill-hook:

[a 20] twenty-four [b 21] six [c' 21] twelve
[d 22] four legal
[e' 23] is eight pence in value. [24] six pence.

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[15] *not in I.M.Q.S.* [16] *I.S.* [17] *S.* [18] *not in I.S.* [19'] Abillóc: A gódyf: *I.S.* [20] *I.S.* [21] *S.* [22] *I.S.* [23] *L.J.* [24] *Q.*

xxxii. Abaeol helyc :[1]
xxxiii. A [2]baeol gŏynn mangylchaŏc :
xxxiv. Achlaŏr pobi :
xxxv. [3]Adysgyl gic :′
xxxvi. [4]Abaeol helycbrenn :′
xxxvii. Agogyr :
xxxviii. Achelŏrnn :
xxxix. Amennei :
xl. Araff vleŏ :
Keinnaŏc kyureith atal pop vn o hynny.
xli. [5]Turnen :
xlii. Alletuet :
xliii. [6]Awhŏynnglo :
Ffyrlling atal pop vn [7][ohynny.]
xliv. Baeol yŏ :
xlv. [8]Amit :
xlvi. Abudei ystyllaŏt :
xlvii. Abudei renn :
xlviii. Anoe :
xlix. Anithlen :
l. Aphadell troedaŏc :
li. Affiol lynn, [9]onny byd′ eur [10]neu aryant [11]arnnei :
Pedeir keinnaŏc kyureith [12]atal pop vn [12]ohynny.
lii. Keubal pedeir arhugeint [13]atal.′′
liii. Pal :
liv. [14]Ac ystŏc helyc :
lv. [14]A dysgyl lydan :
lvi. [14]A ridyll :
lvii. [15]A raff lŏyf :′
Keinnaŏc cotta atal pop vn [16]ohynny.
lviii. [a]Aradyr dŏy geinnaŏc kyureith [17]atal.
lix. Hirieu, [18]aphistolŏynneu, keinnaŏc kyureith [19][atal.]
lx. Sŏch dŏy geinnaŏc kyureith.
lxi. Cŏlltŏr pedeir keinnaŏc kyureith.
lxii. Or torrir aradyr ynlletrat neu [20]y treis a [21]gŏedy hynny ytalu gyt a′ gŏerth yr aradyr [22][ac] aradŏy tri dieu [23]atelir.

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[a] [24]Taradyr

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[1] – pren *I.S.* [2] *The remainder, apparently two leaves, of M. is lost.* [3]′ Achicdysgyl *I.Q.S.* [4]′ *not in I.J.S.* [5]′′ *These sections follow section* lvi. *in I.Q.S.* [6] Achwyngleu *J.* [7] *J.Q.* [8] *not in J.* [9]′ heb *S.* [10] erni heb *S.* [11] erni *I.Q. not in S.* [12] *not in I.S.* [13] *not in I.Q.S.* [14] *not*

32. A willow pail:
33. A white pail with small hoops:
34. A baking-board:
35. A flesh-dish:
36. A pail of willow wood:
37. A sieve:
38. A cooler:
39. A trough:
40. A hair rope:

Are each one legal penny in value.

41. A turning wheel:
42. A pot ladle:
43. A weeding hook:

Are each one farthing in value.

44. A yew pail:
45. A tub:
46. A stave churn:
47. A vat churn:
48. A bowl:
49. A winnowing sheet:
50. A pan with feet:
51. A liquor-bowl, unless there be gold or silver about it:

Are each four legal pence in value.

52. A coble is twenty-four pence in value.
53. A spade:
54. A willow bucket:
55. A broad dish:
56. A riddle:
57. An elm-bark rope:

Are each one curt penny in value.

58. A [a] plough is two legal pence in value.
59. A long yoke, with its bows, is one legal penny in value.
60. A share, two legal pence.
61. A coulter, four legal pence.
62. If a plough be broken stealthily, or by violence, and after that it be paid for; with the worth of the plough the ploughing of three days is to be paid.

[a 24] augre

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in Q. [15] *not in I.Q.S.* Raff lôyf, keinaôc cota. *follows section* LI. *in Q.* [16] *not in I.S.* [17] *not in I.J.Q.S.* [18] Ae phistlon *I.Q.S.* [19] *Q.* [20] *not in Q.* [21] gorvot y talu *I.S.* [22] *Q.S.* atelir ac *I.* [23] *not in I.S.* [24] *Q.*

lxiii. Aradóy vn dyd dóy geinnaóc kyureith [1]atal y gayaf ar góanhóynn.′

lxiv. Kist wyth geinnaóc kyureith [2][atal.]

lxv. [3]Keróynn ystyllaót pedeir keinnaóc kyureith.′

lxvi. Róyt [4]ehogeu pedeir arhugeint.

lxvii. Pennllóydec vn arbymthec.

lxviii. Ballaóec deudec keinnaóc.

lxix. Ballegróyt [a] whecheinnaóc.

lxx. Coróc [b] wyth geinnaóc kyureith.′

lxxi. Kyfuróy eur galch pedeir arhugeint [5]atal.

lxxii. Kyfuróy llió y brenn deudec keinnaóc [5]kyureith.

lxxiii. Torch milgi brenhin wyth geinnaóc kyureith.

lxxiv. Torch milgi breyr pedeir keinnaóc kyureith.

lxxv. Kynllyfan olreat óyth geinnaóc kyfreith.

lxxvi. Kynnllyvan milgi brenhin pedeir keinnaóc kyureith [6][atal.]

lxxvii. [7]Kynnllyvan milgi breyr dóy geinnaóc kyureith.′ [8][Deói Brefi yn kanhorthóy.]

lxxviii. Deróenn wheugeint atal.

lxxix. Or tyllir tróydi trivgeint atelir dros hynny.

lxxx. Pob [9]keig arbennic [10]yr deróen dec arhugeint [11]atal.

lxxxi. [12]Avallen ber trivgeint [13]atal.′

lxxxii. Avallen sur dec arhugeint [14]atal.

lxxxiii. Collenn pymthec [15]atal.

lxxxiv. Draennen seith adimei [16][atal.]

lxxxv. [17]Pop prenn arall [18]ar nydycco ffróyth or byd ir [c] whecheinnaóc atal.′

lxxxvi. [19]Ywenn sant punt [20]atal.′

lxxxvii. Ywen coet pymthec [21]atal.

lxxxviii. Ffaóyden trivgeint [22]atal.

lxxxix. [23]Keig [24]vchelaór trivgeint atal.′

xc. Offer goff wheugeint [25][atal.]

xci. Gradell óyth geinnaóc kyureith.

xcii. Ysgóyt eurlliό [26]neu aryant lliό neu lasliό′ pedeir arhugeint [27][atal.]

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[a] [28]pedeir keinhaóc kyfreith. [b′] [29]deudec keinhaóc.

[c′] [30]pedeir keinhaóc kyfreith.

1′ *not in I.* 2 *Q.* 3′ *not in I.S.* 4 ehogyn *I.Q.S.* 5 *not in I.Q.S.* 6 *Q.* 7′ *not in J.Q.* 8 *S.* 9 kangen *J.* 10 ar *I.* or *S.* 11 *not in I.S.* 12′ *This section follows the next in J.* 13 *not in I.J.S.* 14 *not in I.Q.S.* 15 *not in I.J.Q.S.* 16 *Q.* 17′ *This follows section* lxxxvii. *in I.S.*

63. One day's ploughing is two legal pence in value in the winter and the spring.

64. A chest is eight legal pence in value.

65. A mash-tub made of staves, four legal pence.

66. A salmon net, twenty-four pence.

67. A greyling net, sixteen pence.

68. A casting net, twelve pence.

69. A bow net, [a] six pence.

70. A coracle, [b] eight legal[f] pence.

71. A lackered saddle is twenty-four pence in value.

72. A saddle of the colour of the wood, twelve legal pence.

73. The collar of the king's greyhound, eight legal pence.

74. The collar of a breyr's greyhound, four legal pence.

75. The leash of a tracker, eight legal pence.

76. The leash of the king's greyhound is four legal pence in value.

77. The leash of a breyr's greyhound, two legal pence. May Dewi of Brevi assist!

78. An oak is six score pence in value.

79. If it be bored through, three score pence is to be paid for that.

80. Every principal branch of the oak is thirty pence in value.

81. An apple tree is three score pence in value.

82. A crab tree is thirty pence in value.

83. A hazel is fifteen pence in value.

84. A thorn is seven pence halfpenny in worth.

85. Every other tree, which shall not bear fruit, if growing, [c] is six pence in value.[f]

86. The yew tree of a saint is one pound in value.

87. A yew of the wood is fifteen pence in value.

88. A beech tree is three score pence in value.

89. A mighty branch is three score pence in value.

90. A smith's tools are six score pence in value.

91. A baking girdle, eight legal pence.

92. A shield of gold colour, or of silver colour, or of blue colour, is twenty-four pence in value.

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[a] [28] four legal [b f] [29] twelve [c f] [30] four legal pence.

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[18] *not in I.Q.S.* [19f] *This section follows the next in Q.* [20] *not in I.S.* [21] *not in I.J.Q.S.* [22] *not in I.J.S.* [23f] *not in I.S.* [24] uchellaôc *J.* [25] *J.Q.* [26f] *not in I.S.* [27] *Q.* [28] *I.S.* [29] *I.* [30] *I.S.*

xciii. [1]Onny byd [2][yn] vn or lliweu hynny′ deudec keinnaȣc [3]atal.

xciv. [4]Cledyf [5]breulifueit deudec keinnaȣc [6]atal.′

xcv. Cledyf gwynnseit pedeir arhugeint [6]atal.′′

xcvi. Cledyf auo eur neu aryant [7]aryauel gȣerth damtȣg avyd arnaȣ.

xcvii. Gȣayȣ pedeir keinnaȣc kyureith.

xcviii. [8]Bȣa adeudec saeth pedeir keinnaȣc kyureith.′

xcix. [9]Kyllell keinnaȣc kyfreith.′

c. Gȣerth deu vaen breuan pedeir keinnaȣc kyureith [10][yȣ].

ci. Or trychir prenneu [11]ereill ygkoet dyn [12]heb ygannyat′ amgen nor tri prenn yssyd ryd y [13][pop] adeilȣr maestir keinnaȣc atal olȣyth [14][pob] deu ychen neu olȣyth march y [15]perchenn y coet [16]aetrycho [17]aetal′ achamlȣrȣ yr [18]arglȣyd: os gȣadu aȣnna reith [a]gȣlat [19]aa arnaȣ′ ar gyureith [20]honno yssyd ybop dyn amygoet.

xxxvi. [trioedd.]

i. Teir kynnevaȣt yssyd: kynnevaȣt aerlit kyureith [21]kynnhaladȣy yȣ; [22]a′ chynneuaȣt a [23]raculaeno kyureith or byd [24]audurdaȣt brenhinaeth idi′ kynnaladȣy [25]yȣ; kynneuaȣt a [26]lyccro kyureith [[27]ac [28]yna] [b]ny [29]dylyir y [30]chynnal.

ii. Tri pheth agadarnnha [31]kynneuaȣt adȣynnder′ ac gallu ac [32]aȣdurdaȣt.

iii. Tri pheth awannha [33]kynneuaȣt: gorthrymder ac agheugant vonhed adryc agreith [34]ahiaȣrthledir rac dryc agreith.′

iv. Bethbynnac nyt yscriuennȣyt [35]y myȣn kyureith [36][or] ac aller trȣy dylyet ygeffylybu yr hynn ayscriuennȣyt yn ossodedic kynnaladȣy vyd yn lle kyureith yny [37]dadleueu kanny ellir yscriuenu pob peth or auo reit ydyȣedut neu y varnu: kyureith heuyt adyȣeit or kyffylybyonn kyffelyb varnn a [38]dylyir.

[a 39]letrat [b 40]y

1′ yscȣyt liȣ y phren *I.S.* 2 *Q.* 3 *not in I.J.S.* 4′ *This section follows the next in I.S. not in Q.* ′′ – *J.* 5 breulif *I.S.* 6 *not in I.S.* 7 arnaȣ *I. not in S.* 8′ *not in I.* 9′ *This section follows the next in I.S.* 10 *Q.* 11 *not in I.S.* 12′ arall *I.S.* 13 *I.S.* 14 *J.* 15 perchennaȣc *S.* 16 – y telir *J.* ′ *not in I.S.* 17 *not in Q.* 18 brenhin *I.S.* 19′ adyry *I.S.* 20 hon *I.* 21′ a honno yssyd kynhaladȣy *I.S.* 22 *not in O.*

93. If it be not of one of those colours, it is twelve pence in value.

94. A ground sword is twelve pence in value.

95. A white-hilted sword is twenty-four pence in value.

96. A sword which has gold, or silver, on its pommel, is to be appraised.

97. A spear, four legal pence.

98. A bow with twelve arrows, four legal pence.

99. A knife, one legal penny.

100. The worth of the two stones of a quern is four legal pence.

101. If timber be cut in a person's wood, without his permission, other than the three timbers which are free for a builder upon field land, a penny is to be paid for each load of two oxen, or horse load, to the owner of the wood, by the feller; and a camlwrw to the lord: if he shall deny, a raith [a]of the country[a] is incumbent upon him: and that law applies to every person in respect to his wood.

XXXVI. [TRIADS.]

1. There are three customs: a custom which follows law, and is to be upheld; a custom which shall precede law, and which, if it have regal authority, is to be upheld; and a custom which shall mar law, and then it is [b]not to be upheld.

2. Three things which strengthen custom: respectability; power; and authority.

3. Three things which weaken custom: oppression; doubtful origin; and bad example; and it is to be defended against bad example.

4. Whatever is not written in law which can be duly likened to a written precedent is to be received as law in the courts, for all things cannot be written which it may be necessary to say or to decide: law likewise says, that for similar cases similar decisions are required.

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[a] [39]for theft [b] [40]so

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[23] raculaenha *I.Q.S.* [24] idi aȣdurdaȣt brenhinyaeth *I.O.S.* [25] vyd *Q.* [26] lȣgyr *I.O.S.* [27] *I.O.S.* [28] *I.S.* [29] dyly *I.S.* [30] chymell *I.S.* [31] defaȣt aȣdurdaȣt *I.O.S.* [32] aduȣynder. *I.Q.S.* [33] defaȣt *I.Q.* [34] *not in I.S.* [35] *not in J.* [36] *I.Q.S.* [37] dadleuoed *I.Q.S.* [38] rodir. *S.* [39] *Q.* [40] *S.*

v. [1]Teir ran yô aôdurdaôt Hyôel da [2]ae gyureitheu nyt amgen: kyureith y lys peunydyaôl; achyureith ywlat ac arver kyureithaôl obop vn ohonunt.

Dywededic yô [3]hyt hynn o [4]gyureith [5][y] llys a [6]chyureith y′ wlat.

BOOK THE THIRD.

I. DYWEDADÔY [7]YÔ RAC LLAÔ OR ARUEROED.′′

I. Tri aruer kyureith yssyd: kynntaf yô, kynnhal dyd kyureithaôl y [8]dechreu dadyl′ megys naôuettyd Mei neu [9]galan gayaf′ am [10]dadyl tir [[11]a dayar′ [12]aofynher] trôy ach ac eturyt neu [12][naôuet] dyd y attouynn dadyl [13]ebryvedic nyt amgen [14]noe ovyôn vn dyd ablôydynn or pan dechreuer.

II. Eil [15]aruer yô,′ kynnal mod kyureithaôl y dadleu [16]y gan ymhaôl [17][yn llys] val y deôisso gôyr yllys arbraôdôyr ae geir tra geir ae gôers tra gôers kannys gôyr y llys bieu datkanu [18]pob dadyl yn gouaôdyr′ kynn barn agôedy hynny [19][y] braôdôyr [20]y varnu [21]ac y′ datkanu y dadyl ar varnn pan vo reit.

III. Pob cof llys, aphob deturyt gôlat gan tygu trôydaô berued [22]y cofuaduryonn a [23]thôg yssaôl a [24]dunho ac wynt [25][o] herôyd eu kytwybot.

IV. Cof llys adeturyt gôlat vn rym ynt, ac nyt amyr vn [26]ryô beth yperthynnant: cof llys [27]amyr hynn afuu [28][gynt] yggôyd llys [29]yperthynn; deturyt gôlat, gôironned adengys [30]y myôn [31][y] llys amyr hynn afuu yn [32]aôssenn [33][y] llys.

V. Trydyd aruer yô, kynnal amsser kyureithaôl ywnneuthur grym achrynnodeb [34]y myôn dadyl; megys amsser [35][y] tystu neu [35][y] [36]diuôynnaô tystolyaeth varôaôl; neu y [37]llyssu tystolyaeth vyôaôl; neu yalô gôybydyeit; neu [38]oe gôrthneu; [39]neu [40]oe llyssu;′ neu amsser [41]y ymôystlaô [42]am varn.

1′′ *not in S.* 2 oe *I.* 3 kyn no *I. not in Q.* 4 gyfreitheu *I.* 5 *J.* 6′ chyfreitheu *I.* 7 vyd *I.* 8′ dadleu *I.* 9′ Racuyr *I.* 10 *not in I.* 11′ *S.* 12 *I.* 13 ebryfygedic *I.S.* 14 o *I.* noc *J. not in S.* 15′ yô aruer *J.* 16 *not in I.J.S.* 17 *I.S.* 18′ yn gofaôdyr pop dadyl *I.* 19 *I.Q.* eu *S.*

5. Three parts comprise the authority of Howel the good and his laws: the law of his daily court; the law of the country; and legal practice of each.

Hitherto we have spoken of the law of the court, and the law of the country.

BOOK THE THIRD.

I. HENCEFORWARD THE PRACTICES ARE TO BE SPOKEN OF.

1. There are three practices of law: the first is, maintenance of a lawful day to commence a suit; such as the ninth day of May or the calends of winter, for a suit respecting land and soil, which shall be claimed by kin and descent; or a [12]ninth day to re-establish a dormant suit; that is to say, within a year and a day from the time it shall be commenced.

2. The second practice is, maintenance of a lawful mode of procedure in investigation in court, as the men of the court and the judges may choose, whether by word after word, or by turn after turn; for the men of the court are to sum up every suit for record before judgment; and, after that, the judges are to judge, and to recapitulate the suit and the judgment when it may be necessary.

3. Every record of court and every verdict of country are by the swearing outright of the recorders, and the swearing of such as join with them, according to their consciences.

4. Record of court and verdict of country are of equal force, but they do not pertain to the same kind of matter: a record of court is concerning what has occurred in the presence of the court; a verdict of country exhibits the truth in court in respect to what has occurred out of the cognizance of the court.

5. The third practice is, maintenance of a lawful time to give effect and consistency to a cause; such as a time for testifying; or, for abrogating defunct testimony; or, for objecting to living testimony; or, for calling forward evidences; or, for contravening them; or, for objecting to them; or, a time for mutually pledging as to judgment.

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[20] bieu *I. not in S.* [21] a *I.S.* [22] oi *I.* [23] chof *I.* [24] gyfunho *I.* [25] *S.* [26] *not in I.S.* [27] – aperthyn *I.* [28] *I.* [29] *not in I.* [30] *not in J.S.* [31] *S.* [32] apsen *J.* [33] *S.* [34] *not in J.S.* [35] *I.Q.S.* [36] lyssu *I.* [37] diuǒynaǒ *I.* [38] eu *Q. not in I.S.* [39] *not in Q.* [40] y *I.* eu *I.S.* [41] *not in J.* [42] a *I.*

vi. [1]Amsser [2][y] tystu yṽ, pann darffo caeu ary dadyl yn erbynnhaṽlṽr; [3]ot edeṽir dim or haṽl heb wadu, neu [4]y amdiffynn; neu or dyṽeit [5]yr haṽlṽr, neu [6][yr] amdiffynnṽr dim yn gam, neu [7][yn] agkyureithaṽl: or dyṽeit vn o honunt geir cam parth ar llall, ny pherthynn yholi [8]o hynny, namyn tystu arnaṽ yn [9]deissyuedic: marṽaṽl yṽ pob tystolyaeth [10]eithyr yrei hynny.

vii. [11]Y neb a vynnho [12]lyssu tystolyaeth varṽaṽl, aet yn erbyn [13]yneb ae tysto.'

viii. Y neb avynnho llyssu tystolyaeth vyṽaṽl, aet yn erbyn ytystonn [14]yn gynntaf' ar eu [15]geireu; odynna gṽedy eu llṽ [16]tyget nat tyst kyureithaṽl arnaṽ, ac enṽet yr achaṽs, adywedet tygu [17]or tyst anudon;' athystet y deuṽr nat aeth [18]ytyst [19]yn erbyn [20]yr achaṽs yllyssṽyt: ar deuṽr hynny gṽrthtystonn ygelṽir; adilis vydant.

ix. [21]Galṽedigaeth gṽybydyeit [22][aellir] yn yr amsser y mynho [23]yneb [24]ae galṽho, ae kynn gṽat ac amdiffynn, ae gṽedy; kannys yr hynn afuu kynn [25][y] dadyl [26]abrovant yr rṽg [27]y dadleuṽyr.

x. Gwrthneu' gṽybydyeit yṽ pann ym dangossont gyntaf yn erbynn [28][yr] amdiffynnṽr or achṽysson hynn: ae o anudon kyhoedaṽc; ae o [29]ysbeil kyhoedaṽc, ae yn' lletrat; ae [30]y treis [31]ar hedṽch; neu [32]o ysgymyndaṽt geir [33]y enṽ; neu o [34]digassed honneit yn erbyn [35]yr amdiffynnṽr; arkyuryṽ; ahynny kynn eu mynet yn eu cof: onny dichaṽn [36][ef] eu gṽrthnev [37]hṽy yn gyureithaṽl guedy hynny llysser wynt megys tyston; ae oelynnyaeth; ae [38][o] odineb; ae o tirtra [39]megys y [40]dyṽetpṽyt vry yny llyuyr.'

xi. [41]Amsser yymṽystlaṽ abraṽt yṽ, pan rodher [42]yvraṽt yn gyntaf yny dadyl; nyt amgen kynn dechreu dadyl arall, ae hadaṽ hitheu yn hedṽch. Pṽybynnac aebryuycco yr amsser hṽnnṽ yymṽystlaṽ, nar braṽdṽr [43][ynn erbyn dadleuṽr,] nar dadleuṽr [43][ynn erbyn y braṽdṽr;] ny dichaṽn vyth wedy hynny ymṽystlaṽ herṽyd kyureith; nar braṽdṽr gyt ae vraṽt, nar dadleuṽr [44]yn erbynn yvraṽt [45]onny byd braṽt tremyc.'

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[1] *not in S.* [2] *I.Q.* [3] or *I.S.* [4] *not in J.* [5] *not in S.* [6] *J.Q.* [7] *I.J. Q.S.* [8] am *I.* [9] deissyfyt *I.Q.S.* [10] dyeithyr *J.* [11]' *not in Q.* [12] diuṽynaṽ *I.S.* [13] *not in S.* [14]' *not in I.* [15] geir *I.S.* [16] – a *S.* [17]' anudon or tyst; *I.* [18] *not in Q.* [19] ynny *S.* [20] or *S.* [21] Galṽ *I.* [22] *I.* vyd *Q.S.* [23] *The remainder of I. is lost.* [24] eu *S.* [25] *S.* [26]' *not*

6. The time for testifying is, when the suit has been closed against the claimant; if any part of the claim be left without being denied or defended; or, if the claimant, or the defendant, should speak any thing wrongly, or unlawfully: if either of them shall speak a wrong word towards the other, it pertains not to question him as to that, but to testify against him immediately: every testimony is defunct excepting those specified.

7. Whoever shall will to object to defunct testimony, let him proceed against him who shall testify it.

8. Whoever shall will to object to living testimony, let him proceed against the witnesses, in the first place, upon their words; then, after their oaths, let him swear that each is no lawful witness against him, and let him specify the cause, and let him say that the witness has sworn falsely; and let him testify to two men that the witness did not deny the cause of objection: and those two men are called counter-witnesses; and they are unobjectionable.

9. The calling forward of evidences is to be at such time as he who shall call them may will, whether before denial and defence, or afterwards; for it is what took place before the suit they are to prove between the litigants.

10. Contravening of evidences is when they shall first appear against the defendant for these causes: for manifest perjury; or, for public or private spoil; or, for breaking the peace; or, for being excommunicated by name; or, for evident enmity against the defendant; and such like; and that before they revert to their recollection: if he be not able to contravene them lawfully, let them after that be objected to as witnesses; for enmity; or, for adultery; or, for land-feud; in the manner mentioned above in the book.

11. The time for mutually pledging as to judgment is, when the judgment is first given in the suit; that is to say, before the commencement of another cause, and passing it peaceably. Whoever shall neglect that time of mutually pledging, whether the judge against the suitor, or the suitor against the judge; he can never after that enter into mutual pledge, according to law; neither the judge in support of his judgment, nor the suitor in opposition to his judgment; unless it be a void judgment.

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in Q. [27] *not in S.* [28] *S.* [29] *not in S.* [30] *not in S.* [31] ae *S.* [32] *not in J.* [33] eu *S.* [34] gassed *Q.* [35] *not in J.* [36] *Q.S.* [37] hóynt *S.* [38] *J.Q.S.* [39] *not in S.* [40] dóespóyt *Q.* [41] *not in Q.* [42] *not in J.* [43] *S.* [44] ynny *S.* [45] onyt braót tremyc vyd. *I. not in S.*

xii. Pŏybynnac ny wyppo aruer kyureith, ny dichaŏn [1]arŭeru ogyureith.

xiii. Teir gossodedigaeth yssyd herŏyd [2][kyfreith] [3]Hyŏel da' ygupplav ygyureith ae [4]aruer yn berffeith hyt na aller eu caplu o eisseu, neu [5][o] gormoder, neu obeth annheilŏg: kyntaf yŏ, or kyffelybyonn kyffelyp varnn arodir; eil yŏ, [6]o dŏy gyureith [7]erbyn yn erbyn ynyscrivenedic yr' dosparth [8][yr] vn peth, yr vn auo teilygach nor llall [9]honno agynnhelir; tryded vŏ, pob ryŏ gyureith ysgriuenedic arny bo gŏrthŏyneb idi ynnysgriuenedic adylyir ychadŏ [10]hyt [11]pan' gyunnont ypenndeuic ae wlat y dileu honno gan ossot arall [12]auo teilygach' [13]yny lle.'

xiv. Odyna pan [14]ymŏystlont yr amdiffynnŏr ar braŏdŏr obop parth yn erbynn braŏt os y braŏdŏr adichaŏn dangos yvraŏt ef [15]ygkyureith yscriuenedic, neu y chyffelyp, megys naallo yr amdiffynnŏr dangos arall gŏrthŏynneb idi [16][ac] auo teilygach ygkyureith yscriuennedic, y braŏdŏr a oruyd; onnys dichaun, ef aoruydir.

xv. Ny seif [17][y] neb [17][y] amdiffynn, ac nythyccya [18]yr amdiffynnŏr, onny byd amsseraŏl yny dadyl herŏyd cof llys, agŏir herŏyd deturyt gŏlat; ac aberthynno ynbriodaŏl herŏyd kyureith yn erbyn yr haŏlŏr ary dadyl or honn y dywetter.

xvi. Pob gŏat hagen gann tygu cŏbyl avyd digaun yrgŏadŏr ac [19]yreithŏr [20]ac attoeth, kynn bo gŏir; [21]kynny aallo gŏir achyureith kyt gerdet ymbob lle, kyt kerdont yn vynych.

xvii. Pŏybynnac adywetto ary brenhin, neu arneb [22]oe bleit [23]ef, ae yn [24][mreint] sŏyd, ae ym breint arall, wnneuthur gorthrym [25][der] yn [26]erbyn kyureith idaŏ; ef [26]a dyly caffel deturyt gŏlat [27][yn diohir] am hynny; ac os [28]y deturyt gŏlat adyŏeit [29][y] vot [30]hynny yn wir' ynny lle ydylyir yiaŏnhav: ahŏnnŏ yŏ y dosparth kyffredin pennaf [31]y rŏg yr arglŏyd ae wyr yn erbyn kedernyt arglŏyd.

xviii. [32]Y neb awatto galanas ac haffeitheu heb adef dim, llŏ degŏyr adeugeint adyry: [33]ac velly ydyry orgŏedir vn ohonunt.'

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[1] aruer *J.S.* [2] *J.S.* [3]' *not in S.* [4] arueroed *Q.S.* [5] *J.Q.S.* [6] or *S.* [7]' ysgrifenedic erbynn ynn erbyn ynn *S.* [8] *S.* [9] *not in S.* [10]' *not in J.* [11] *not in S.* [12]' *not in J.* [13]' *not in Q.S.* [14] ymwystlo *J.* [15] yghyfreitheu *S.* [16] *J.* [17] *S.* [18] y *S.* [19] reith *J.* [20] o *S.* [21] kanny

12. Whoever shall not know the practice of law cannot practise the law.

13. There are three maxims, according to the law [3]of Howel the good,[′] to complete the law and its practice perfectly, so that they cannot be condemned for omission, or for superfluity, or for any thing unworthy: the first is, in similarities, a similar judgment is to be given; the second is, of two written laws, one contrary to the other, explanatory of the same thing, that which is more reasonable than the other is to be maintained; the third is, every kind of written law, to which there is nothing written in opposition, is to be preserved; until the sovereign and his country agree to abrogate it, and establish another, more perfect, in its place.

14. When the defendant and the judge shall enter into a mutual pledge on both sides in opposition to a decision, if the judge be able to show his decision in written law, or a precedent, so that the defendant may not be able to show another in opposition thereto, more appropriate, in written law, the judge obtains the advantage; if otherwise, he is worsted.

15. No defence will stand good, neither will it avail the defendant, unless it be timely in the suit according to record of court, and true according to verdict of country; and shall be appropriate, according to law, against the claimant in the suit, to what shall be said.

16. Every denial, however, by swearing fully, is sufficient for the denier and a raithman, peradventure it be true; for justice and law cannot be concurrent in every case, although they may frequently concur.

17. Whoever shall say that the king, or any one on his part, either by privilege of office, or other privilege, has committed oppression, contrary to law, towards him; he is to have a verdict of country, without delay, concerning it; and, if the verdict of country certify that to be true, he is to be immediately righted: and that is the chief general institute between the lord and his subjects, as a protection against the power of a lord.

18. Whoever shall deny galanas, with its accessaries, without acknowledging aught, is to give the oaths of fifty men: and he is to give the same if any one of them be denied.

S. [22] o *S.* [23] y brenhin *S. not in J.* [24] *S.* [25] *J.Q.S.* [26] *not in S.* [27] *S.* [28] *not in J.Q.S.* [29] *Q.S.* [30] *not in Q.* ′ynn ỏir hynny *S.* [31] *not in J.S.* [32]′′ *not in Q.* [33]′ *not in S.*

xix. Y neb awatto ymlad, lle ny [1]a ladher [2]dyn, herỏyd meint ysarhaet ydyry [3]y reith.

xx. Or gỏnneir annaf ar dyn trỏy ymlad; or gỏedir llỏ degwyr adeugeint a [4]dyry.

xxi. Or byd gỏaet, neu gleis: gỏaet o benn hyt gỏll, o lỏ tri dyn ygỏedir; o benn hyt wregys, olỏ whech [5][dynn;] o benn hyt laỏr, o lỏ naỏ [5][nyn] [6]yguedir: ac velly y gỏedir cleis atriccyo tri [7]naỏuettyd.

xxii. Y neb awatto llosc, neu [8]y haffeitheu, llỏ degỏyr adeugeint adyry: ac or lloscir dyn [9]yno, tri dyn dioureda ỏc adylyant vot ynny reith.

xxiii. Olourudyaeth auo kynnllỏyn neu vurdurn, megys cudyaỏ kelein; neu lad dyn heb weli yn lletrat hyt nos; [10]os gỏedir, reith deudyblyc arodir: or telir [11][ynteu] tal deudyblyc atelir yr brenhin dros [12][y] dirỏy; [13]ar yr gennedyl dros sarhaet [14]ac galanas.

xxiv. Y neb awatto lletrat neu [15]y haffeitheu, llỏ degwyr adeugeint adyry: ac velly am treis; neu gyrch kyhoeda ỏc; neu torr gỏarchae; or holir [16]y treis neu [17]yn lletrat.

xxv. Yneb awatto sarhaet heb waet, neu gleis; gỏadet ary lỏ [18]ehun yn erbynn [19]geir y llall.

xxvi. Gwybydyeit ympob dadyl grym tyston agynhalyant, achystal a [20]allont ac [21]adigaun tystonn ympob achaỏs. [22][Dewi Breui or Bryn Gwyn.]

[23]Dywededic yỏ hyt hynn o gyureith Hywel da, ae arueroed, ae gynneuodeu.

II. DYWEDADWY YỎ RAC LLAỎ O ACHỎANNEC′ KYUREITH DYLYEDUS [23]YCHYNNAL A′ GOSSODEDIC [24]TRỎY GYUUNDEB GỎLAT AC ARGLỎYD :′′ [25]NYT AMGEN NOR′ DYNNYON [26]HYNN YMA′ NY [27]DYLY EU TYSTOLYAETH [28]SEUYLL YN VNN LLE.

I. Kynntaf yỏ o [29]honunt′ [a] caeth.

II. [30]A mut.

III. [30]A bydar.

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[a] [31]klaf.

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[1] *not in J.S.* [2] neb *S.* [3] *not in S.* [4] rodir. *J.S.* [5] *S.* [6] *not in J.* [7] naỏ niỏarnod. *S.* [8] *not in S.* [9] ynny hỏnnỏ *S.* [10] or *J.* [11] *J.* [12] *S.* [13] ac *S.* [14] a *J.S.* [15] *not in S.* [16] yn *S.* [17] y *J.* [18] yhynan *S.*

19. Whoever shall deny fighting, where no person is killed, is, according to the magnitude of the saraad, to give his raith.

20. If a person be maimed through fighting; if it be denied, the oaths of fifty men are to be given.

21. If there be blood, or a bruise: blood from the head to the breast, is to be denied by the oaths of three men; from the head to the waist, it is to be denied by the oaths of six men; from the head to the ground, it is to be denied by the oaths of nine men: and so a bruise is denied that shall remain thrice nine days.

22. Whoever shall deny burning, or its accessaries, shall give the oaths of fifty men: and, if a person be burned therein, it is necessary for three persons under vow to be in the raith.

23. Of homicide committed by waylaying, or by secret means, such as hiding a body; or the killing of a person, without wounds, privily, by night; if denied, a twofold raith is to be given: if payment be made, a twofold payment is to be made for it, to the king for his dirwy; and to the kindred for the saraad and the galanas.

24. Whoever shall deny theft, or its accessaries, shall give the oaths of fifty men: and the like for violence; or open assault; or releasing from custody; if proceeded against, as violence, or stealth.

25. Whoever shall deny saraad, without blood or bruise; let him deny it upon his own oath against the assertion of the other.

26. Evidences, in every cause, maintain the force of witnesses, and they effect as much as witnesses can on every occasion. [Dewi of Brevi of the Blessed Hill!]

Thus far has been said of the law of Howel the good, its practices, and customs.

II. HENCEFORWARD MENTION IS TO BE MADE OF FURTHER LAW INCUMBENT TO BE MAINTAINED, INSTITUTED BY THE CONCURRENCE OF COUNTRY AND LORD: THE TESTIMONY OF THESE PERSONS IS OF NO EFFECT IN ANY CASE.

1. The first is a [a] bondman.
2. A mute.
3. A deaf person.

[a] [31] sick person.

[19] geireu *S.* [20] allant *J.S.* [21] dychaŏn *S.* [22] *S.* [23] *not in S.* [24] – yssyd *S.* [25] Hynn o *Q.* [26] *not in Q.* [27] dylent sefyll *J.S.* dylyir credu *Q.* [28] *not in J.S.* ' – *Q.* [29] nadynt *S.* [30] *not in Q.S.* [31] *S.*

iv. [1]A haelbyrrllouyaȣc [2]gȣedy treulho [3]avo [4][o da] aryhelȣ.
v. Ac' atorrho ypriodas yn gyhoedaȣc.
vi. [5]Ac [6]annudonn kyhoedaȣc.
vii. [7]Ac adycco cam tystolyaeth [8]dan y wybot [9]idaȣ.
viii. Amab hyt [10]yn oet' [11]pedeir blȣyd ardec.
ix. [12]Agȣr agyttyo agȣr [12]arall, neu [13]ac annyveil.
x. [14]Ac adycco da [15]kyssegredic, neu da arall o [16]gyssegyr.

xi. [17]A bradȣr [18]arglȣyd.
xii. Neu' [19][dyn] aladho y tat [20][neu y vam.]
xiii. [21]Ac ynvyt [22]cannhȣynnaȣl, neu ruthraȣc.
xiv. [23]Ac alyccro iaȣn vath [24][y brenhin,] neu [25]a wnnel cam vath.
xv. [26][Ac] [27]arodho cam [28]vraȣt dan' [29]y wvbot [30]idaȣ.

xvi. [[31]Lleidyr kyfadef.
xvii. Ysgymyn geir y enȣ.'

iii. [32]PROFI YGNEID ȣEITHION.

i. A oes deu vroder ni dylyont mȣy noc vn? Oes: o genir deu vab yn vn dorllȣyth y ȣreic ny dyly yrhei hynny euthur ran vn ettifed.

ii. A oes vn lle y barner oed adienydyaȣ dyn a lledrad ynn llaȣ hep ardelȣ kyfreithaȣl? Oes: o byd gȣreic yn veichaȣc, hi a dyly oed nes esgor oe hettifed; ac nad ardelȣo o veichogi arglȣyd a dylu kid synyeid na dycker deu eneid am ledrad yr vn dyn.

iii. A oes vn lle ni allo mab gofyn tir a dayar y bai perchenaȣc y dad ydaȣ ac defnydyeu y tad hep genad yȣ vab nac vn or tri agen kyfreithaȣl? Oes: bei darffei y berchen tir ettivedy neu rodi i dir y arall, kynn idaȣ gael ettifed oe gorff, a gȣedy hynny briodi gȣreic, ac enill ettifed ny dylu hȣnnȣ ofyn y tir a athoed o laȣ y tad kyny greadigaeth ef.]

iv. [33]A oes vn lle ydylyho y tat talu galanas, ae nys dylyho y vab? Oes: gorchaȣ adyly talu galannas, ac nys dyly y vab.'

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[1] *not in Q. These are differently arranged in Q.* [2] a *Q.* [3]' y holl da *Q.* [4] *S.* [5] Atyngho *Q.* [6] arnudonnaȣl *J.* annydonvs *S.* [7] *not in Q.* [8]' dyn a vo llei y *Q.* [9] *not in S.* [10]' aroedran *S.* [11] — no *Q.* [12] *not in Q.* [13] *not in J.* [14] *not in Q.* [15] eglȣyssic *Q.* [16] eglȣys. *Q.* [17] *not in*

4. A spendthrift who shall have dissipated all his property.

5. A person who shall have publicly broken his marriage vow.

6. A notorious perjurer.

7. A person who shall knowingly have borne false testimony.

8. A boy under fourteen years of age.

9. A person guilty of unnatural crime with man or beast.

10. A purloiner of consecrated property, or other property from a consecrated place.

11. A traitor to a lord.

12. A murderer of his father or mother.

13. An innate idiot, or maniac.

14. A debaser of the [24]king's true coin, or coiner of false money.

15. A person who shall knowingly have pronounced a false judgment.

16. An acknowledged thief.

17. A person excommunicated by name.

III. NOW PROVING JUDGES.

1. Are there two brothers entitled to no more than one? There are: if two sons be born to a woman at one birth, those are only entitled to the share of one heir.

2. Is there any case where time shall be adjudged, and a person executed having theft in hand without a lawful arddelw? There is: if a woman be pregnant, she is to have time until she be delivered of her issue; and, although she may not avouch her pregnancy, the lord is to take care that two lives be not taken for theft committed by one person.

3. Is there any case where a son cannot demand land and soil of which his father was owner, the father having disposed of it without the consent of the son or without one of the three lawful necessities? There is: if the owner of land should have assigned or given his land to another, before he had an heir of his body, and after that marry a woman and beget an heir; such heir is not to demand the land that went from the hand of the father before his birth.

4. Is there any case where the father is to pay galanas, and his son is not to pay? There is: a fifth cousin is to pay galanas, and his son is not.

Q. [18]/ *not in Q.* [19] *Q.S.* [20] *S.* [21] *not in Q.* [22] kanhorthóy *Q.* kyhoedaóc *S.* [23] Neu *S. not in Q.* [24] *S.* [25] *not in S.* [26] *S.* Neu *L.J.* [27] A *Q.* [28]/ varno gan *Q.* [29] *not in J.* [30] *not in Q.* [31]/ *Q.* [32] *S.* [33]/ *not in Q.*

v. A oes vn mab avo reit y wadu, neuy gymryt heb y dǒyn [1][gysseuyn ?] Oes: mab gǒreic vut; kanny [2]eill hi y dǒyn [3][ef] ynny byǒyt [4]oe tat,′ [5]ae genedyl yn dywedut y hanvot ef ohonunt,′ [6]ac yna′ ymae reit y [7]gymryt neu y [8]wadu heb [9]y dǒynn.

vi. [10][A holo [11]dylyet o vreint′ kyfneǒit holet trǒy vach.] [12]Pǒybynnac aholho da trǒy edeǒit, holet trǒy vriduǒ.′ Aholho da′′ trǒy amot, holet trǒy amotǒyr. [a] Aholho da [[13]drǒy [14]echǒyn] [15]neu venffic, neu adneu, neu [16]o lunyeith awnnel yggǒyd kyhoed,′ holet trǒy wybydyeit.

vii. [17][[b] Ny dylyir rodi gǒybydyeit yn vn lle ydyly o reith vot; cany dyly gǒybydyeit diffodi reith.]

viii. Tri dyn a [18]dylyant sarhaet ac ny dylyant alannas: vn yǒ [19]or deruyd tybyaǒ ardyn llad [20]y llall,′ ac nas gǒatto, kytboet gǒirion, ac am hynny y sarhau; ef adyly tal [21]y sarhaet; aphei lledit ny [22]chaffei dim: eil yǒ, [23]or deruyd ydyn talu cǒbyl o alannas namyn vn geinnaǒc, ac am hynny ysarhau; ef adyly tal [24]y sarhaet; apheilledit ny [25]chaffei dim: trydyd yǒ caeth, nyt oes alannas idaǒ; namyn talu y werth [26]oe argloyd mal gǒerth llǒdynn.′′

ix. Tri dyn adylyant alannas, ac ny dylyant sarhaet: [c] vn yǒ′ ynvyt;′′ adyn alather agwennwyn; [27]a dyn aladher asaeth trǒy arall.

[a′ 28]Os trǒy lunyaeth arall ny dylyo deturyt gǒlat ymdanaǒ,

[b′ 29]Ni ellir dodi gǒybydyeid ar alanas nac ar sarhaed nac ar ǒaed nac ar ǒeli nac ar ffurnigrǒyd nac ar gynllǒyn nac ar losk nac ar ledrad nac ar dreis nac ar odineb nac ar gyrch kyhoedaǒc nac ar vach nac ynn vn lle ac y perthyno bod reith ossodedic yghyfreith.

[c′ 30]adyn aladho

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[1] *Q.* [2] dychaǒn *S.* [3] *Q.S.* [4′] *not in S.* [5′] ynteu a *Q.S.* eill ehun *Q.* dychaǒn *S.* gǒedy [y *S.*] bo marǒ y vam ymyrru [ar y tad ac *S.*] ar [y *Q.*] genedyl y tat *Q.S.* [6′] y dyǒetto y hanuot o honunt *Q.* [7] ǒadu *Q.S.* [8] gymryt *Q.S.* [9] *not in S.* [10] *Q.S.* [11′] da o *S.* [12] *not in S.* [a] *This follows the next sentence in S.* [′′] Os *Q.* [13] *J.S.* [14] *S.* [15] *not in*

5. Is there a child whom it may be necessary either to deny, or to receive, without his being first affiliated? There is: the child of a dumb woman; since she cannot affiliate it during her life to its father, his kindred allowing the child to be related to them, therefore it is necessary to receive it, or to deny it, without being affiliated.

6. Whoever shall claim a due by privilege of bargain, let him claim by surety. Whoever shall claim property through a promise, let him claim by briduw. Whoever shall claim property under a contract, let him claim through contract-men. [a] Whoever shall claim property, as borrowed, or lent, or a pledge, or under any formality done by him in public presence,[a] let him claim through evidences.

7. [b] Evidences are not to be tendered in any case where a raith is to take place; for evidences are not to displace a raith.[b]

8. Three persons who are to receive saraad, and who are not to receive galanas: one is, if it be suspected that a person has killed another, and he deny it not, although innocent, and on that account suffer saraad; he is to have payment of his saraad; and, if he were killed, he would obtain nothing: the second is, if a person shall have paid the whole of a galanas except a single penny, and on that account suffer saraad; he is to have payment of his saraad; and, if he were killed, he would obtain nothing: the third is a bondman, there is no galanas for him; only payment of his worth to his master, like the worth of a beast.

9. Three persons who are to receive galanas, and who are not to receive saraad: [c] an idiot; and a person killed by poison; and a person killed by an arrow through another.

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[a] [28] If by other proceeding, for which a verdict of country is not due,

[b] [29] Evidences are not receivable for galanas, nor for saraad, nor for blood, nor for wound, nor for savage violence, nor for waylaying, nor for burning, nor for theft, nor for violence, nor for adultery, nor for open assault, nor for surety, nor in any case where an appointed raith is to take place in law.

[c] [30] — a man killed by

J. [16] *not in S.* [17] *Q.* [18] dyly *S.* [19] o *S.* // caeth, namyn talu y 6erth ny 6neir dim; ar deu dyn ynt yssyd ryd eu llad o gyfreith, ac nyt ryd eu sarhau. *Q.* [20] arall *S.* [21] *not in S.* [22] chai *S.* [23] o *S.* [24] *not in S.* [25] chau *S.* [26] y *S.* [27] *not in Q.* [28] *Q.* [29] *S.* [30] *Q. not in S.* // *This is last in Q.*

x. Tri dyn [a] ny [1]dylyant na galannas na sarhaet [2]kyt ladher [3][hŏynt:] vn yŏ,[/] dyn aladho annyueil[//] [3][ef;] [b] adyn agaffer yn rottyaw ystauell ybrenhin hyt nos heb nathann na goleuat ynny laŏ;[/] adyn a [4]ladher a[/] phrenn [5]ynny vŏrŏ [[6]y [7]laŏr] gany rybudyaŏ.

xi. Tair merchet adylyant talu amobreu ac ny [8]dylyant eu tateu talu ebediweu: vn yŏ, gŏr [c] adienydyo [9][yr] arglŏyd,[/] kanny dyly ebediŏ [10]gŏr a [d] diennydyo ehun; ae verch atal amobyr; amerch gŏr atalho gobyr ystynn; amerch gŏr otref gyurif, avo marŏ heb vab idaŏ y verch adyly talu amobyr.

xii. A oes vn lle ydylyho dyn colli yadeil [11]ac ny [12]chollo[/] ytir? Oes: [13]or deruyd bot amryssonn rŏg deudyn amtir, [14]arodi or arglŏyd groes ynny tir hynny vei diamrysson,[/] agwnneuthur [15]ovn ohonunt adeil[/] [16][ar y tir] [17]ef adyly colli [18]y adeil [19]ac ny [20]dyly[/] colli[/] ytir.

xiii. [21][A oes vn geinaŏc ybo eneit uadeu dyn ymdanei? Oes: keinaŏc eisseu o alanas.]

xiv. A oes vn groes ydylyer [22]talu deu gamlŏrŏ[/] [23]ymdanei? Oes: [24]or deruyd y [e] dylyedaŏc amrysson amtir [25]ae groessi or haŏlŏr, [26]ac na [27]bo yr amdiffynnŏr ŏrth ygroes; abarnu ytir yr amdiffynnŏr; yna ymae iaŏn barnu camlŏrŏ aryrhaŏlŏr, amgroessi ytir; [28]achamlŏrŏ aryr amdiffynnŏr, am navu ŏrth y groes.

xv. [29][A oes vn lle y bo eneit uadeu lleidyr gŏerth kynn ydidor? Oes: lle y gallo ymprynu, ac nat ymbrynno.

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[a] [29] – bonhedic canhŏynnaŏl gŏiryon
[b/] [29] dyn aladho ki kyndeiraŏc;
[c/] [30] a ymdihenydyo,
[d] [30] ymdihenydyo
[e] [31] dylydogyon [32] deu dlyedaŏc
[f] [33] arglŏyd y tir ae ŏahard yny vei diamrysson

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[1] dyly *S.* [2/] a *Q.* [//] *This is last in Q.* [3] *S.* [4/] ladho *Q.* [5] ŏrth y *Q.* [6] *Q.* yr *S.* [7] *S.* [8] dyly *J.* [9] *Q.* [10] dyn *Q.* [11/] hep colli *Q.* [12] chyll *S.* [13] o *Q.S.* [14/] *not in Q.* [15/] adeil o vn o honynt *S.* [16] *Q.* [17] – hynny vei diamrysson y tir *Q.* [18] yr *S.* [19/] kynny *Q.* [20/] chyll *S.*

10. There are three [a] persons who are to receive neither galanas, nor saraad, although they should be killed: one is, a person killed by an animal; a person [b] found walking in the king's chamber, at night, without either fire or light in his hand;[b'] and a person killed by the felling of a tree, being warned.

11. Three daughters who are to pay amobyrs, and whose fathers are not to pay ebediws: one is, a man [c] whom the lord shall put to death,[c'] as he is not entitled to the ebediw of a man [d] executed by[d'] himself; and his daughter pays amobyr; and the daughter of a man who shall pay an investiture fee; and the daughter of a man of a register trev, who may die without leaving a son, is to pay an amobyr.

12. Is there any case wherein a person is to lose his building, and shall not lose his land? There is: if there should be a contention between two persons concerning land, and the lord should place a cross upon the land, until the contention should be at an end, and one of them should erect a building upon the land; he is to lose his building, but he is not to lose his land.

13. Is there a single penny for which a person's life is forfeited? There is: a penny wanting of galanas.

14. Is there any one cross for which two camlwrws are to be paid? There is: if [e] one having a title should contest land, and a cross should be placed thereon, by the [f] claimant, and the defendant do not attend to the cross; and the land be adjudged to the defendant; then it is right to impose a camlwrw upon the claimant, for putting a cross upon the land; and a camlwrw upon the defendant, for not attending to the cross.

15. Is there any case where the life of a redeemable thief is forfeited although he might escape? There is: where he can redeem himself, and he does not redeem himself.

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[a] [29] innocent innate boneddigs
[b'] [29] killed by a mad dog;
[c'] [30] who shall kill himself,
[d'] [30] who shall kill
[e] [31] persons [32] two owners
[f] [33] lord of the land forbidding use thereof until the claim be adjusted

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21 *Q.* 22' camlóró deudyblyc *Q.* 23 amdanei? *J.S.* 24 o *S.* 25 a *Q.S.* 26 – y tir *S.* 27 bei *S.* 28 ac arall *Q.* a barnu *S.* 29 *Q.* 30 *J.* 31 *Q.* 32 *S.* 33 *Q.*

xvi. A oes vn dyn a uo llei y sarhaet nochcaeth? Oes: y verch kyn y górha.

xvii. A oes vn aniueil auo móy górerth y tauaót noe eneit? Oes: hyd brenhin.]

xviii. A oes vn estraón adylyho talu galanas gyt [1]ar lloffrud, a [2]charant heb y talu? Oes: [3]or deruyd y dyn llad [4]yllall a [5]dygóydaó galanas arnaó, [6]ameicheu arnei;′ achynn talu yr alanas ydóyn oe vam ytat arall; yna y [7]dyly ygenedyl ybu [8]ef ar [9]eu breint [10][gynt,] [11]talu, [12]y gyt ac ef, [13]yr alanas honno:′ ac yna y dyly estraun talu kymeint abraót neu geuenderó.

xix. A oes [14][vn] agkyuarch adefedic [15][y] ny dylyher ydiuóyn? Oes: [16]or deruyd ydyn bot da idaó [17]y gyt ac arall ae treulaó ohonaó, [18]heb groes,′ [19][a] heb wahard; ny [20]dylyir arnaó′ na diróy na chamlóró namyn [21]enill [22]yr dyn [23]y da′ dracheuen: [24]allyna [25][yr] agkyuarch [26]adefuedic ny dylyir [a]diróy [27]ymdanaó.′

xx. [[28]A oes vn dyn y bo móy górerth ylaó noe eneit? Oes: caeth.′

xxi. [29]A oes vn óreic [30]y dylyo ythad talu [31]y ebediów, ac [32]na dylyo′ hitheu talu amobyr? Oes: góreic a [33]dreisser.

xxii. A oes [34]vn dyn adyly′ galanas hep [35]y chyfranu [36]a neb or′ genedyl? Oes: [37]arglóyd am ynuyt aynuytto yn vab, [38]ac aórthotter arnaó; [39]yno ytelir galanas [40]yr arglóyd′ yn dirann.

xxiii. [41]A oes vn lle y barner reith [42]ar dyn′ am ledrad yn llaó, ar perchennaóc yn baraót [42]y damdóg [43]hyd y barno kyfreith idaó?′ Oes: [44]pan collo′ dall [45]da, ae ordióes; yno′ y [46]bernir reith [b]arnaó, cany dichaón damdóg, am naóyl.]

xxiv. A oes vn lle y [47]dylyir diennydyaó′ dyn [48]am letrat [49][ynn llaó] agwarant [50]idaó?′ Oes: [51]or geiló dyn [52]warant o′ offeirat, neu [53]o greuydór arall [54]a [55]bot hónnó yn baraót y gymryt ylletrat

[a] [56]dial

[b] [56]am ledrad ynn llaó ar perchenaóc ynn baraód y damdóg.

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1 a *J.S.* 2 chereint *S.* 3 o *Q.S.* 4 dyn *J.* arall *J.Q.S.* 5 muryaó *Q.* 6′ *not in Q.S.* 7 tal *Q.S.* 8 *not in Q.* 9 y *Q.* 10 *Q.* 11 *not in Q.S.* 12 *not in J.* 13′ *not in Q.* 14 *S.* 15 *J.* 16 o *Q.S.* 17 *not in S.* 18′ *not in J.* 19 *Q.* 20′ thal *S.* 21 *not in S.* 22′ y da yr dyn *Q.* 23 *not in S.* 24′ *not in Q.* 25 *S.* 26 *not in S.* 27 amdanaó. *J.S.* 28′ *Q.* 29 *Q.S.* 30 or a *S.* 31 *not in S.* 32′ ni dyu *S.* 33 dycker treis erni. *S.* 34′ a

16. Is there any person whose saraad is less than that of a bondman? There is: his daughter's, before she is married.

17. Is there any animal the worth of whose tongue is more than that of his life? There is: the king's hart.

18. Is there any stranger who shall pay galanas along with the murderer, and the relatives not pay? There is: if one person kill another, and galanas fall upon him, with sureties thereon; and, before payment of the galanas, his mother should affiliate him to another father; then the kindred, whose privilege he previously participated in, is bound, along with him, to pay that galanas: and, in that case, a stranger is bound to pay equally with a brother or a cousin.

19. Is there any acknowledged surreption for which there is no penalty? There is: if a person have property conjointly with another, without cross without restriction upon it, and he consume it; there is not to be imposed upon him either dirwy, or camlwrw; the person is only to regain the property: and this is an acknowledged surreption, for which there is to be no [a] dirwy.

20. Is there any person the worth of whose hand is more than that of his life? There is: a bondman.

21. Is there any woman whose father is to pay ebediw, and she not to pay amobyr? There is: a woman upon whom a rape is committed.

22. Is there any person who is to have galanas without sharing with the kindred? There is: a lord, for an idiot from infancy, and rejected; there galanas is paid to the lord without participation.

23. Is there any case where a raith shall be adjudged upon a person for theft in hand, and the owner prepared to swear to it as far as the law shall allow him? There is: when a blind person shall lose property, and overtake it; then a raith is adjudged for [b] it, for he cannot swear, as he cannot see.

24. Is there any case wherein a person is to be put to death for theft in hand, although having a guarantor? There is: if a person call a priest, or any other religious man, as a guarantor,

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[a] [56] revenge.

[b] [56] theft in hand and the owner ready to swear to it.

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dylyo *S.* [35] *not in S.* [36] ar *S.* [37] *not in Q.* [38] *not in S.* [39] yny iegtid ynna *S.* [40] *not in Q.* [41] *Q.S.* [42] *not in S.* [43] *not in Q.* [44] or keffir da *S.* [45] gan ladron ynna *S.* [46] dylir barny *S.* [47] dylyer dienydyu *S.* [48] agƀarant idaƀ, am letrat? *Q.* [49] *S.* [50] *not in S.* [51] o *S.* [52] *not in Q.* [53] *not in Q.S.* [54] – yn ƀarant idaƀ am letrat *Q.* [55] *not in J.Q.* [56] *S.*

[1]oe laŏ;' ny dylyir y rodi [2]idaŏ, [a]ac ynteu ac vrdeu [3][Duŏ] arnaŏ: allyna ylle edylyir diennydyaŏ dyn [4][am ledrad] agŏarant idaŏ.'

xxv. A oes vn lle y [5]dyly affeithŏr talu mŏy [6]nor llourud? Oes: or deruyd ydyn llad [7]merch caeth, abot affeithŏr [8]idi; mŏy [9]atal yr affeithŏr yna nor lloffurud.

xxvi. A oes vn lle ydylyho mab bot yn arglŏyd arytat ogyureith? Oes: [10]or deruyd y vchelŏr rodi yverch yalltut [11]ehun, abot [12]plant [13]meibon' vdunt; agŏedy hynny marŏ [14]yr vchelŏr, achaffel o [15]veibon yr alltut mamŏys [16]otir euhentat; yrei hynny avydant arglŏydi areu tat.'

xxvii. [17][A oes vn lle y sarhaer distein, y bo llei y sarhaed no naŏ mu? Oes: odervyd y gaeth sarhau gŏr ryd yna ymae llei sarhaed kanny dylir namyn tori llaŏr kaeth neu chŏebu achŏeigeint o ariant ynny lle.

xxviii. A oes vn tir a vo kymeint dial y eredic athor tervyn? Oes: o dervyd bod amryson rŏg dŏy bleid, am dir, agŏahard or arglŏyd y tir, hynny vai diamryson; athros ygŏahard hŏnnŏ gŏneuthur or neill or dynyon mŏynant; megis ymae kymeint dial eredic athor tervyn.

xxix. A oes vn lle y dylyo ampriaŏdr gyry priaŏdr y ar y briodolder drŏy gyfreith? Oes: o dervyd y dyn lad arall, adygŏydaŏ galanas arnaŏ, ac na bo fford y taler yr alanas ynn amyn o geinaŏc baladyr; ymae iaŏn taly y tir yn ŏaetir; ac yna ygir yr amriaŏdr y priaŏdr y ar y briodolder: a llyna yr vn lle y dychaŏn tad defnydyaŏ dlyed y vab hep y genad.]

xxx. A oes vn alanas [18]ny dylyho bot' affeith idi? Oes: or [19]llad annyueil' dyn, [20]hŏnnŏ yŏ [21][y] llourud' [22][ny dyly bod affeith idi.

xxxi. A oes vn llofryd ny dyly talu galanas? Oes: o dervyd y gaeth lad dyn bonhedic, ni thelir galanas, namyn eneid y kaeth

[a'][23]canyt oes le kyfreith arnaŏ.

1' o laŏ y dyn y delid ganttaŏ *S.* 2 attaŏ *S.* 3 *J.* 4 *S.* 5 dylyo *J.* – yr *Q.* 6 no *J.* 7 *not in S.* 8 idaŏ *S.* 9 dalen *S.* 10 o *Q.S.* 11 *not in S.* 12' mab *Q.* 13 – a *S.* 14 or *S.* 15 uab *Q.* 16' adyuot y dat [ydynt *S.*] yn [eu *S.*] rann *Q.S.* yr *Q.* or *S.* alltudyon, yna y *Q.S.* byd *Q.* mae

and he should be ready to receive the thing stolen from his hand; it is not to be given to him, [a] he being invested with holy orders: and this is the case wherein a person is to be put to death for theft, although having a guarantor.[a/]

25. Is there any case where the accessary is to pay more than the murderer? There is: if a person kill a bondwoman, and there be an accessary thereto; the accessary there is to pay more than the murderer.

26. Is there any case wherein a son is, by law, to be lord over his father? There is: if an uchelwr should give his daughter to his own alltud, and they have male children; and afterwards the uchelwr die, and the sons of the alltud obtain the land of their grandfather by maternity; such will be lords over their father.

27. Is there any case wherein a steward shall suffer saraad, and his saraad shall be less than nine kine? There is: if a bondman do saraad to a free man, then the saraad is less; because the hand of the bondman is only to be cut off, or six kine, and six score of silver instead of it.

28. Is there any land the punishment for ploughing which shall be equal to that for meer-breach? There is: if there be a contention between two parties concerning land, and the lord interdict the land until the contention be ended; and maugre that interdiction, one of the persons make use of the land; the punishment for ploughing is equal to that for meer-breach.

29. Is there any case where a non-proprietor is to eject a proprietor from his proprietorship, by law? There is: if a person kill another, and a galanas fall upon him, and there be no means of paying the galanas otherwise than by spear penny; it is right to pay the land as blood-land; and there the non-proprietor ejects the proprietor from his proprietorship: and there is the single case where a father can appropriate his son's due without his permission.

30. Is there any galanas to which there is not an accessary? There is: if an animal kill a person, that is the slayer to whom there is no accessary.

31. Is there any murderer who is not to pay galanas? There is: if a bondman kill a boneddig, there is to be no galanas, other

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[a/ 23] for there is no place for law against him.

S. y mab yn arglóyd ar y dat *Q.S.* o gyfreith. *S.* [17] *S.* [18/] na bo vn *S.* [19/] deruyd y aniueil llad *J.* [20/] nyt oes yno affeith. *Q.* [21] *J.S.* [22] *S.* [23] *Q.*

hónnó: a llynna llofrydyaeth ny dyly taly galanas, kanyd kymeint góerth y eneid ef a galanas y gór bonhedic.]

xxxii. [1]A oes' vn anyueil y [2]dylyher vot [3]vyth dany theithi? [4]Oes: hóch ryderic.

xxxiii. [5]A oes vn lle y dyccer ysgrybyl o [6]warchae [7][y deilad] heb talu [7][a] heb wystlaó? Oes: [8]or deruyd ydyn gadel yyt heb vedi hyt galan gayaf, agóedyhynny [9]dala ysgrybyl arnaó; yna ydyly [10]y deilat' [11][talu] naóvgeint aryant yr arglóyd [12][o anghyfarch] agollóg yr ysgrybyl yn ryd.''

xxxiv. A oes vn dyn a vo móy góerth y laó [13]noe eneit? Oes: caeth.

xxxv. [[14]A oes vn lle y dylyo dyn [15]vot yn gamlurys er' pallu [16]oe da [17]ehun? Oes: [18]mab eillt' agyneil taró affallu [19]ohonaó oe venfyc [20]y gymodaóc' camluryus vyd [20]or kóynóir racdaó.'

xxxvi. [21]A oes' vn aniveil ymae góeirglaód yn gaeth [22]idaó pob [23]amser? [24]Oes: hóch.''

xxxvii. [25]A oes vn lle ymae kyfyóch góerth kaeth, neu alltyd, a brenhin, neu vreur? Oes: o dervyd kymryd kaeth, neu alldyd, ygóystoloryaeth dros vrenhin, neu vreur; kanys vnóerth yghyfreith vyd y neb aóystler ar neb y roder drostaó.

xxxviii. A oes vn lle y raner yn deu haner dróy gamoresgyn? Oes: o dervyd y ampriaódr disgin yn briaódór ar dir, ar henbriaódyr yn didiffodedic y priodolder ac yn kóynaó kóyn kamoresgyn rac daó ynnteu, am y tir; ynna ymae iaón ranny y tir yn deu haner rygtynt am disgin yr ampriaódr ynn briaódr, ac am na diffodes priodolder y priaódr; kyfreith yn dyallu na dychaón vn o honynt górthlad y gilyd oe priodolder: a llyna yr vn lle y renir yn deu haner, dróy gamoresgyn; kans nidoes namyn kollyy kóbyl, neu enill y kóbyl euthur yn yr vn lle hónnó.]

xxxix. [26]A oes [27][vn] talaódyr didal, amach digymell, ahaólór eneit vadeu? Oes:' [28]or deruyd y dyn adaó [29]da yarall

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1' *not in Q.* 2 dylyir *Q.* 3 *not in Q.* 4 vyth *Q.* 5'' *not in Q.* 6 garchar *S.* 7 *S.* 8 o *S.* 9 daly *J.* dal *S.* 10' ef *S.* 11 *J.S.* 12 *S.* 13 no góerth *S.* 14'' *Q.S.* 15' golli kamlóró am *S.* 16 o *S.* 17 e hynan

than the life of that bondman: and there is the murder for which galanas is not paid, since the worth of the criminal is not equal to the galanas of the boneddig.

32. Is there any animal which is always subject to teithi? There is: a constant brimming sow.

33. Is there any case where a beast shall be taken from the pound of the captor without paying, and without pledging? There is: if a person leave his corn unreaped until the calends of winter, and after that catch cattle thereon, and impound them; then the captor is to pay nine score of silver surreption fine to the lord, and set the cattle at liberty.

34. Is there any person whose hand is worth more than his life? There is: a bondman.

35. Is there any case where a person is to forfeit a camlwrw on account of the failure of his own property? There is: if an aillt keep a bull, and it fail when needed by a neighbour, the owner is subject to camlwrw, if complaint be made against him.

36. Is there any animal against which meadow-land is closed at all times? There is: a sow.

37. Is there any case wherein the worth of a bondman or an alltud, is equal to that of the king or a breyr? There is: if a bondman or an alltud, be taken as hostage for a king or a breyr; because the person given as hostage is of the same worth, in law, with him for whom he shall be given.

38. Is there any case where there shall be an equal division through wrong possession? There is: if a non-proprietor become a proprietor of land, and the old proprietor, his proprietary title not being extinguished, prefer a plaint of wrong possession against him for the land; then it is right to share the land equally between them, on account of the non-proprietor becoming a proprietor, and because that the proprietary title of the proprietor has not become extinct; the law understanding that neither of them can oust the other from his proprietorship: and there is the only place where an equal division is to take place through wrong possession; because there is only loss of the whole, or gain of the whole, except in that one instance.

39. Is there a payer not to pay, and a surety not to compel, and a claimant to forfeit life? There is: if a person promise

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S. [18] os bilein *S.* [19] *not in S.* [20] *not in S.* [21] *not in Q.* [22] *not in S.* [23] mis *S.* [24] *not in Q.* [25] *S.* [26] *not in Q.* [27] *S.* [28] o *Q.S.* [29] gŵerth *S.*

[a] am dryc weithret, [1]nyt amgen, noc yr[a] llad dyn; arodi mach aryda [2]hónnó, agóneuthur ygyflauan [2]ohanaó abot negydyaeth gany dyn [3]y talu y da; adyuot ydyn awnaeth y [4]gyulauan [5][honno] [6]aholi ymach, [b] ac [7]adef o[a] bop vn yweithret; yna y kyll ymach ar talaódyr diróyon, kanys affeithóyr ynt; argouynnaódyr [8]yr groc.[a]" [[9]Dewi Brefi ann kanorthóy.']

XL. [10]A oes vn lle y dlyo vn odeu vroder vn vam vn dat briodolyon yn aróein yr vn ryó ar vn sóyd, ar neill yn dlyet sarhaet ar y llall? Oes: or bydant yllteu yn deu righyll yn vn orsed, ar neill yn eisted ar llall yn seuyll ae sarhau yllteu yr hón avei yny seuyll adyly ragor ar y llall.]

XLI. [11]Tyst yó ydyn ytyster idaó yr amadraód adyóetter yny óyd.

XLII. Nyt góybydyeit namyn y dynyon aóelho yn eu góyd yrhynn adotter yn eu penneu.'

XLIII. Llo [12]keittueit yó kymeint ac adotto y kyghaós yn [13]eu penneu,' tygu bot yn wir pob póne.

XLIV. Llo [14]góybydeit yó, [15]góybot agóelet yrhynn adotter yn eu [16]penneu.'

XLV. Llo [17]tyst yó' tystu [18]idaó gynt [[19]y [20]góall atystyr [21]idaó góedy haól a górtheb.]

[a'] [22]yr góneuthur dróc y gar idaó, neu y gymodaóc idaó, ae llosci y tei ae llad yscrybyl ae

[b'] [22]am y da; iaón yó idaó yna enói pa ar yr aeth yn vach, aphy achos; ot amheuir or dóybleit, dilyner yr haólór athalet ehun a aedeóis o da; achamlóró deudyblyc yr arglóyd: ereill adyóeit pan yó dirói deudyblyc adlyir yna canys affeith lletrat yó, a bot hónn yn lletrat ac yn vurnn, aheróyd y murnn y uot yn dirói deudyblyc; ar dull hónnó yssyd oreu: a dyn aónaeth y gyfulauan yn eneit uadeu, abot ymach yn ryd oe uechni, ar kynnogyn yn didal; canys yn erbyn kyfreith yróymóyt yr haól honno, ac nat róymedic dim or aóneler yn erbyn kyfreith: yna ydyóedir mach digymell, achynogyn didal, kyt adeuer yr haól, ar haólór yn eneit uadeu.

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[1] val *S.* [2] *not in S.* [3] am *Q.* o *S.* [4] góeithred *S.* [5] *Q.* [6] y ofyn *S.* [7'] *not in S.* [8] y *S.* [9'] *S.* [10] *Q.* [11'] *not in Q.S.* [12] keitóat *Q.S.* [13'] y benn *Q.S.* [14] góybydyad *S.* [15'] tygu yr hyn adotter ynny benn.

payment to another [a] for a criminal act, such as for [a] killing a man; and give surety for that payment, and the crime be committed, and the person refuse payment; and the man come, who committed the crime, and sue the surety, [b] and each of them acknowledge the deed; the surety and the payer thereupon forfeit dirwys, for they are accessaries; and the demandant goes to the gallows.[a] May Dewi of Brevi assist us!

40. Is there any case where one of two brothers, by the same father and same mother, being of the same rank and holding the same office, has higher claim to saraad than the other? There is: if the twain be two apparitors, in the same court, the one sitting, and the other standing, and they each suffer saraad; he who is standing has advantage over the other.

41. A witness is the person to whom the discourse shall be testified, that shall be spoken in his presence.

42. None are evidences except the persons who shall see in their own presence what they shall be instructed to say.

43. The oath of guardians is, to the extent the counsel shall instruct them to say, swearing that every point is true.

44. The oath of evidences is, knowing and seeing what they shall be instructed to say.

45. The oath of a witness is, to testify as to the defect previously testified to him, after claim and rejoinder.

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[a] [22] to cause damage to a relative of his, or neighbour, either burning houses or killing animals or

[b] [22] for the payment; it is right for him then to name what he became surety for, and on what account; if he be doubted by both parties, let the claimant be pursued, and let him pay what he promised; and a twofold camlwrw to the lord: others say, that a twofold dirwy is there due, for it is an accessary of theft, and that it is theft and murder, and on account of the murder it becomes a twofold dirwy; and that is the best mode: and the criminal to be executed, the surety free from his suretiship, and the debtor free from payment; for that engagement was entered into contrary to law, and nothing done against law is binding: then it is said, a surety unexacting, a debtor free from payment, though confessing the claim, and the claimant for execution.

S. [16] penn. *Q.* [17] tyston *Q.* [18] vdunt *Q.* [19] *Q.* [20] *Q.S.* [21] *not in Q.* [22] *Q.*

xlvi. Llo gor not yo [1troy lith perchen reith tygu' 2y] kyuryo 3[lo] ac atygho y llourud yny blaen.

xlvii. Llo reithor arall 4yo [5hep lith' 6bot] yntebyccaf gantao vot yn oir yr hynn atygho 7[yr enllibior yny vlaen yny dadyl honno.]

xlviii. Llo 8llouryd yo 9y wadu 10[y Duo ar creir] hyt y gyrrhyer arnao 10[or auo perthynaol orth ydadyl honno troy gof a barn y braodor yn erbyn haerllugroyd.]

iv. hynn o [a] dynyon aoetta kyureith 11[udunt] yn diodor.

i. [b] Aghev.

ii. 12[Aheint.]

iii. 13A [c] heneint' goroeidaoc.

iv. Neu vrio, neu vrath, 14ny 15a' allo [d] nac ar 16troet, nac ar 17varch.

v. 18Ac na bo hyttrum' nac idao, nac 19oe gennat.

vi. Neu vordoy o achaos goeilgi.

vii. 20Neu gamoynt 21y rhydao aeedyl.

viii. Neu garchar kynogyn.

ix. Neu aghen argloyd.

x. Neu 22na 23[ry] chlyoho ywyssyao.

xi. Pob vn 24or 25petheu hynny nyt o bleit yr amdiffynnor ymaent y llesteireu 26hynny, namyn 27y bot yn 28aghenyon gossodedic 29ymyon kyureith; ac vrth hynny 30nyt ymhoelant 31oynteu yn agkyureith 32ar 33[y] neb y bo 34dadleuoed arnao.

v. llyma y 35lle y 36dylyant 37[y] geittoeit vot.

i. Kyntaf yo, cado tir 38adayar gandyn.

ii. Eil yo, cado kynn coll.

iii. Trydyd yo, 39cado goestei.

iv. Petoeryd yo,' 40[cado] 41geni a meithrin.[42]

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[a] 43agheneu [b] 44Hen.

[c] 45chlefyt [d] 46trugeint

1' *Q.S.* 2 *S.* 3 *Q.S.* 4–heb lith *S.* 5' *Q.* 6 *Q.S.* 7 *Q.S.* Llo enllibior yo tygu y Duo ar kreireu hyt y gyrer arnao or abo perthynnaol orth y dadl honno droy gof a barn braodor yn erbyn haerlygroyd. *S.* 8 yr enllibior *Q.* 9 *not in Q.S.* 10 *Q.* 11 *S.* 12 *Q.S.* 13' *not in S.* 14' hyt na *S.* 15 *not in Q.* 16 varch *Q.S.* 17 troed. *Q.* draed. *S.* 18 Neu *Q.* 19 y *Q.S.* 20 A *Q.* 21 *not in Q.* 22 nar *Q.* 23 *J.S.* 24 o

46. The oath of a nod-man is, [1]by the inducement of the owner of the raith,[/] to be similar to what the malefactor shall have sworn before.

47. The oath of another raith-man is, [5]without inducement,[/] that it appears to him most likely that what the accused shall swear before him in that cause is the truth.

48. The oath of a malefactor is, to deny, by God and the relic, to the extent of the charge against him, [10]in what may pertain to that cause by record and judgment of the judge in opposition to presumption.

IV. [a] PERSONS UNDER THESE CIRCUMSTANCES HAVE[/] DELAY OF LAW.

1. [b] Death.
2. Pestilence.
3. Bed-ridden [c] old age.[/]
4. Or a wound or a stab, so as to be unable to travel, [d] either on foot or on horseback.
5. Having no access[/] for him, or for his messenger.
6. Floods on account of high tides.
7. Contrary wind, between him and where his duty calls him.
8. In prison as a debtor.
9. Service of a lord.
10. Not hearing the summons.
11. These obstacles are not occasioned by the defendant, but are contingencies established in law; and, on that account, they do not constitute illegality in any one implicated in suits.

V. THESE ARE THE CASES WHEREIN THERE ARE TO BE GUARDIANS.

1. The first is, to guard land and soil for a person.
2. The second is, to guard before loss.
3. The third is, to guard a guest.
4. The fourth is, to guard as to birth and rearing.

[a/43] These necessities cause
[c/45] sickness.
[b 44] Aged.
[d/46] three score

Q. [25] pyngkeu *S.* [26] hynn *Q. not in S.* [27] eu *J.* [28] angheneu *J.Q.* [29] yny *Q.S.* [30] nat *Q.* [31] 6y *J. not in Q.* [32] yr *S.* [33] *Q.* [34] dadleueu *J.S.* [35] oed *J.* [36] dyly *Q.S.* [37] *J.* [38] *not in S* [39/] *not in S.* [40] *Q.* [41/] *not in J.* [42] – Ped6yryd y6 kad6 alldydaeth gan dyn. *S.* [43] *Q.* [44] *S.* [45] *Q.* [46] *J.*

v. Pymhet yǒ, cadǒ breint [1][gan dyn.]

vi. Whechet yǒ′ cadǒ [2]alltudyaeth gan dyn.′

vii. [3][Ereill adyǒeid [4]dylyu keitǒeit o [5]dyn y gadǒ rac pop peth [6]a yrrer arnaǒ.]

vi. [7]hyn o betheu yssyd vn vreint alletrat ynllaǒ.′

i. Or byd dyn yn kerdet [8][fford] achaffel ysgrybyl, neu da arall marǒaǒl yn vngerdet ac ef racyvronn; kystal yǒ idaǒ hǒnnǒ alletrat yn llaǒ.

ii. Eil yǒ, or keffir lletrat danvndo ac ef, neu yn [8][un] warchae ac ef; kystal yǒ hǒnnǒ alletrat ynllaǒ.

iii. Trydyd yǒ, caffel lletrat yn llaǒ dyn, neu arygeuyn, neu gǒedy y vǒrǒ yr llaǒr: am bop vn or tri hynny reit yǒ yr dyn keissaǒ ardelǒ kyureithaǒl y vǒrǒ [9]yǒrthaǒ ylletrat.

iv. Pob dadyl yny hamot: nyt amot heb amotǒyr: vn diǒat [10]vyd [11][amot] amechniaeth.

v. Ny dyly neb gǒnneuthur amot dros y gilyd heb [12]y gannyat; [13]na that [14]artor y vab; [15]na mab [16]ar tor′ ytat: [17]kany phara amot namyn yn oes yneb ae gǒnel.

vi. [18]Kynn gǒnnelher amot [19]yn erbynn′ kyureith, dir yǒ y gadǒ.

vii. Amot atyrr [20]ar [a]dedyf.

viii. Trech amot [21]no gǒir.

ix. [22]Llǒ vn dyn y [23]wadu amot heb amottǒyr.′

x. [24][Y neb atorho amot ac a uo ediuar gantaǒ, agalǒ ar yr amot oe gadǒ oneǒyd, nys dyly o gyfreith; canys pǒybynnac amǒrthoto apheth yr meint vo ymrǒym yndaǒ, nac amot vo na pheth arall vo nyt oes haǒl idaǒ ef ar hǒnnǒ dracheuen kan torres ef yr amot, abot ynymǒrthot ar amot ae torri; y dyn y torret yr amot ae ef adigaǒn y holi yr amot, kany thores ef yr amot ac nas gǒrthodes; ac ǒrth hynny y dyly ef yr amot dracheuen.]

xi. [25]Or edeu dyn da yarall yggǒyd tyston, amynnu eilǒeith ywadu; ny eill y wadu onyt ytyston aballa yr llall.

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[a] [26]y [27]gyfreith.

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[1] *S.* [2]′ gǒestei. *S.* [3] *Q.S.* [4] y dyly *S.* [5] dynyon *S.* [6] ar *S.* [7]′ *not in Q.S.* [8] *J.* [9] *not in J.* [10] yǒ *Q.* [11] *J.Q.* [12] *not in S.* [13] nar *S.* [14] dros *Q.S.* [15] nor *S.* [16]′ dros *Q.S.* [17] kans ny *S.* [18] Kyt *J.Q.*

5. The fifth is, to guard privilege for a person.

6. The sixth is, to guard alltudship for a person.

7. Others say, that guardians are necessary for a person to guard against every thing that may be charged against him.

VI. THESE THINGS ARE OF THE SAME REPUTE AS THEFT IN HAND.

1. If a person be travelling a road, and a beast, or other, not living, property, be found in the same direction with him, before him; that is equivalent to theft in hand.

2. The second is, if theft be found under the same roof with him, or in the same inclosure with him; that is equivalent to theft in hand.

3. The third is, the finding theft in the hand of a person or upon his back, or thrown upon the ground: for each of those three the person must obtain a lawful arddelw to clear himself of the theft.

4. Every cause according to its contract: it is not a contract without contract-men: a contract is to be abjured like suretiship.

5. No one is to make a contract for another without his permission; nor a father for his son; nor a son for his father: since a contract only lasts during the life of him who makes it.

6. Although a contract be made in opposition to law, yet it is to be observed.

7. A contract annuls [a]a custom.[/]

8. A contract is stronger than justice.

9. The oath of one person abjures a contract that has no contract-men.

10. Whoever shall break a contract and repent, and call for the contract to be kept anew, he cannot by law; for whoever discards a thing, howsoever binding, whether contract or other thing, has no claim to it afterwards, for he broke the contract and discarded it; the person with whom the contract was broken may claim the contract, for he neither broke the contract nor discarded it, and therefore he is to have the contract back.

11. If one person promise property to another, in the presence of witnesses, and afterwards be desirous of denying it; he cannot deny it, unless the other's witnesses should fail.

[a/26]the law.

[19/]odieithyr *Q.S.* [20]*not in J.* [21]na *S.* [22/]*not in Q.S.* [23]diwat *J.* [24]*Q.* [25/]*not in Q.* //– *S.* [26]*S.* [27]*Q.S.*

xii. O teir fford y da cogeil ymreint paladyr: vn yṫ, trṫy odef, kanys godef atyrr pob kyghaṫs; eil yṫ, o eisseu etiued kyureithaṫl ovr; trydyd yṫ, trṫy ybrynu yr da, kanys ytryded etiuedyaeth kyureithaṫl yṫ.

xiii. Ny dyly gṫir nachyureith vot heb y petṫar defnyd hynn: arglṫyd kyffredin; ac ygnat cadeiraṫc; adṫybleit kytrychaṫl.

xiv. Teithi tereis: llef; achornn; achṫyn.′

xv. Seith gynedyf kyureithaṫl adyly bot arygnat: [1][sef yṫ hynny,]

Mut, abydar,

[2]Drut, allavar,

Vfuyd, ac ofnaṫc,′

Ac oleithaṫc:

[3][A llyna gyghoreu adyly vot ar dyn adechreuo kyfreith.]

xvi. [4]Or keffir dyn yn llosci ty yn lletrat, ae dala bit eneit vadeu.

xvii. Nybyd galanas am leidyr; ac ny byd llyssyant rṫg dṫy genedyl yrydiennydyaṫ.

xviii. Os gyrr llourydyaeth tan adaṫ, neu avyd ar dyn, neu yn lletrat, llṫ degṫyr adeugeint aa arnaṫ: or keffir yreith bit ryd; onnys keiff bit leidyr gṫerth.′

xix. Or deruyd amrysson rṫg deudyn amgeissaṫ creir y damtṫg ac ef, abot vn yn dywedut: Tibieu keissaṫ [5][y] creir: Titheu bieu keissaṫ [5][y] creir: [6]y gyureith [7]honn adyṫeit panyṫ [8]y neb bieiffo llithyaṫ y llṫ [9]bieu keissaṫ y creir,′ kanys ycreir adeṫisso [10][ef] bieu y dṫyn [11]y lithyaṫ [12]ac ef.′′

xx. [13]Bradwyr arglṫyd, alladron, aphyrnicwyr, aphob dyn auo eneit vadeu [14][o vraṫd y gyfreith] ny dylyir galanas [15]ymdanadunt.

xxi. [[16]Ffyrnicṫyr o gṫadant [17]eu ffyrnigrṫyd deu kymeint [18]a gṫat lletrat′ [19]vyd.]

xxii. Sef yṫ ffyrniccrṫyd, diuṫynaṫ [20]y da yr [21]perchenn, ac idaṫ [22]ynteu.

xxiii. Sef yṫ lletrat, pob peth [23][or] a [24]dyccer [25][yn absen] ac aṫatter.′

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[1] *Q.* [2]′ Vuyd, ac ofynaṫc, Drut, allauar, *Q.* [3] *Q.* [4]′ *not in Q.* [5] *Q.* [6] *not in Q.* ′ – *J.* [7] *not in Q.* [8] iaṫn yṫ yr *Q.* [9] *not in Q.* [10] *Q.* [11]′′ *not in Q.* [12]′′ *not in J.* [13] Bradṫr *J.S.* [14] *S.* [15] amdanunt. *Q.S.*

12. By three ways a distaff acquires the privilege of a spear: one is, through sufferance, for sufferance annuls every plea; the second is, for want of a lawful male heir; the third is, by the purchase of the property, for that is the third lawful inheritance.

13. Neither justice nor law ought to be without these four essentials: a common lord; a presiding judge; and two parties present.

14. The teithi of violence: a cry; a horn; and a complaint.

15. Seven legal qualities which a judge ought to possess: to be,

Mute and deaf,
Bold and eloquent,
Humble and fearful,
And religious:

And those are the characteristics recommended to the student of law.

16. If a person be found burning a house stealthily, and be laid hold of, let his life be forfeited.

17. There is to be no galanas for a thief: and there is no recrimination to take place between two kindred on account of his being put to death.

18. If an accusation of the crime of burning, openly or stealthily, be brought against a person, he is to give the oaths of fifty men; if his raith be had, let him be free; if he do not get it, let him be a saleable thief.

19. If there should arise a contention between two persons as to the procuring a relic to swear by; and one say: 'It is for thee to procure the relic:' and the other: 'Thou art to procure the relic:' this law says, that the person to whom the procuration of the oath pertains is to procure the relic, for he is to bring the relic he may choose to be made use of.

20. There is to be no galanas for traitors to a lord, and thieves, and ferocious persons, and every person whose life is forfeited by sentence of law.

21. Ferocious men, if they deny their savage violence; their denial is twofold to that of theft.

22. Savage violence is, the rendering property useless to the owner or to himself.

23. Theft is, every thing that is taken in absence and denied.

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16 *Q.S.* 17 y *S.* 18 no *Q.* 19 *S.* 20 *not in S.* 21 perchenaỏc *Q.S.* 22 ehun. *Q.S.* 23 *J.* 24 ỏatter ac dyckyr. *Q.* 25 *S.*

xxiv. Sef yȯ agkyuarch, pob peth adyccer yn aȯssen ac nywatter.

xxv. Sef yȯ treis, pob peth adyccer yggȯyd [1]dyn oe anvod.

xxvi. Sef yȯ [2]anvodeu pob peth adyccer yn rith [3][peth] arall: ny dylyir [4]am [a]anvodyeu [5]dim′ namyn′′ dieissyȯaȯ y dyn oe da.[6]

[a 7]anudon

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[1] ac *S.* [2] anodeu *Q.S.* [3] *J.Q.S.* [4′] dim am anodeu *S.*

24. Surreption is, every thing that is taken in absence and not denied.

25. Violence is, every thing that is taken in the presence of a person and against his will.

26. Inadvertence is, every thing that is taken instead of another thing: there is nothing required for [a] inadvertence, but to indemnify the person for his property.

[a 7] perjury,

[5//] onyt *J.* [6] *L. here concludes.* [7] *J.* anodeu *Q.*

CYVREITHIAU HYŴEL DDA,

AR DDULL GŴENT;

THE LAWS OF HOWEL DDA,

ACCORDING TO THE GWENTIAN CODE.

CYVREITHIAU HYÓEL DDA,

AR DDULL [a]GÓENT.

[RHAGLITH.]

[1]HYWEL da mab Cadell brenhin Kymry′ awnaeth trȯy rat Duȯ a [2]dyrwest agweddi′ can oed eidyaȯ ef [3]Kymry [4]yny′ theruyn, [[5]nŷt amgen′ [6]no] pedwar cantreȯ [a]athrugeint [7]yn Deheubarth, [8]a deunaȯ cantref Gȯyned, [8]a thrugein tref tra Chyrchell [8]a thrugein tref Buellt. Ac yn [9][ŷ] teruyn hynny nyt geir [8]geir neb [b]arnadunt hȯy′ ageir yȯ [c]eu geir [c]hȯy ar paȯb.

[10][E] sef yd [11]oed drȯc [12]dedueu, adryc′ kyfreitheu kyn noc ef, [13][ac] y kymyrth ynteu chwe gwyr o bob kymȯt [14]yg Kymry ac yduc [15]hyt y′ Ty Gwyn ar Taf, [16]a seith ugein baglaȯc yr′ rȯg esgyb ac archesgyb, ac abadeu ac athraȯon da [17]y wneuthur [18]kyureitheu da [19]ac y diot y rei drȯc a oed kyn noc ef, [20]ac [21]yȯ′ cadarnhau yny enȯ [22]ehun.′′

Ac or niuer hȯnnȯ y [23]dewissȯyt y deudec lleyc doethaf ar un yscolheic [24]kymhenhaf y wneuthur y kyureitheu [25]hynny. Sef awnaethant hȯy pan daruu [26]udunt wneuthur y kyureitheu′ [27]dodi emelldith Duȯ ac un y gynnulleitua honno ac un Gymry benbaladyr ar y neb a [28]torhei y kyureitheu [29]hynny.

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[a] [30]arhugain [b/31]arnaw ef [c] [32]e

1′Breenhin Kymry Hywel da *X.* 2′gwedi adyrwest *X.* 3′*not in Z.* 4ydan y *X.* 5′ *W.Y.* 6 *Y.* 7 *not in W.X.* 8 *not in Z.* 9 *W.* 10 *X.Y.* 11′ *not in Y.* 12′ *not in Z.* 13 *Z.* 14 o *Z.* 15′attaw *X.* ŷr *W.X.Y.Z.* 16′ac a oed o perchen bagŷl ŷg Kymrŷ *W.* 17a *Z.* ′′ *not in W.* 18 – ŷ *Y.* 19′a oruc ai *Z.* 20 – ac ywneuthur [y *X.*] rei da yn ev lle *X.Y.* 21 ŷ *Y.* 22 ehunan. *Y.Z.* 23 kymerth *Z.* 24 doethaf *W.X.Y.Z.* or ŷscolheigon hŷnnŷ *Y.* 25 e *X.Y.* da, ac ŷdiot ŷ rei drȯc aoed kŷn noc ef, ac ŷdodi rei da ŷn eu lle, ac ŷ cadarnhau ŷnŷ enȯ ehunan *W.* ′a *Z.* 26 *not in W.X.Y.* 27 – hŷn *W.* 28 torho *W.* 29 hȯn. *W.* 30 *Z.* 31 *X.* arnunt *W.* 32 *X.*

THE LAWS OF HOWEL DDA,

ACCORDING TO THE [a]GWENTIAN CODE.

[PREFACE.]

HOWEL the good, son of Cadell, king of Cymru, enacted, by the grace of God and fasting and prayer, when Cymru was in his possession in its bounds; to wit, [a]three score and four [b]cantrevs in South Wales, eighteen cantrevs of Gwynedd, three score trevs beyond the [c]Cyrchell, and three score trevs of [d]Buallt. And within that limit the word of no one went before [b]their word, and [c]their word was binding upon all.

As bad customs and bad laws existed before his time, he summoned six men from every cymwd in Cymru, and assembled them at the White House upon the Tav, together with seven score croziers, between bishops, and archbishops, and abbots, and good teachers, to form wholesome laws, and to abrogate the bad ones before his time, and to give them stability in his own name.

And, out of that number, twelve of the wisest laics and the best scholar were selected to make those laws. And when they had finished those laws they imprecated the malediction of God, and of that assembly, and of Cymru in general, upon whosoever should break those laws.

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[a] [30]one [b] [31]his [c] [32]his

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[a] Gwent, the appellation of the district in Wales inhabited by the Silures, comprised the diocese of Landav.

[b] There appears to be an error in this reading, as there never were so many cantrevs in all Wales; if 'cymwds' be substituted, the account would be near the truth. The reading of *Z.*, as probably correct, would have been inserted in the text, if so modern a transcript could be preferred before five ancient MSS.

[c] Now called Crychell, a brook in Radnorshire, which runs by Abbey Cwm hir and falls into the Ieithon.

[d] A district in the upper part of Brecknockshire.

[1]Ar llyuyr hŏn [a]herwyd Morgeneu a [b]Chyfnerth y uab adigonet. [2]Ar gwyr hynny[/] [3]oed oreu [4]yn eu hamser[/] ar cof [5]a chyfreitheu[//] [6][ac oesseu.]

BOOK THE FIRST.

[CYVREITHIAU Y LLYS.

I. AM SŎYDDOGION Y LLYS.]

I. [7]Ac y dechreussant[/] [8]yn gyntaf[/] [9]kyfreitheu llys[/] [10]can [11]ynt penhaf [12]canys [13]ŏrth y[/] brenhin ar urenhines [14]y perthynant,[/] ar[//] pedwar sŏydaŏc arugeint [15]ae [16]canhymdaant[/] [17][nyt amgen,]

I. Penteulu.
II. Effeirat teulu.
III. Distein.
IV. Ygnat [18]llys.
V. Hebogyd.
VI. [19]Penkynyd.
VII. Pengwastraŏt.
VIII. Gwasystauell.
IX. Distein [20][y] brenhines.
X. Effeirat [20][y] brenhines.
XI. Bard teulu.
XII. Gostegŏr.
XIII. Dryssaŏr neuad.
XIV. Dryssaŏr [21][yr] ystauell.
XV. [22]Gwastraŏt auŏyn.
XVI. [23]Morŏyn ystauell.
XVII. Canhŏyllyd.
XVIII. Trullyat.
XIX. Medyd.
XX. [24]Sŏydŏr [25][ẏ] llys.
XXI. Coc.
XXII. [26]Troedaŏc.
XXIII. Medyc.
XXIV. Gŏastraŏt auŏyn [27][y] brenhines.

[a/28]Blegẏwrẏt ẏscolheic ae hẏscriuenŏẏs; canẏs ef a
[b 29]chyureith

[1/]Kanys wynt *Z.* [//]*not in V.* [2//]*not in X.* [3] aoeint *Y.* [4/]*not in W.Z.* [5] *not in Z.* [//]achẏfreitheuẏnẏ amser. *W.* [6] *Y.Z.* [7] Achyntaf *V.W.* [/]ẏgunaethant ŏẏ *W.* Achyfureithyeu llys aedrychwyd *X.* Ac *Y.Z.* ẏd *Y.* a *Z.* etrẏchẏssont *Y.Z.* [8/]o *V.W.* *not in Z.* [9/]*not in X.* [10] – yn gynta *Z.* [11]oedynt *V.W.X.* [12] a chan perthynynt *V.W.* gan perthẏnant *Y.Z.* [/]or kyfureithyeu *X.* [13]ar y llys *Z.* [14/]*not in V.W.Y.Z.* [//]ac eu *X.*

And this book was [a]compiled according to Morgeneu and [b]Cyvnerth his son. And these men were[/] the best [4]in their time[/] for record and laws [6]and periods.[/]

BOOK THE FIRST.

[THE LAWS OF THE COURT.

I. OF THE OFFICERS OF THE COURT.]

1. And they began with the laws of the court, as they are the most important, since they pertain to the king and queen, and the twenty-four officers who accompany them: namely,

1. Chief of the household.
2. Priest of the household.
3. Steward.
4. Judge of the court.
5. Falconer.
6. Chief huntsman.
7. Chief groom.
8. Page of the chamber.
9. Steward to the queen.
10. Priest to the queen.
11. Bard of the household.
12. Silentiary.
13. Door-ward of the hall.
14. Door-ward of the chamber.
15. Groom of the rein.
16. Chambermaid.
17. Candle-bearer.
18. Butler.
19. Mead brewer.
20. Sewer of the court.
21. Cook.
22. Footholder.
23. Mediciner.
24. Groom of the rein to the queen.

[a/28]written by Blegywryd the clerk; because he was
[b 29]the law of

15[/] *not in X.* 16 calynant. *Z.* 17 *V.Y.* E *W.Y.* 18 *not in Y.* 19 *This section follows the next in W.X.Y.Z.* 20 *X.Z.* 21 *X.* 22 *This section follows the next in V.W.X.Y.Z.* 23 – Llaw *Z.* 24 *Section* XXIII. *here follows in Z.* 25 *Y.* 26 *This section follows the next in V.W.* 27 *X.Z.* 28 *W.* 29 *X.*

II. Dylyet ysŏydogyon [1][oll] yŏ caffel brethynwisc [2]yganybrenhin, allieinwisc ygan yurenhines teir gweith [3]yny ulŏydyn; [4]y Nadolyc, ar Pasc, ar′ Sulgwyn.

III. [a]Ran o′ holl enill ybrenhin [5]oe wlat dilis [6]ehun′ ageiff y urenhines.

IV. Sŏydogyon y urenhines [7]agaffant [8]trayan′ o holl enill′′ sŏydogyon y brenhin.

II. [AM Y BRENIN.]

I. Tri dyn a [9]wna sarhaet yr brenhin yneb atorho y naŏd [10]ar neb aladho y ŏr yny ŏyd [11][ac yg gŏyd ỳ [12]nifer pan uo ymaruoll achymanua y rydaŏ [13]ynteu a phennaeth arall;] ar neb arŏystro y wreic.

II. Canmu hagen atelir [14]yn [15]sarhaet [16]y brenhin′ yg kyueir′′ pob cantref [17]oe teyrnas [18]a gwialen aryant athri ban [19]y erni′ athri [20][ban] y [21]deni agyrhaedho [22][or dayar] hyt [23]yn iat y brenhin pan eistedho yny gadeir [24]kyureuet ae arianuys [25]afiol [26][eur] [27]a [28]anho′ llaŏn diaŏt [29]y brenhin yndi kyndeŏhet ac ewin amaeth [30]ar amaetho′ seith mlyned achlaŏr eur [31]auo kyulet [[32]acŏyneb y brenhin′ [33]a [34]kyn teŏhet] [35]ageneu yr′ fiol.′′

III. Breint arglŏyd Dineuŏr [36]yŏ aanho′ o warthec [37][[b]guynyon] a [38]phen pob un ŏrth losgŏrn y [39]gilyd [40]mal y bo kyulaŏn o Argoel hyt yn llys Dineuŏr atharŏ rŏg pob ugeint ohonnunt.′

IV. [41][E] [42]sef atelir yg galanas [43]y brenhin tri chymeint [44]ac atelir yny′ sarhaet′′ gan [45][y] tri dyrchauel.

III. [AM Y VRENINES.]

I. [46][O] tri mod y serheir [47]y urenhines pan torher ynaŏd [48]neu pan traŏher trŏy lit′ [49]neu pan [50]dyker peth [51]gan treis oe llaŏ′ ac

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[a′52]Traian [b 53]gwineuon

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1 *V.* 2 – adylyant *X.* 3 pop *V.W.X.Y.Z.* 4′Pasc Nydolic a *Z.* 5′*not in Z.* 6 *not in V.W.X.Y.* 7′traean agaffant *Y.* ′′trayanawc vyadant ar *X.* 8 ran *V.W.* 9 wnant *X.* 10 *This sentence follows the next in V.* 11 *V.W.Z.* 12 wyr *Z.* 13 *not in W.Z.* 14′ỳrbrenhin ỳnỳ sarhaet *W.* 15 – i *Z.* 16′′wrth *Z.* 17 a vo yni *Z.* 18 *not in Z.* 19 *not in V.W.X.* ′ỳ *Y.* deni *Y.Z.* 20 *X.Y.* 21 erni *Y.Z.* 22 *V.W.X.Y.Z.* 23 ỳ *Y.Z.* *not in X.* 24 kỳn *W.X.Z.* urasset *W.* tewed *X.* ffyrvet *Z.* 25 – athri ban erni athri y deni kyrrefet arwyalen *V.* 26 *V.W.X.Y.Z.* 27′y bo *Z.* 28 honno *Y.* 29 ỳr *Y.* 30 a *V.W.Ỳ.* ry *X.Y.* ′a ryddalio aradr *Z.* 31 erni

2. All the officers are to have woollen clothing from the king, and linen clothing from the queen, three times in the year; at Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide.

3. The queen has a [a]share of all the revenue of the king from his landed property.

4. The officers of the queen have a third of all the revenue of the officers of the king.

II. [OF THE KING.]

1. Three persons who do saraad to the king: the person who shall violate his protection; the person who shall kill one of his men in his presence, [11]and in the presence of the assemblage, when there shall be a meeting between him and another chieftain;[f] and the person who shall obstruct his wife.

2. A hundred kine are to be paid as saraad to the king for every cantrev in his dominion; and a silver rod, with three knobs at top and three knobs at bottom, which shall reach from the ground to the king's face, when he shall sit in his chair, and as thick as his ring finger; and a golden cup, which shall hold the king's full draught, as thick as the nail of a ploughman who shall have ploughed for seven years; and a golden cover as broad [32]as the king's face, and as thick[f] as the edge of the cup.

3. The privilege of the lord of Dinevwr is, as many [b]white cows as shall reach completely with the head of one to the tail of the other, with a bull between every score kine, from Argoel to the palace of Dinevwr.

4. For the galanas of the king three times as much is paid as for his saraad, thrice augmented.

III. [OF THE QUEEN.]

1. In three ways saraad is done to the queen: when her protection shall be violated; or when she shall be struck in anger; or

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[a] [52]third [b] [58]brown

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kyn teȣhet ar ffiol *V.* arnei *W.* [32]*f V.W.X.Y.Z.* [33] *Z.* [34] *W.X.Y.Z.* [35]*f*ar *W.X.Y.Z.* *[f]not in V.* [36]*f*heuyt atecceir *V.W.Y.* a dclir *Z.* [37] *V.W.X.Y.Z.* [38] pheri *Z.* [39] llall *V.W.Y.* [40]*f*atharȣ rȣg pop vgein [mu *V.W.*] ohonunt, mal y bo kyflaun o Argoel hyt yn llys Dineuur. *V.W.X.Y.Z.* [41] *X.Y.* [42]*f*galanas brenhin yw i syrhaed deirgwaith *Z.* [43] *not in V.* [44]*f*ae *V.* [45] *X.* [46] *V.W.X.* [47] *not in Y.* [48] a *W. not in Z.* *[f]This sentence follows the next in Z.* [49] a *W.* [50] tynher *V.W.X.Y.Z.* [51]*f*oe llaȣ gan treis *V.W.Z.* [52] *Z.* [53] *U.*

yna [1]trayan [2][kywerthyd] sarhaet ybrenin [3]atelir [4]yr urenhines′ heb eur [5][a] heb aryant [6][hagen.]

IV. [AM GYMDEITHAS Y BRENIN.]

I. [7]Vn dyn arpymthec arugeint ar ueirch [8]yssyd iaŵn′ yr brenin eu kynhal′′ yny [9]kedymdeithas [10][y] pedwar sŵydaŵc arugeint [11]a deudec gwestei [12]a e teulu [13]ae wyrda′ [14][ae uacŵyeit] ac kerdoryon ae ychenogyon.′′[15]

V. [AM YR EDLING.]

I. Enrydedussaf [16]yŵ yr edlig wedy y brenin [17]ar urenhines.′

II. Braŵt neu uab [18][neu nei uab braŵt] uyd [19]ynteu yr brenin.

III. Naŵd yr edlig [20]yŵ canhebrŵg′ [21][y] dyn [[22]awnel y cam′ [23]hyt] yn diogel.

IV. Un sarhaet ac un alanas [24]uyd yr edlig ar brenhin eithyr eur ac aryant [25]brenhinaŵl ar gwarthec [26]aossodir o Argoel hyt yn llys Dineuŵr.

V. [27]Lle yr edlig′ yny neuad [[28]y byd′ [29]gyuarŵyneb ar brenhin′ [30]y] am ytan [31]ar brenhin.′

VI. [32][Y] rŵg [33]y gŵrthrychat′ ar colouyn [34]yn nessaf idaŵ [35]yd eisted yr ygnat llys [36]or parth arall′ [37][idaw] yr effeirat teulu [38]gwedy ynteu′ y penkerd [39][ac] [40]odyna nyt oes le dilis y neb [41][yny neuad.]

VII. [42]Yr holl ŵrthrychyeit [43]ar′ gwyr ryd [44][yon] ar kyllidusson yn llety yr edlig y bydant.′′

VIII. [[45]Y [46]brenhin [47]adyly rodi yr etlig y holl treul yn anrydedus.]

IX. [48]Llety yr edlig [49]ar maŵyeit [50]gantaŵ yny′ neuad.[51]

X. [[52]Ar [53]kynudŵr bieu kyneu [54]tan idaŵ achau y drysseu guedy [55]el yr edlig′ e gyscu.]

XI. Digaŵn adyly yr edlig [56][yn y ancŵyn] [57]heb uessur.′

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1 – ytelir *X.* 2 *V.W.X.Y.* 3 *not in X.* ′vyd i syrhaed hithe *Z.* 4 *not in Y.* 5 *V.W.Y.* hagen *Y.* 6 *V.W.* 7′′′ *not in X.* 8′awedha *V.W.Y.* ′′a gynail y brenin *Z.* 9 gyweithas *Z.* 10 *V.W.Z.* 11 ae *V.* ar *W.Y.Z.* 12 ac ygyt ahynny *V.W.Y.* i am ben hynny *Z.* 13′ *not in Z.* 14 *V.W.Y.* 15 – ai weision bychain *Z.* 16′wedy y brenhin ar urenhines *V.Z.* yŵ *V.* vydd *Z.* yr edlig. *V.Z.* 17 a *X.* 18 *V.W.X.* braut *Z.* 19 yr edlig *V.W.* 20′hebrwng *Z.* 21 *V.W.X.Z.* 22′ *V.W.* 23 *V.Z.* 24 yŵ *X.Y.Z.* 25 breinhaŵl *V.W.* 26′ *not in X.* 27′Y le *Z.* 28′ *X.* 29′ *V.W.X.Y.* 30 *X.Y.Z.* uit *Y.*

when a thing shall be forcibly taken out of her hand: for these a third of the worth of the king's saraad is paid to the queen, the gold and silver excepted.

IV. [OF THE KING'S RETINUE.]

1. The king is to have thirty-six persons on horseback in his retinue: the twenty-four officers, and the twelve gwestais; likewise his household, his gwrdas, his youths, his minstrels, and his suitors.

V. [OF THE EDLING.]

1. The edling is the most honourable person after the king and the queen.

2. He is to be a brother, or a son, [18]or a nephew the son of a brother,' to the king.

3. The protection of the edling is, to conduct the person who commits the offence to a place of safety.

4. The saraad and the galanas of the edling and the king are alike, excepting the royal gold and silver, and the cattle which are to reach from Argoel to the palace of Dinevwr.

5. The place of the edling in the hall is opposite to the king, on the other side of the fire.

6. Between the heir-apparent and the pillar, next to him, the judge of the court sits; and the priest of the household on the other side of him: next to him the chief of song; and after that there is no fixed place for any one in the hall.

7. All the royal issue, the freemen, and the collectors of the geld, are to be in the lodging of the edling.

8. The king is to defray the whole expenditure of the edling in an honourable manner.

9. The lodging of the edling, and the youths with him, is in the hall.

10. The woodman is to kindle the fire for him, and to shut the doors when the edling is gone to rest.

11. The edling is to have a sufficiency [56]at his repast,' without measure.

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[31]'ac ef *V.W.X.Y.* [32]*X.Y.Z.* [33]'yr etlig *V.W.* [34]*not in V.W.Z.* [35]yr *X.* 'r ddistain *Z.* [36]y *V.W.Y.* [37]*V.X.Y.* [38]'ac *X.* odyna *X.Z.* [39]*X.* [40]wedi hynny *Z.* [41]*V.* [42]*not in V.W.* 'Y *X.* ''*not in Z.* [43]y *V.W.* a *Y.* [44]*V.X.Y.* [45]*V.W.X.Z.* [46]*V.W.X.Y.Z.* [47]bieu *W.X.Y.Z.* [48]Aed *Z.* [49]a *X.* [50]'– ybrenhin *X.* gidac ef i *Z.* [51]– y brenin *Z.* [52]*V.* Ŷ *W.X.Z.* Heuŷt ŷ *Y.* [53]*V.W.X.Y.Z.* [54]– ŷ *Y.* [55]'ddel *Z.* [56]*V.W.X.Y.* [57]'*not in X.Z.*

xii. Yny teir gŏyl arbenhic [[1]bonhedic breinhaŏl a′ [2]eisted ar [3]gled y brenhin y parth deheu [4]idaŏ [5]o ddyna′ [2]paŏb mal y mynho.[6]]

vi. [am y noddiau.]

i. Naŏd [a]brenhinaŏl yssyd y bob sŏydaŏc [7]ac y ereill [8]heuyt′ agyrcho [9][y llys.]

ii. Naŏd [10][y] brenhines [11]dros teruyn [12][y] gŏlat [13]ycanhebryghir heb erlit [14][a] heb ragot [14][arnaŏ.]

iii. Naŏd y penteulu [15]yŏ canhebrŏg [16][y] dyn dros teruyn [16][y] kymhŏt.

iv. Naŏd [17][ŷr] effeirat teulu [18]yŏ [19]hebrŏg [20][y] dyn′ hyt yr eglŏys nessaf.

v. Naŏd y distein [21]yŏ [22]canhebrŏg′ [23][ŷ] dyn′′ or pan sauo [24]yg gwassanaeth y brenin′ [25]hyn pan′ el ydyn diwethaf [26][or llys] [27]y gysgu.′

vi. [28]Naŏd [29][yr] ygnat llys [30]yŏ tra barhao′ [31]y dadleu or haŏl gynta [32]hyt [33]yr haŏl′ diwethaf.′′

vii. Naŏd yr hebogyd [34]yŏ [35]canhebrŏg′ [36][y] dyn′′ hyt y lle pellaf [37]yd helyo′ adar [38]yndaŏ.

viii. Naŏd y penkynyd [39]yŏ [40]canhebrŏg dyn′ hy ty [41][lle [42]pellaf y] clyŏher [43]llef y korn.

ix. [44]Naŏd [45][ŷ] gwas ystauell [46]yŏ or pan elher y urŏynha [47]hyt pan′ darffo [48]tannu gwely y brenhin.′′

x. Naŏd y pengwastraŏt [49]yŏ tra′ barhao redec ymarch [50]buanhaf [51]yny llys.′

xi. Naŏd [52][y] gwastraŏt avŏyn [53]yŏ [54][canhebrŏg [55]y dŷn] [56]tra wnel′ [57][y] gof [58]llys pedeir pedol ac eu [59][to] holyon athra pedolho amŏs y brenin.

xii. Naŏd [60]distein [61][ŷ] brenhines [62]yŏ or pan safho yg

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[a] [63]breinhaŏl

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[1]′ *V.W.X.Y.* o veddic kanhwynawl *Z.* dyly *W.* ar neillaŏ y brenhin. *U.* [2] *V.W.X.Y.Z.* [3]lin *Y.* [4]ŷr brenhin *Y. not in W.X.* [5]′ *Z.* [6]–idaŏ. *W.* gwedy hynny. *X.* [7]′ *not in X.* [8] *not in Z.* [9] *Z.* [10] *X.Z.* [11]–yw *X.Z.* canhebrwng y *X.* dwyn *Z.* dyn *X.Z.* [12] *V.X.Z.* [13]yd hebrygir *V. not in X.Z.* [14] *V.W.Y.* [15]a *V.W.* [16] *V.W.X.Z.* [17] *W.Z.* [18]a *V.W.Z.* can *V.W.Y.Z.* [19]′ *not in X.* [20] *V.W.Z.* [21] *not in Z.* [22]′ aweryt *V.* adiffer *W.* [23]′′ *not in X.* [24] *W.Z.* [24]′ yny swyd *X.* [25]′ ŷnŷ *Y.Z.* [26] *V.Y.* [27]′ *not in Z.* [28]–ŷnŷ *W.* or *X.Z.* llŷs. *W.X.Z.* [29]′′ *This section follows the two next in V.W.* [30] *V.W.X.Z.* [31] *not in W.* [32]′ or pan ddechrever *Z.* [33] *not in V.W.Y.* [34]′ yni ddarffo y *Z.*

12. On the three principal festivals a privileged boneddig sits on the right hand side of the king; thence every one as he may will.

VI. [OF THE PROTECTIONS.]

1. A right of granting [a] royal protection pertains to every officer, and to others, also, who shall resort [9] to the court.[f]

2. The protection of the queen is, to conduct beyond the bounds of the country, without pursuit and without obstruction.

3. The protection of the chief of the household is, to conduct the person beyond the bound of the cymwd.

4. The protection of the priest of the household is, to conduct the person to the nearest church.

5. The protection of the steward is, to conduct the person, from the time he shall begin to wait upon the king, until the last person goes from the palace to rest.

6. The protection of the judge of the court is, while the suits shall continue, from the first cause until the last.

7. The protection of the falconer is, to conduct the person to the farthest place where he shall hawk.

8. The protection of the chief huntsman is, to conduct the person to the farthest place that the sound of his horn can be heard.

9. The protection of the page of the chamber is, from the time of going to gather rushes, until he shall finish spreading the king's bed.

10. The protection of the chief groom is, while the fleetest horse in the palace can continue running.

11. The protection of the groom of the rein is, to conduct the person while the smith of the court makes four shoes, with their sets of nails, and shall shoe the king's steed.

12. The protection of the steward to the queen is, from the

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[a] [63] privileged

[33f] y *V.W.X.Y.* [34f] adiffer *V.W.* [35] hebrwng *Z.* [f] *not in X.* [36] *V.W.Z.* [37] ŷr ŷ *Y.* [f] y ehebawc y lad *X.* yr helia ai *Z.* [38] y dyd hwnnw. *Z. not in V.W.X.* [39f] aparha *V.W.Y.* [40f] *not in X.Z.* [41] *V.W.Y.* [42] *not in Y.* [43] – bella *Z.* [44ff] *This section follows the next in V.W.X. Y.Z.* [45] *Y.* [46] adiffer dyn *X.Y. not in Z.* [47f] hŷnŷ *W.Y.Z.* [48] kyweirio *Z.* [49] *not in W.* [f] aparha hyt y *V.* [50] goreu *V.W.* kynta *Z.* [51f] *not in X.* [52] *X.* [53] aparha *V.W.* [54] *Y.Z.* [55] *not in Y.* [56f] *not in X.* [57] *V.Z.* [58] – ŷ *Y. not in Z.* [59] *V.W.Z.* [60] – y *Z.* [61] *W.X.Z.* [62] adiffer dŷn *Y.Z.* [63] *V.W.X.Y.*

gwassanaeth [1][yurenhines] [2]yny el y dyn diwethaf [3]or ystauell y gysgu.′

xiii. [4]Naûd effeirat [5][y] brenhines [6]yû dûyn dyn′ hyt yr eglûys nessaf.′′

xiv. [7]Kyffelyp [8]yû′ naûd [9][ŷ] morûyn ystauell [10]a naûd′ gwas ystauell.′′

xv. Naûd [11][y] bard teulu [12]yû [13]hebrûg [14][y] dyn [15]hyt [16]at y penteulu.

xvi. Naûd y gostegûr [17]yû or ostec kyntaf hyt [18]y diwethaf.

xvii. [19][Naûd ycanhûyllyd [20]yw or pan enynher [21]y ganhûyll gyntaf [22]hyt pan′ [23]diffother y′ diwethaf.]

xviii. Naûd y troedaûc [24]yû or pan eistedo [25][ŷ] dan [26]troet y brenin [27]yny el [28][y brenhin] y[29][r] ystauell.

xix. Naûd y coc [30]yû or pan [31]bopo ygolûyth kyntaf [32]hyt pan ossoto [33]y [34]golûyth′ diwethaf [35]ger bron y brenhin [[36]ar [37]urenhines.]

xx. Naûd [38]y sûydûr llys [39]yû or pan dechreuho rannu y [40]bûyt [41]yny [42]gaffo y [43]dyn diwethaf y [44]rann.

xxi. Naûd [45][y] medyd [46]yû or pan [47]dechreuho [48][y] [49]kerûyneit [50]ued [51]hyt pan y′ [52]cudyo.

xxii. Naûd y trullyat [a]yû or [53]pan estynher y fiol gyntaf′ hyt [54]pan peitter ar′ diwethaf.′′

xxiii. Naûd [55]ymedyc yû or pan [56]gymerho canyat y brenhin y [57]ouûy [58][y] claf hyt [59]pan del yr llys [60]dracheuyn.

xxiv. Naûd [61]dryssaûr [62][y] [63]neuad [64]yû canhebrûg′ [65][y] dyn hyt y [66]ureich [67]ae wialen parth [68]ac at y′ portaûr canys ef ae [69]gûrthuyn.

[a′′ 70]a weryt dyn′ [71]or pan [72]dechreuo guallaû y gerûyn [73]ued hyt pan [74]darffo.

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1 *V.W.X.Y.* y brenhin *Z.* 2 hyt pan *V.W.* 3′ y gysgu or ystauell. *X.Z.* 4′′ Kyffelyp yû naûd *V.W.Y.Z.* effeirat *V.W.Y.* yr effeiriad *Z.* ae gilyd. *V.W.Y.Z. This section follows the next in V.W.X.* 5 *X.* 6′ *not in X.* 7 – A *V.W.* ′ *not in X.* 8 – y hynny *V.W.* 9 *W.Z.* 10′ kyffelyp yw yr hwn *X.* ar *Z.* ′′ *not in V.W.* 11 *V.W.X.Y.* 12 y *V.W.* 13 dûyn *V.W.* kanhebrwng *X.Y.Z.* 14 *V.W.Y.Z.* 15 *not in W.Y.Z.* 16 ar *V.X.Y.Z.* 17 adiffer dŷn *W.Y.* yw diffryd i ddyn *Z.* 18 ŷr osteg *Y.* 19 *V.W.X.Y.Z. This follows section* xxvii. *in Y.Z.* 20 *not in W.* 21 *not in X.Z.* 22′ hŷnŷ *W.* 23′ differrer y ganwyll *X.* 24 adiffer ydyn *X.Y.* 25 *Y.* 26 traet *V.Y.* 27 hyt pan *V.* 28 *V.* 29 *V.W.X.Y.Z.* 30 a differ dŷn *Y.* 31 dechreuho pobi *V.* bober *Z.* 32′ yni ddarfo y *Z.* 33′ yr anrec *V.* 34 *not in W.Y.* 35 rac *V.W.X.Y.* ai ossod rrac *Z.*

time he shall begin waiting upon the queen, until the last person goes from the chamber to rest.

13. The protection of the priest to the queen is, to conduct the person to the nearest church.

14. The protection of the chambermaid is similar to that of the page of the chamber.

15. The protection of the bard of the household is, to conduct the person to the chief of the household.

16. The protection of the silentiary is, from the first command of silence to the last.

17. The protection of the torch-bearer is, from the lighting of the first candle, until the last candle shall be extinguished.

18. The protection of the foot-holder is, from the time he shall sit under the king's feet, until the king goes to the chamber.

19. The protection of the cook is, from the time he shall cook the first joint, until he shall set the last joint before the king and queen.

20. The protection of the sewer of the court is, from the time he shall begin to distribute the food, until the last person shall have had his share.

21. The protection of the mead brewer is, from the time he shall begin the vat of mead, until he shall cover it.

22. The protection of the butler [a] is, from the time the first cup shall be presented, until the last shall be finished.[f]

23. The protection of the mediciner is, from the time he shall have the king's permission to visit the sick, until he returns to the palace.

24. The protection of the door-ward of the hall is, to conduct the person the length of his arm and his rod towards the porter; for he is to receive him.

[af] [70] guards a person, from the time he shall begin drawing the vat of mead, until he shall finish.

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[36] *V.W.Z.* neu *Y.* [37] *V.W.Y.Z.* [38] *not in X.Y.* [39] a werỳt [ỳ *W.*] dỳn *W.Y.Z.* [40] seic gyntaf *X.* [41] hyt pan *V.W.X.Y.Z.* [42] *not in X.* [43] *not in V.W.* [44] vwyd. *Z.* [45] *V.W.X.Y.* [46] awerỳt dỳn *Y.* a ddiffer *Z.* [47] darmerth *V.* darmertho *W.X.Z.* [48] *V.W.X.* [49] kerỏyn *V.W.Z.* wneuthur *X.* [50] *not in Y.* [51f] ỳnỳ *W.* [52] tunelho. *X.Y.* [53f] dotter trull yn llyn *X.* [54f] darffo gwassanaeth yr dyn *X.* [55] *not in Z.* [56] el *X.Y.* gan *Y.* [57] edrych *Z.* [58] *X.* [59] oni *Z.* [60] *not in X.Y.Z.* [61] – y *V.X.* [62] *V.W.Y.Z.* [63] *not in X.* [64] *not in Z.* [f] a hebrỏg *W.* [65] *V.W. X.Z.* [66] pyrth *Z.* [67] a hyd y *X.* [68f] ar *W.X.Y.Z.* [69] herbyn. *V.W.* gorchymyn. *Z.* [70f] *V.Y.Z.* [71] *V.W.X.Y.Z.* o *Y.* [72] dechreuher *Y.* [73] gỳntaf *W.Y.Z.* [74] walloỏer ỳdiwethaf. *Y.Z.*

xxv. Naûd y porthaûr yû cadû [1][y] dyn [2]yny [3]del y penteulu [4]yr porth [5]pan el′ yû′′ letty [6]ac yna [7]kerdet y naûdûr′ yn diogel [8]hyt pan adaûho ydyn diwethaf [9]y llys.′

xxvi. [10]Naûd [11][y] dryssaûr ystauell yû [12]canhebrûg [13][ŷ] dyn [14]at y porthaûr.′

xxvii. [15]Kyffelyp [16]yû [17]naûd [17]gwastraût auûyn [18]brenhin a [19]naûd gwastraût auûyn′ [20]brenhines.

xxviii. [21]Pûybynhac a [22]torher y′ naûd [23]or rei [24]hyn neut′ sarhaet [25]idaû.′′

vii. [am saraadau.]

i. Sef atelir yn sarhaet [26]y penteulu trayan [27]sarhaet y brenhin [28]heb eur [29][a] [30]heb aryant [[31]breinhaûl ac [32]ŷ uelly y alanas.]

ii. Sef yû galanas′′ distein ygnat llys [33]penkynyd [34]pengwastraût [35][penkerd] [36]hebogyd [37]gwasystauell [a]un sarhaet [38]ac un ebediû ac un vreint eu merchet.

iii. Yn [39]y sarhaet ytelir naû mu anaû ugeint aryant.′

iv. [40]Yn [41]y galanas [42]y telir naû mu anaû ugein mu gan tri dyrchauel.

v. [43][Punt ŷû ebediû pop vn ohonunt.]

vi. Punt yû gobyr eu merchet.

vii. Teir punt [44]yn [45]y chowyll.

viii. Seith punt [46]yn [47]y hegwedi.

ix. [48]Sarhaet pob un [49]or sûydogyon ereill eithyr y penteulu [50]ar effeirat teulu [[51]kŷn [52]hanfûŷnt or sûydogŷon′ [53]ereill] nyt [54]ynt un ureint [55][ŷnsarhaet pop vn or] sûydogyon ereill′ [56][ŷ telir whe bu a whe ugeint arŷant.]

x. Yn [57]y alanas y [58]telir chwe bu a chweugein [59]mu gan tri dyrchauel.

[a 60]–effeiryad teulu

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1 *V.W.Y.Z.* 2 hyt pan *V.* 3 el *Z.* 4 trûy y *V.W.* ′ *not in Z.* 5′ *not in X.* ′′ parth *V.* tu *W.* ae *V.W.* 6 – drwy y porth *Z.* 7 *not in Z.* ′ kŷrchet naûd *Y.* 8′ *not in V.* 9 or *Z.* 10′ Kyffelyp yû naûd dryssaûr ae gilyd. *V.* 11 *X.Z.* 12 hebrwg *W.* 13 *W.X.Z.* 14 hyd *X.* ar *W.X. Y.Z.* 15 *Section* xi. *here follows in V.W.X.Y.Z.* 16 – y hynny *V.* 17 – y *Z.* 18 brenhines *Y.Z.* ′ *not in V.* 19 *not in W.* 20 ŷ brenhin. *Y.Z.* 21′ *not in X.* 22′ dorro *Z.* 23 – yr un *Z.* ′ *not in Y.* ′′ – *V.* 24 hynny *Z.* 25 – ŷû. *Y.* ef. *Z.* 26 *not in V.W.* 27 – kŷwerthŷd *Y.* 28 – traean galanas ŷbrenhin heuŷt *Y.* eithŷr ŷr *W.* 29 *V.W.Y.* ar *W.* 30 *not*

25. The protection of the porter is, to keep the person, until the chief of the household comes to the gate, when he goes to his lodging; and then let the refugee proceed unmolested until the last person shall leave the palace.

26. The protection of the door-ward of the chamber is, to conduct the person to the porter.

27. The protection of the groom of the rein to the king and the protection of the groom of the rein to the queen are similar.

28. When the protection of any one of the forementioned officers shall be violated, it is saraad to him.

VII. [OF SARAADS.]

1. The saraad payable to the chief of the household is a third of the king's saraad, without the privileged gold and silver; and his galanas likewise.

2. The galanas of the steward, judge of the court, chief huntsman, chief groom, [35]chief of song,′ falconer, and page of the chamber, [a]and their saraad, and ebediw, and the rank of their daughters, are the same.

3. For their saraad nine kine, and nine score of silver are to be paid.

4. For their galanas nine score and nine kine, with three augmentations, are to be paid.

5. One pound is the ebediw of each of them.

6. One pound is the gobyr of their daughters.

7. Three pounds for their cowyll.

8. Seven pounds for their agweddi.

9. For the saraad of each of the other officers, except the chief of the household and the priest of the household, who, although of the number of the officers, are not of similar privilege, there are to be paid six kine, and six score of silver.

10. For their galanas, six score and six kine, with three augmentations, are to be paid.

[a 60]– priest of the household

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in W. [31] *V.W.* ″ŷ meint galanas ŷ penteulu *Y.* [32] *not in V.* [33] – hebogyd *V.* penn guastrawd *X.* *A chasm here in V.* [34] hebogŷd *W. not in X.* [35] *X.* [36] *not in W.* [37] *not, in Z.* [38] – ac un alanas *W.X. Y.Z.* [39] eu *W.X.Y.* ′ *not in Z.* [40] Yg *W.* [41] eu *X.Y.* [42] pop vn o honu *W.* [43] *W.X.Y.* [44] ŷ6 *W.X.* [45] eu *W.X.Y.* [46] ŷ6 *W.X.Z.* [47] eu *W.X.Y.* [48] – Am *X.* [49] – ohonunt *X.* [50′] *not in X.* [51′] *W.X. Y.Z.* [52] hanfo ef *X.* [53] *Y.* [54] *not in X.Z.* [55] *W.* ar *U.* ′ yn eu sarhaet *X.Y.Z.* [56] *W.X.Y.Z.* [57] eu *W.Y.Z.* [58] *not in Y.* [59] *not in X.* [60] *X.*

xi. Yn [1]y hebedió [2]ytelir chweugeint [3]aryant.
xii. [4]Punt ahanher′ yó′′ gobyr [5][pop vn oc] [6]eu merchet.′

xiii. [7][Punt yó ahaner eu cowŷll.]
xiv. [8]Teir punt yn [9]y hegweddi.′
xv. [[10]Y neb alatho dŷn [11]talet ŷsarhaet [12]gysseuin [13]ac odŷna [14]ŷalanas.
xvi. Nŷ bŷd drŷchauel [15]ar sarhaet neb.]

viii. [am y lletyau.]

i. Llety y penteulu [16]adyly bot′ yn′′ y ty móyhaf [17]ym perued′ y tref canys yny gylch [18]ydyly bot′ [19]lletyeu y teulu [20]oll mal y bont [21][yn] paraót ym pob reit [21][yr brenhin.]

ii. Yn llety y penteulu y [22]bydant y bard teulu ar [23][a medŷc.

iii. [23]Lletŷ ŷr effeirat [24]teulu [25]ac yscolheigon [26]ŷ llŷs gantaó′ [27]uŷd′′ tŷ y caplan.[28]
iv. Lletŷ [29]effeirat [30]y brenhines [31]uŷd, tŷ ŷ clochŷd.]

v. Llety y distein ar [32]sóydwyr [33]gantaó [34]a uyd′ [35]yn y ty nessaf yr llys.
vi. Llety yr ygnat [36]llys [37]a uyd [38]yn ystauell ybrenhin neu [39]yn [40]y neuad [41]ar gobenyd [42]auo dan′ y brenhin [43]y dyd [44]a [45]uyd [46][a] dan [47]y pen [48]ynteu y nos.
vii. Llety y pengwastraót [49][a] uyd [50][yn] yty nessaf [51]y ysgubaór [52]y brenhin′ [53]ar gwastrodyon [54]ereill gantaó′ canys [55]ef arann yr [56]ebraneu.
viii. [[57]Lletŷ ŷ penkŷnŷd [58]arkŷnŷdŷon oll [59]gantaó′ uŷd′′ odŷntŷ′′′ [60]ŷ brenhin.]
ix. Llety yr hebogyd [61]uyd ysgubaór y brenhin cany char [62]yr hebogeu [63]y′ móc.

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[a] [64]effeirat teulu.

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[1]eu *X.Y. not in W.* [2] – pop vn *W.* [3]′′yni *Z.* [4]′Awheugeint *W.* ′′ Ŷssef atelir ŷ *V. not in X.* [5] *W.* [6]′i telir *Z.* [7] *W.* chweugeint. En eu cowyll punt a hanner. *X.Y.Z.* [8]′En y hagwedi [ŷ telir *Y.*] teir punt. *X.Y.Z.* [9] eu *W.* [10] *W.X.Y.Z.* [11] *not in Y.Z.* [12] yn gyntaf *X.Z.* [13] atelir *Y.Z.* [14] ysarhaed. *X.* [15] yn *Z.* [16]′uŷd *W.X.Y.* ′′yw *Z.* [17]′yn *X.Z.* [18]′ef ŷ bŷdant *W.X.Y.* y byd *Z.* [19]llety *Z.* [20] *not in W.X.Y.Z.* [21] *X.* [22] bŷd *W.* [23] *W.X.Y.Z.* [24] *not in Z.* [25] ar *X.Z.* [26]′ *not in Z.* ′′ygyd ac ef in *X.* [27] lle *Y.* [28] – y byt. *X.* [29] – yr *X.* [30] *not in W.Y.* [31] yn *X.* yw *Z.* [32] sóydogyon *W.* [33]′ygyd *X.* gid *Z.* ac ef *X.Z.* [34] *not*

11. For their ebediw six score of silver are to be paid.

12. The gobyr of each of their daughters is one pound and a half.

13. One pound and a half is their cowyll.

14. Three pounds for their agweddi.

15. Whoever shall kill a person, let him pay first his saraad, and then his galanas.

16. There is no augmentation upon the saraad of any one.

VIII. [OF THE LODGINGS.]

1. The lodging of the chief of the household is to be in the largest house in the middle of the trev; for around him the lodgings of all the household are to be, so that they may be ready on every exigency of the king.

2. The bard of the household and the [a]mediciner are to be in the lodging of the chief of the household.

3. The lodging of the priest of the household, having the scholars of the court with him, is to be in the chaplain's house.

4. The lodging of the priest to the queen is to be in the house of the chaplain.

5. The lodging of the steward, having the servants with him, is to be in the house nearest to the palace.

6. The lodging of the judge of the court is to be in the king's chamber, or in the hall; and the pillow whereon the king shall sit during the day, shall be under his head at night.

7. The lodging of the chief groom is in the next house to the king's barn, having the other grooms with him; for he distributes the provender.

8. The lodging of the chief huntsman, having all the huntsmen with him, is in the king's kiln-house.

9. The lodging of the falconer is in the king's barn; for the hawks have an aversion to smoke.

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[a] [64]priest of the household

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in W. [1]– *Y.* [35] *not in W.Z.* [36] *not in Z.* [37] *not in W.X.Y.Z.* [38] *not in W.X.Z.* [39] *not in W.Z.* [40] *not in Y.* [41] a *Z.* [42] [1]yr *X.* ŷd *Y.Z.* estedo *X.Y.Z.* [43] – arnaw *X.Y.Z.* [44] – hónnó *Y.* [45] a *Z.* [46] *X.* ŷ *Y.* [47] *not in W.* [48] ŷr ŷgnat llŷs *W.* [49] *X.Y.* ar guastrodŷon oll gantaó *W.* [50] *X.Y.* [51] ŷr *W.X.Y.* [52] [1]*not in X.* [53] [1]*not in W.* [54] oll *Y.* [1]y *X.* gydag ef *X.Z.* [55] hwi *Z.* [56] ebran *Y.Z.* [57] [1][1][1] *W.X.Y.Z.* [58] [1]*not in Z.* [59] [1][1]ygyd ac ef ynyr *X.* [60] *W.Z.* ar kynyddion gidac ef. *Z.* [61] *not in X.* [62] [1]e hebog *Z.* [63] *not in W.* [64] *U.*

x. [1][a]Guelŷ] y gwas ystauell [2]ar uorŵyn [3]ystauell [4]uyd ystauell y brenhin.[5]

xi. Llety [6]y [7]dryssaŵr [8]yny neuad.

xii. [9]Llety y′ dryssaŵr [10]ystauell [11]uyd ty y porthaŵr.

ix. [BRAINT PENTEULU.]

i. Ancŵyn ageiff y penteulu yny lety [12]nyt amgen [13]no′ their seic a [14][thri] chorneit [15][o] [16]llyn or llys.′

ii. Achyfuarŵs pob blŵydyn [17][ageiff] nyt amgen [18]no their punt [19]pob blŵydyn′ ygan y brenhin.′′

iii. O anreith [20]a [21]dycco yteulu ran deu ŵr ageiff [22]ef [23]or byd [24]y gyt ac [25]wynt′ ac o trayan y brenhin yr eidon adewisso.

iv. [26][Ŷ neb awnel cam is colofneu [27]ŷ llŷs′ os deila ŷ penteulu [28]ŵrth gŷfreith′ traŷan [29]ŷ dirŵŷ [30]neu y′ camlŵrŵ [31]ageif: os deila heuŷt [32]ŷgkynted ŷ neuad′ ŷn gŷnt nor distein [33]traŷan [34]ŷ dirŵŷ ŷneu ŷcamlŵrŵ′ ageiff.]

v. Mab neu nei [b]uab braŵt [35]yr brenhin′ uyd y penteulu.′′

vi. [36][Corneit med adaŵ idaŵ ŷmpob kŷuedŵch ŷgan ŷ urenhines.]

vii. [37]Or gat y brenhin neb [38]ar uar′ [39]o dis [40]tal y pentan [41]or teulu′ gohodet y penteulu [42]attaŵ hŵnnŵ [43][ehunan.]

viii. Ar tal y neuad [44]yd eisted′ y penteulu ar teulu [45][oll] yny gylch.

ix. [46][Kŷmeret [47]ef ŷr heneuŷd auŷnho ar [48]deheu [49]idaŵ ac arall ar ŷ asseu.]

x. March byth [49]yn osseb [50]ageiff ygan y brenhin.

xi. [51]Dŵy ran ageiff y uarch or ebran.

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[a] [52]Llety [b] [53]neŵ

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1 *W.X.Y.Z.* 2 a gŵelŷ ŷ *Y.* 3 *not in Z.* 4 yn *W.X.Y.Z.* 5 – ŷ bŷdant. *W.X.Y.Z.* 6 *not in X.Y.Z.* 7 dryssorŷon *W.* 8 *not in X.Y.Z.* 9′ *not in X.Y.Z.* 10 – yr *X.Y.* 11 yw *X.Y.Z.* 12′ *not in X.* 13 *not in W.* 14 *X.Y.Z.* 15 *W.X.* 16′ medd. *Z.* 17 *W.X.Y.* ŷ gan ŷ brenhin *W.* 18 *not in W.* 19′ a gaif *Z. not in X.Y.′′– W.* 20′ y keiff y penteulŵ or awnel yteulŵ obid ygyd ar teulv ran deuwr. *X.* 21 ŵnel *W.Y.Z.* 22 *not in Y.* 23 o *Z.* 24 *not in W.* 25 wŷ *Y.Z.* 26 *W.X.Y.Z.* 27′ *not in X.Y.Z.* 28′ *not in X.Z.* 29 *not in X.* 30′ a *X.* 31 – hwnnw *X.* 32′ vch colofneu *X.*

10. The [a]beds of the page of the chamber and of the chamber-maid are to be in the king's chamber.

11. The lodging of the door-ward in the hall.

12. The lodging of the door-ward of the chamber is in the house of the porter.

IX. [THE PRIVILEGE OF THE CHIEF OF THE HOUSEHOLD.]

1. The chief of the household has provision in his lodging; to wit, three messes, and [14]three hornfuls of liquor, from the palace.

2. And he has a donation every year; to wit, three pounds yearly, from the king.

3. Of spoil taken by the household, the chief of the household has the share of two persons, if he be with them; and, out of the king's third, he is to have any beast he may choose.

4. Whoever does wrong below the columns of the palace, if the chief of the household catch him, by law, he has a third of his dirwy, or his camlwrw: if he likewise catch him in the entry of the hall sooner than the steward, he has a third of his dirwy, or his camlwrw.

5. The chief of the household is to be a son, or a nephew, [b]the son of[f] a brother, to the king.

6. A hornful of mead comes to him, from the queen, at every banquet.

7. If the king, in displeasure, suffer any one of the household to remain below the fire-place, let the chief of the household invite such a person to his own company.

8. The chief of the household sits at the end of the hall, with all the household around him.

9. Let him place which elder he may will on his right hand, and another on his left.

10. He has a horse, always in attendance, from the king.

11. His horse has two rations of provender.

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[a] [52]lodging [f] [53]or

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not in Y.Z. [33]– ỳgkỳnted ỳ neuad *Y.Z.* [f]*not in Z.* [34][f]*not in X.Y.* [35][f]*not in X.* [36]*W.X.Y.Z.* [37]O *X.Z.* [38]– or teulu *W.X.Z.* ỳ *Y.* [f]*not in Z.* [39]– or teulu *Y.* ỳ ganthaỏ hỳt *W.Y.Z.* [40]*not in W.X.Y.Z.* [41][f]*not in W.X.Y.Z.* [42][f]hỏnnỏ attaỏ *W.X.Y.Z.* [43]*Y.Z.* [44][f]y distain *Z.* [45]*W.* [46]*W.Y.Z.* Kymhered yr yneỏid ar y law deheu, ac ar yllaw assw adewisso. *X.* [47]*not in Y.Z.* [48]– ỳ *Y.* [49]*not in Y.Z.* [50]*not in X.* [51]– A *W.X.Y.Z.* [52] *U.* [53] *X.*

X. [1]BREINT EFFEIRAT TEULU.[1']

I. Y neb asarhaho [2][neu a [a]latho] effeirat [3]teulu diodeuet kyfreith sened [4][yn gyntaf] [5]ac am[1'] y [6]sarhaet deudeg mu [7]atelir idaŏ [8]y trayan ageiff ef ar deuparth [9]yr brenhin.

II. Effeirat teulu a [10]geiff ywisc y penytyo ybrenhin [11]yndi [[12]ỳ Garawỳs[1'] [13]ahỳnnỳ] yn erbyn y Pasc.

III. [14]Ef [15]bieu[1'] offrŏm [16]y [17]brenhin [18]ar[1'] teulu [19]ac offrŏm y[1'] saŏl agymerho offrŏm [20]yny teir gŏyl arbenhic y gan y brenhin[1'] [[21]bỳth hagen ỳ kỳmer [22]offrŏm [23]ỳbrenhin.]

IV. Bŏyt seic [23]ageiff [24][ỳnỳ ancŏỳn] or llys achorneit med.

V. [25]A march [26][bitwosseb] [27]ageiff y gan ybrenhin.

VI. Athrayan [28]holl degŏm ybrenhin [29]ageiff.

VII. [30]Ar trydydyn[1'] anhepkor [31][ỳr] brenhin [32]yŏ [33]yr offeirat [34][teulu.]

VIII. [35]Ar trydydyn[1'] a [36]gynheil breint [37]llys yn aŏssen [38][y] brenhin [38][yw.]

XI. [39]BREINT EFFEIRAT.[1'']

I. Effeirat [40]y urenhines ageiff march byth [41]yn osseb [42]y gan y urenhines.

II. [43][Ae] offrŏm [44][hi] [45]y saŏl[1'] aperthyno [46][ŏrth] [47]yr ystauell[1'] teir gweith [48]yny ulŏydyn [49]ageiff.

III. Offrŏm y urenhines [50][hagen] ageiff [[51]ỳn [52]pressŏỳluodaŏc.]

IV. [53]Ar[1''] wisc y penytyo [54][ỳurenhines] [55]yndi y Garawys [56]ageiff [[57]ỳ heffeirat.[1']

V. [58]Lle ỳr effeirat [59]ỳurenhines auỳd[1'] gỳuarŏỳneb ahi.]

XII. [60]BREINT DISTEIN.

I. O kyureith ykeiff[1'] y[1''] distein [61]wisc y penteulu [62]ym pob un

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[a] [63]holo

1[1'] *not in W.X.Y.Z.* 2 *W.X.Y.Z.* 3 *not in X.* 4 *X.* 5[1'] taled yn *X.* 6 warthaet *W.Y.* waradwydd *Z.* 7 *not in Z.* 8 ar *W.* 9 ỳ *Y.* a gaif y *Z.* 10 dyly *X.Y.* 11 *not in X.Y.* 12[1'] *W.X.Y.* ỳndi *Y.* 13 *W.X.Y.Z.* 14 Effeiryad teulv *X.Y.* [1']Ac *W.* 15 ageiff *X.Z.* 16 y teulu ar *Z.* 17[1'] *not in X.* 18 ageiff *W.* ac offrŏm *W.Y.* ỳ *Y.* 19[1'] ar *Z.* 20[1'] ỳ gan ỳ brenhin ỳnỳ teir gŏỳl arbenhic *W.X.Y.* 21 *W.Y.Z.* offrwm y vrenhines a geiff ynteu. *X.* 22 – ef *Z.* 23 *not in Z.* 24 *W.X.Y.Z.* 25 *not in W.* 26 *W.X. Y.Z.* 27 *not in Z.* 28 *not in X.* 29 oll. *X. not in Y.* 30[1'] Trỳdỳd *Y.Z.* dỳn *Y.* 31 *W.* y *X.* 32[1'] Tri dyn *Z.* 33 *not in X.* 34 *W.X.Y.* 35 E *X.Y.*

X. THE PRIVILEGE OF THE PRIEST OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

1. Whoever shall do saraad to, or shall [a] murder the priest of the household, let him first submit to the law of the synod: and, for his saraad, twelve kine are to be paid him: he is to have a third, and the two remaining parts go to the king.

2. To the priest of the household belongs the garment in which the king shall do penance, during Lent, against Easter.

3. To him belongs the offering of the king, and of the household, and the offering of those who shall receive an offering from the king at the three principal festivals: he, however, always receives the king's offering.

4. He has a dish of meat, as provision from the palace, and a hornful of mead.

5. And he has a horse, always in attendance, from the king.

6. And he has a third of all the king's tithes.

7. And the priest of the household is one of the three indispensable persons to the king.

8. He is one of the three persons who support the privilege of the court in the king's absence.

XI. THE PRIVILEGE OF THE PRIEST.

1. The priest to the queen has a horse always in attendance from the queen.

2. And he has her offering, and the offerings of the persons belonging to the chamber, three times in the year.

3. The offering of the queen, however, he is to have at all times.

4. And the priest also has the garments in which she shall do penance during Lent.

5. The place of the priest to the queen is opposite to her.

XII. THE PRIVILEGE OF THE STEWARD.

1. The steward, by law, has the garment of the chief of the

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[63] sue

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[a] *not in W.* [36] geidw *X.Y.Z.* [37] *not in Z.* [38] *X.Y.Z.* [39] *not in X.Y.Z.* [40] teulu *X. not in W.Y.* [41] *not in Y.Z.* [42] *not in Z.* [43] *W.* Ac *Y.* ef ageif ŷ *Y.Z.* Kyffelyp yw breint effeiryat yvrenhines ac effeiryad y brenhin o bob parth. *X.* [44] *W.Y.Z.* [45] ar *W.Y.* ac *Z.* [46] *Y.* [47] idi ageiff *W.* attai *Z.* [48] pop *W.* [49] *not in W.Y.Z.* [50] *W.Y.Z.* [51] *W.Y.* [52] *W.Y.Z.* [53] Ŷ *Y.Z.* [54] *W.X.Y.Z.* [55] *not in X.Y.Z.* [56] – yndi *X.Y.Z.* [57] *W.* ef. *Z.* [58] *W.X.* I le yn yr stavell kyvair wyneb ar vrenhines y bydd. *Z.* [59] *not in X.* [60] Dylyed *X.* *not in W.Z.* [61] – ageiff *W.* yw *X.* addyly *Z.* [62] ŷnŷ *W.* [63] *X.*

or′ teir gŏyl arbenhic; [[1]a guisc ỳ distein ageiff ybard teulu′ [2]a guisc ỳbard [3]tevlv ageiff [4]ỳ [c]dryssaŏr′ [5]y nevadd.]

II. [6]Croen [7][hỳd] ageiff [8]y [9][distein ỳ] gan y kynydyon [10]pan ygouynho′ o hanher Chwefraŏr hyt [11]ym pen [b]ŏythnos o′ Uei.

III. [12]Ŏrth gyghor′ y distein [13]y [14]byd [15]y bŏyt [16]ar llyn yn hollaŏl.
IV. Ef adengys [17]y priaŏt le [18]y paŏb yny neuad.
V. [[19]Ef [20]aran ỳ′ lletỳeu′′ [21]i bawb.]
VI. March byth [22]yn osseb ageiff y gan y brenin.
VII. [23][Adŏỳ ran [24]ageiff ỳ uarch′ or ebran.[25]]
VIII. [26]Ryd uyd [27]y tir [28]idaŏ.′
IX. [29]Eidon [30]obob anreith [31]ageiff y gan y teulu.′
X. [[32]Y [33]distein [34]bieu gobyr [35]merchet pop′ maer [36]y bisweil.]

XI. Pedeir arugeint ageiff [37]y gan bob sŏydaŏc [38][adarymreto]bŏyt [39]a llyn [40][ỳnỳ llỳs] [41]pan [42]elont yn [43]y sŏyd.′

XII. [44]Distein bieu rannu′ [45][arỳant] y [46]gwestuaeu.

XIII. Ef bieu ardystu [47][y] gwirodeu [48]yny llys.
XIV. [49]Ef ageiff′ [c]aryant [50]camlŏrŏ [51]pob sŏydaŏc′ bŏyt allyn nyt amgen [52]y trullyat, [53]ar coc, [54]ar′ [d]sŏydŏr llys.[55]

XV. Kyureith aduc yr distein brethynwisc ygan ybrenhin allieinwisc ygan y urenhines teir gweith yny ulŏydyn.′
XVI. [56]Or pan dotto y distein [57]naŏd Duŏ [58]ac un′ ybrenhin ar urenhines [59]oe seuyll,′ [[60]yny llys′ [61]ar [62]guỳr da] [63]atorho y [64]naŏd [65]honno′ nyt oes naŏd idaŏ nac yn llys nac yn llan [66]onyt gan sant yny eglŏys.′

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[a] [67]porthawr
[b] [68]pỳtheunos
[c] [69]traỳan dirŏỳ a
[d] [70]sŏỳdŏỳr

1′ *W.X.Z.* 2 *W.X.Y.Z.* 3 *not in W.* 4′ *not in Z.* 5 *Z.* 6 Distein *X.* Krŏỳn *Y.* 7 *W.Z.* heuỳt *Y.* 8 croen hyd *X.* 9 *W.Y.Z.* 10′ *not in X.Z.* 11′ hanner *X.Z.* 12′ Pan y govynno. *X.Z.* Or *X.Z.* O *Y.* pan del *W.X. Y.Z.* 13 – yr llys ŏrth [y *X.Y.Z.*] kyngor *W.X.Y.Z.* yd *X.* 14 bỳdant *Y.* 15 *not in X.* 16 a *X.* 17 *not in X.Y.Z.* 18 *not in X.Y.* 19′′ *W.X.Y.Z.* 20 bieu rannu *Y.Z.* ′ – *X.* 21 *Z.* 22 *not in W.Y.Z.* 23 *W.X.Y.Z.* 24′ *not in Y.Z.* 25 – ageif ỳ varch *Y.Z.* 26′ Y tir yn ryd. *X.* 27 *not in W.* 28 ỳdistein. *W.* 29′ *not in Z.* 30 – ageiff *W.X.* 31 *not in W.X.Y.* 32 *Z.* 33 *W.X.Y.Z.* 34 ageif *Y.Z.* 35′ *not in Z.* 36 *not in W.X.Y.* 37 *not in W.* 38 *W.Z.* aroddo *Y.* 39 neu *Y.Z.* 40 *W.Y.* 41′ *not in Y.* 42′ estynnher

household at each of the three principal festivals: [2]and the bard of the household has the garment of the steward; and the [a]door-ward of the hall has the garment of the bard of the household.[']

2. The steward has the skin of a hart from the huntsmen, from the middle of February to the end of a [b]week in May, when he shall require it.

3. The meat and drink is wholly regulated by the steward.

4. He shews every one his proper place in the hall.

5. He apportions the lodgings to every one.

6. He has a horse, always in attendance, from the king.

7. And his horse has two rations of the provender.

8. His land is free to him.

9. He has an ox out of every booty from the household.

10. To the steward belongs the gobyr of the daughters of every land maer.

11. He has twenty-four pence from every officer, who shall serve meat and drink in the palace, when he shall enter upon his office.

12. To the steward belongs the distribution of the gwestva silver.

13. To him belongs the testing of the liquors in the palace.

14. He has [c]the money payment['] of the camlwrw of every officer of meat and drink; to wit, the butler, the cook, and the [d]sewer of the palace.

15. By law, the steward is to have woollen clothing from the king, and linen clothing from the queen, three times in the year.

16. From the time the steward, standing up in the palace, shall proclaim the protection of God, and the protection of the king and the queen, and of the gwrdas; whoever shall break that protection is not to have protection, either in the court or out of it, except from a saint in his church.

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[a] [67]porter

[b] [68]fortnight

[c][']69a third of the dirwy and

[d] [70]sewers

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swyd idaw. *X.* [43]eu *W.* [44]Ef *W.X.Y.Z.* [']aran *W.* [45]*W.X.Y.Z.* [46]gwylvae. *Z.* [47]*X.* [48]ŷn *Y.* [49][']Distein biev *X.* [50]– a *Z.* [51][']y *X.Z.* guassanaethwŷr *W.X.Y.Z.* [52]coc a *W. not in X.* [53]y *Z. not in X.* [']a *W.* [54]a *Y.Z. not in X.* [55]– bwyd allynn. *X.* [']*not in W.X.Y.Z.* [56]O *Y.* [57]– oe seuŷll *W.X.Y.* yny llys *X.* [58][']anawd *W.X.Y.Z.* [59][']*not in W.X.Y.* [60][']*Z.* [61]*W.* ac eu *X.* ae *Y.* [62]*W.X.Y.* [63]– ŷneb *Y.* [']nathorro nep eu tangneued, ac eu nawd, nac ynllys nac yn diheithyr llys: aphwybynnac ae torrho *X.* [64]tagnouef *Y.* [65]hwnnw *Z.* [66][']dieithyr eglwys amynwent. *X. not in W.Z.* [67]*X.* [68]*Y.* [69]*W.X.Y.* [70]*Y.*

xvii. Kyurannaȯc [1]uyd y distein ar [2]y pedeir [3]sȯyd [4]arugeint [5]llys.′

xviii. [6]Dȯy rann [7]ageiff′ [8]y distein′ o aryant y gwestuaeu.′′

xix. [9]A [10]dȯẏ ran [11]ageiff ogrȯẏn ẏ guarthec alather ẏnẏ gegin.]

xx. [12]Ef ageiff gobyr′ obob sȯyd llys [13]pan y′ rodho y brenhin[14] [15]eithẏr [16]ysȯẏdeu arbenhic.]

xxi. Croen hyd [17]ageiff yr′ Hyddref [18][ẏ gan y penkẏnyd] [19]ywneuthur llestri ycadȯ [20]fiolleu [21]y brenhin [22]ae kyrn;′ [23]a hynny′ [24]kẏn rannu′ [25]ẏ crȯẏn [26]ẏ rȯg ẏ brenhin ar kẏnẏdẏon.

xxii. Distein ageiff [a]ran gȯr′ oarẏant [b]guastrodẏon.]

xxiii. [27]Distein [28][o gyfreith] [29]adyly gossot [30]bȯyt a [31]llyn′ [32]ger bron y brenhin [33][aseic uch [34]ẏ laȯ [35]ac arall′ is [36]ẏ laȯ] yny teir gȯyl arbenhic.

xxiv. [37]Ef [38][heuẏt] [39]ageiff kyhyt ae hiruys [40]arȯyneb ygȯadaȯt′ [41]or cȯrȯf [[42]gloyȯ [43]ac] or bragaȯt′ [44]hyt y kygȯg perued; [45][ac] or med hyt y kygȯg eithaf.

xxv. [46]Y distein bieu trayan dirȯy ysȯydwyr.′

xxvi. Yneb a wnel cam yg kynted y neuad os [47]deily y distein [48][ef] ȯrth kyureith [49]trayan [50]dirȯy hȯnnȯ [[51]neu y′ [52]camlȯrȯ] ageiff[53]: [[54]ac [55]os [56]deila heuyt′ is y colofneu yn gynt nor penteulu [57]ef ageiff y′ trayan.′′[58]

xxvii. [59]Distein [60]bieu cadȯ ran [61]y brenhin [62]or anreith [63]a phan renher′ kymeret [64]ef [65]uuȯch neu′ ych.[66]]

xxviii. Distein bieu tygu dros y brenhin [67]pan uo [c]reit′ [68][arnaȯ.]

xxix. [69]Ef yȯ y trydydyn a [70]gynheil breint [71][y] llys yn aȯssen [72][y] brenhin.

[a′ 73]dwy ran [b 74]ẏ gȯestuaeu. [c 74]reith

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[1]ẏȯ *Y.Z.* [2] *not in W.X.* [3] *not in Z.* [4′]llẏs arugeint. *W.* [5]swyddawc. *Z.* [6′′] *not in W.* [7′] *not in Z.* [8′] *not in X.Y.* [9] *W.X.* [10] *W.X.Y.Z.* [11] *not in X.* [12′] *not in W.X.Y.Z.* [13′]a *Z.* [14]–gobyr a *W.X.Y.Z.* geiff *W.Y.Z.* dyly *X.* ydistein *W.X.Y.Z.* [15] *W.Y.Z.* dieithyr *X.* [16] *W.X.Y.Z.* [17′]adaȯ idaȯ [ẏ *Y.* gan ẏ penkẏnẏd *Y.Z.*] ẏn *W.X.Y.Z.* [18] *W.* [19]ac *Y.* ohȯnnȯ yguneir *W.X.Ẏ.Z.* [20]kyrn *Z.* [21]–achyrn *X.* [22′] *not in X.Z.* [23′] *W.* ẏsef hagen ẏ keif *Y.* [24′] *W.X.Y.Z.* [25] *W.X.Y.* or brenin or kynyddion. *Z.* [26] *not in W.X.* [27]Ef *Z.* [28] *W.Y.* [29]bieu *X.Y.Z.* [30] *V. here resumes.* [′]seic *X.* [31]diawd *Z.* [32]rac *V.W. X.Y.Z.* [33] *V.W.X.* a [rac bron *Y.*] niuer seic ȯch [ẏ *Y.*] llaȯ aniuer seic is [ẏ *Y.*] laȯ *Y.Z.* [34] *not in V.X.* [35′]a seic *X.* [36] *not in V.X.*

17. The steward is to participate in the twenty-four offices of the court.

18. The steward has two shares of the gwestva silver.

19. And he has two shares of the skins of the cattle slaughtered in the kitchen.

20. He has a fee for every office in the palace, except the principal ones, when conferred by the king.

21. He has the skin of a hart, in October, from the chief huntsman, to make vessels for keeping the king's cups and horns; and that before the skins are shared between the king and the huntsmen.

22. The steward has [a] one man's share[a] of the [b] groom's silver.

23. The steward, by law, is to place meat and drink before the king; and a mess above him, and another below him, on the three principal festivals.

24. He, likewise, has the length of his middle finger of the clear ale from off the lees; and, of the bragod, the length of the middle joint; and, of the mead, the length of the extreme joint.

25. To the steward belongs the third of the dirwys of the servants.

26. If any one commit an offence in the entrance of the hall, and the steward apprehend him, by law, he is to have a third of his dirwy or camlwrw: likewise, if he catch him below the columns before the chief of the household, he has a third.

27. To the steward belongs the care of the king's portion of the spoil; and, when a division shall be made, let him take a cow or an ox.

28. The steward is to swear for the king when there shall be [c] occasion.

29. He is one of the three persons who support the privilege of the court in the king's absence.

[a-a 73] two shares [b 74] gwestva [c 74] a raith.

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37 Distein *V.X.* 38 *W.Y.* 39 bieu *W.* 40 – or bragod *Z.* [a-a] *not in V.W.X.Y.* 41[a-a] *not in Z.* 42 *V.W.* 43 *V.W.X.* yar *V.W.X.* ar wŷneb *Y.* y guadaȯt *V.W.X.Y.* 44 – ŷnteu *Y.* 45 *V.W.X.* 46 *not in Y.* [a] – *V.W.X.Z.* 47 deila *V.W.Y.* 48 *V.* 49 – ef ageiff *W.* 50 – y *V.W.Y.* 51[a-a] *V.W.Y.* a *X.Z.* 52 *V.W.X.Y.Z.* 53 – ef: *V.* 54 *W.* 55[a-a] *V.W.X.* 56[a] deily *X.* 57[a] *not in W.X.* 58 – ŷdirȯŷ neu ŷ camlȯrȯ *W.* ageiff. *W.X.* 59 *V.W.X.Y.* Ef *Z.* 60 *V.W.X.Y.Z.* 61 *not in X.* 62 o *W.X.* 63[a] ac *W.X.Y.Z.* o *W.X.* or *Y.Z.* rennir *W.X.Y.Z.* 64[a] *not in X.Y.Z.* 65 *not in V.* 66 – neu uȯch. *Y.Z.* 67[a] ym bop lle. *X.* 68 *V.W.* 69 Distein *W.X.Y.* 70 geidȯ *V.W.* 71 *Z.* 72 *V.W.X.Y.Z.* 73 *X.* 74 *Y.*

xxx. [1]Punt yō gobyr y uerch.′
xxxi. Teir punt [2]yn y chowyll.
xxxii. Seith punt [3]yn y hegwedi.
xxxiii. Punt ahaner [4]y ebediō.

xiii. [5]breint ygnat llys.′

i. [6]Dylyet [7][yr] ygnat llys [8][yō pan gaffo march ygan y brenhin ny dyry′ aryant pengwastrawd.]

ii. [9]Rōg y gōrthrychyat ar colofyn [10]yn nessaf idaō yd eisted yr ygnat llys′ yn neuad y brenhin.′′
iii. [11]Yn [12]rat y barn′ [13][ef] pob [14]braōt [15]or′ aperthyno [16]ōrth y llys.′′
iv. [17]Rann gōr a [18]gymer [19][yr] ygnat llys′ o aryant [20][y] dayret.
v. Ef bieu dangos breint [21]adylyet [22]sōydeu′ [23]guyr [24]y] llys.[25]

vi. Pedeir arugeint ageiff [26][ynteu] ygan y [27]neb [28]yd estynher′ breint [29]a dylyet′ idaō.
vii. [30][Pan del gobyr [31]kyfreithaōl yr braōtwyr dōy ran ageiff [32]yr ygnad llys.′
viii. Ran deu ōr a [33]geiff [34]ef′ or anreith awnel y teulu kynyt el [35]ef oe ty.]
ix. Or gōrthōynepa neb [36]yr ygnat′ [37]am [38]y [39]uarn′ auarnhō′′ [40]rodet [41]yr ygnat y′ deu′′ [42]ōystyl yn llaō y brenin ac [43]or methlir [44]yr ygnat [45][llys] [46]diuarnedic uyd [47]oe eir [48][vyth] [49]a′ thalet [50]werth [51][ẏtauaōt] yr brenhin′ ac [52][odẏna] na uarnet byth.′′ [[53]Oet ageiff ẏr ẏgnat llẏs ỳ ẏmgoffau deugein niwarnaōt os eirch kẏn ẏmōẏstlaō′ [54]ac] [55]or methlir y llall [56][hagen] talet y sarhaet yr ygnat [57][llys] [58]ac yr brenhin [59]talet werth y tauaōt.′
x. [60][Sarhaet ẏgnat llẏs ẏō naō mu anaō ugeint arẏant.

xi. Ŷ alanas atelir onaō mu anaō ugein mu gan tri dẏrchauel.

1′ *not in W.Y.* 2 yw *Z.* 3 *not in Z.* 4 a delir yn *Z.* 5′ distein. *Z. not in V.W.X.Y.* 6 Ny dyry *V.W. not in Z.* 7 *X.Y.Z.* 8 *X.* aryant yr penguastraōt pan gaffo march y gan y brenhin. *V.W.* ′ẏō eistet y *Y.Z.* 9′′ *not in V.W.X.* 10′ *not in Z.* 11′′ *This section follows the next in V.W.X.Z.* 12′ vu heb ran *Z.* 13 *V.* yntev *X.* 14′ braint *Z.* 15 *not in V.W.X.Y.* 16′′ ar *Z.* 17 – Nẏ dẏrẏ ẏgnat llẏs arẏant ẏr pengōastraōt ban gaffo march. *Y.* 18′ geiff *V.* 19 *X.Z.* 20 *V.* 21′ *not in V.W.* 22 – a *Z.* oll swydogyon *X.* 23 *V.W.Z.* 24 *V.W.Y.Z.* 25 – abreint eu sōydeu. *W.* 26 *V.Z.* 27 dyn *Z.* 28′ y dangosso *Z.* – y

30. His daughter's gobyr is a pound.
31. Her cowyll three pounds.
32. Her agweddi seven pounds.
33. Her ebediw one pound and a half.

XIII. THE PRIVILEGE OF THE JUDGE OF THE COURT.

1. The privilege of the judge of the court [8]exempts him, when he shall obtain a horse from the king, from paying the chief groom's silver.[/]

2. The judge of the court sits next to the heir apparent, between him and the column, in the king's palace.

3. He is to administer justice gratuitously in every cause which shall pertain to the palace.

4. The judge of the court takes one man's share of the daered silver.

5. It belongs to him to distinguish the privilege and due of the offices of the men of the court.

6. He has twenty-four pence from the person who shall be inducted to a station of privilege and due.

7. He has two shares of every legal fee arising to the judges.

8. He has the share of two men of the spoil obtained by the household, although he goes not from his dwelling.

9. If any one controvert a sentence pronounced by the judge, let the judge place the two pledges in the king's hands; and if the judge of the court be foiled, his word shall never be judicial; and let him pay the worth of his tongue to the king; and, thenceforward, never again officiate. The judge of the court has forty days to reconsider, if he demand it, before mutually pledging. If the other, however, be foiled, let him pay his saraad to the judge of the court, and the worth of his tongue to the king.

10. The saraad of the judge of the court is nine kine, and nine score of silver.

11. His galanas is paid with nine score and nine kine, with three augmentations.

V.W.X.Y. [29]ae *V.W.X.Y.* [/]*not in Z.* [30] *V.W.X.Y.* [31]kŷfreith *W.X.Y.* [32/]ef. *W.Y.* [33/]gŷmmer *Y.* [34]*not in V.* [/]yr ygnad *X.* [35]*not in X.Y.* [36]–barn *V.W.* [/]iddaw *Z.* [37]llŷs *Y.* [//]–*V.W.* [38/]*not in X.* [39]vrawd *Z.* [40]rodent *V.W.Z.* [41/]eu *V.W.* ell *X.* *not in Y.* [//]iddaw *Z.* [42]–eu *X.* [43]o *X.Z.* [44]y *X.* [45]*V.W.X.Y.* [46/]*not in V.* [47]ŷ *W.Y.Z.* [48]*X.* [49//]*not in X.* [50/]yr brenhin ŏerth y tauaŏt *V.* [51]*W.Y.Z.* [52]*W.Y.* [53/]*W.* [54]*V.Z.* [55]o *X.* [56]*X.* [57]*V.W.X.Y.Z.* [58/]a gwerth y davawd [yntev *X.*] yr brenhin. *X.Z.* [59]*not in Y.* [60]*W.*

xii. Val hŷn ŷdŷlŷ ŷdrŷchauaeleu uot ŷdŷrchauael kŷntaf ŷŏ tri ugein mu: ŷr eil ŷŏ pedwar ugein mu ŷ trŷdŷd ŷŏ pum mu achan mu athraŷan dŏŷ uu ac ual hŷn ŷdrŷcheif galanas pop Kŷmro herwŷd ŷureint.]

xiii. Iaŏn ŷŏ yr braŏdŏr caffel pedeir keinnaŏc kyfreith o bob dadyl [1]atalho pedeir [2]keinnaŏc [3][kyfreith.]

xiv. [4]Trydydyn anhepkor [5][yr] brenhin [6]yŏ [7]yr ygnat′ [8][llŷs.]

xv. Pedeir arugeint a [9]geiff [a] pan [10]finyer [b] tir.[11]

xvi. [[12]Or [13]a dyn ygkyureith heb ganhyat [14]yrygnat llys′ talet [15]tri buhyn′ camlŏrŏ [16]yr brenhin;′ ac [17]or byd [18]y brenhin yny lle talet yndeudyblyc.]

xvii. Ny dyly neb uarnu [19]arny ŏypo teir colouyn kyfreith agwerth [c] gwyllt adof.′

xviii. [20][Llenlliein ageiff yr ygnat [21]llys y′ gan y vrenhines yn [22]pressŏyl.]

xix. [23]March [24]yr ygnat′ [25][llŷs] yn un preseb [26]amarch′′ y brenhin [27]ybyd.

xx. Dŏy rann [28]ageiff [29]y uarch′ or ebran.[30]

xxi. [31][Y] gwastraŏt auŏyn aduc yuarch [d] ae arueu′ yn [32]gyweir [33]yr ygnat llys′ pan ymynho.

xxii. Y tir ageiff yn ryd.

xxiii. A′′′ [34]march [35]yn osseb [36][ageiff] y gan y brenhin.′

xxiv. Ouer tlysseu ageiff pan ŏystler [37]y sŏyd idaŏ; [38]nyt amgen′ [39][no] taŏlbort [40]y gan y brenhin amodrŏy eur [40]y gan y urenhines [41][ac na [42]dyly ynteu [43]gadu ytlysseu [44]hyn y gantaŏ nac [45]ar werth nac ynrat.]

xxv. [46]Pan gymerho′ bard [47]cadeir y [48]kymer yr ygnat [49][llys] [50]y korn bual [51]ar uodrŏy [52][eur] ar gobennyd adotter [[53]y [54]danaŏ] yny cadeir.′

xxvi. [55]A pedeir arugeint [56]aryant ageiff [57]yr ygnat [58]llys o

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[a] [59]– braŏtwyr [b] [60]– dadyl.
[c] [61]pop aniueil kyfreithaŏl. [d] [62]idaŏ

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[1] *not in Z.* [2] *not in X.* [3] *V.W.* [4] – Ef yŏ y *V.* Trydyd *Z.* [5] *V.X.* [6] *not in V.* [7] y *Z. not in W.* [8] *W.X.Y.Z.* [9] daŏ yr *V.W.X.Y.Z.* [10] teruyner *V.W.X.Y.Z.* [11] – a daiar. *Z.* [12] *V.W.Y.* Od *X.Z.* [13] *V. W.X.Y.Z.* [14] *not in W.X.Z.* [15] dair buw *Z.* [16] *not in X.Y.Z.* [17] o *X.Z.* [18] *not in X.Y.* [19] y *Z.* [20] *V.W.X.Y.Z.* [21] *not in Z.* [22] wastat. *W.* bresswyluodawc. *X.Y.Z.* [23] *This follows the next section in Y.* [24] *not in Y.* ′a ddyly vod *Z. not in W.X.* ′′bitosseb ageif ygan *V.* [25] *W.Y.* [26] – ŷbŷd *W.* [27] A *V.W. not in Y.Z.* [28] idaŏ *V. not in X.Z.* [29] *not in Y.* [30] – Ac yn vn presseb y byd a march y brenhin peunydyaŏl. *V.* ageiff. *X.Z. not in W.Y.* [31] *Z.* [32] kywain *Z.*

12. In this manner the augmentations are to be made: the first is, three score kine; the second is, four score kine; the third is, a hundred and five kine and a third of two kine: and thus the galanas of every Cymro is augmented, according to his privilege.

13. The judge is to have four legal pence from every cause of the value of four legal pence.

14. The third indispensable person about the king is the judge of the court.

15. Twenty-four pence [a]he has[/] when [b]the boundary of land shall be settled.

16. If a person enter law without the leave of the judge of the court, let him pay three kine camlwrw to the king; and, if the king be present, let him pay double.

17. No one is to act as a judge, if he shall not know the three columns of law, and the worth of [e]wild and tame.[/]

18. The judge of the court has linen from the queen at all times.

19. The horse of the judge of the court is to be at the same manger as the king's horse.

20. His horse has two rations of the provender.

21. The groom of the rein shall bring his horse [d]and his arms[/] in proper order to the judge of the court whenever he shall will it.

22. He has his land free.

23. And he has a horse, in attendance, from the king.

24. When his office shall be pledged to him he receives trinkets; to wit, a throw-board from the king, and a gold ring from the queen: and he is not to part with these trinkets, either by sale, or by gift.

25. When a bard shall take a chair, the judge of the court takes the bugle horn, and the [52]gold ring, and the cushion that is placed under him in his chair.

26. The judge of the court has twenty-four pence from every

[a/ 59]come to the judges
[b 60]a cause of
[c/ 61]every lawful animal.
[d/ 62]to him

[33/] y *X.* bresswyl *X.Y. not in V.W.Z.* [34/] *not in V.* [35] bit *W.Y.Z.* [36] *W.X.Y.Z.* [37] *not in Y.Z.* [38/] *not in V.X.* [39] *Y.Z.* [40] *not in Z.* [41] *V.W.X.Y.Z.* [42] atet *W.X.Y.Z.* [43] *not in W.X.Y.Z.* [44] byth *X.* hynny *Z.* [45] ŷr *Y.* i *Z.* [46/] Y *V.W.X.Y.* gan y *V.W.X.Y.Z.* [47] – pan *V.W.X.Y.Z.* enillo *V.* gaffo *W.X.Y.Z.* [48] keiff *V.W.* [49] *V.W.X.Y.Z.* [50] *not in V.W.Z.* [51] ae *X.* [/] *not in Z.* [52] *V.W.X.Y.* [53] *V.* [54] *V.W.* [55] *not in V.W.* [56] *not in V.* [57] *not in W.* [58] *not in X.* [59] *V.W.* brawdwr *X.Y.* ynad llys *Z.* [60] *Z.* [61] *V.W.X.Y.Z.* [62] *V.W.Y. not in X.Z.*

[1]bob [2]dadyl [[3]sarhaet a' [4]phop dadŷl] [5]ledrat [6][ahŷnnŷ] [7]y gan [8]y' neb adiago [9]or [10]haûl.

xxvii. [11][Ef ageiff y tauaûd adel ypen yn anrec yr brenhin ar tauodeu oll or llys kanys ynteu auarn ar y tauodeu oll ar brenhin adyly llanû lle y tauaûd o gehyr mordŵyt y llŵydyn bieiffo yr gof llys.]

xxviii. [12]Un ureint uyd y uerch amerch y distein.'

xxix. [13]Ryd uyd [14]o [15]dirŵy ac'' ebidiû [16]canys gwell [17]yû ygneidyaeth [18]no dim' pressenhaûl.''

xxx. [19]Ef yû y trydydyn agynheil [20][a]breint [21]ŷ llys] yn aŵssen [22][y] brenhin.

xiv. [23]BREINT PENGWASTRAÛT.

i. Dylyet y' pengwastraût [24]yû [25]caffel crŵyn gwarthec; nyt amgen' croen ych y gayaf achroen buûch [26][yn] yr haf [27][ygan y distein] y wneuthur kebystreu [28]y ueirch y brenhin ahynny kyn rannu [28]y [29]crŵyn [30]rûg y distein ar [31]sŵydwyr.

ii. [32][Penguastraût bieu coesseu [33]pob eidon' alather yny gegin ahalen [34]arodir idaû gantunt.']

iii. Ran [35]deu ŵr ageiff' o aryant y [36][b]gŵastrodyon.

iv. [37]Ef [38]bieu hen gyfrŵyeu [39]amŵs ybrenhin [40]ae hen frŵyneu' [41]auo y amŵs.]

v. [42]Pengwastraût ar gwastrodyon [43]ereill agaffant [44][yr] ebolyon gwyllt a [45]ddel [46]yn trayan' [47]yr'' brenhin o' [48]anreith.

vi. [49]Ef bieu [50]estyn [51]y meirch [52][oll] arodho [53]y brenhin [54]pedeir keinaûc [55]a [56]gymer ynteu' o bob [57]un eithyr [58]o[59][r] tri [60][meirch hynn:] [61]march [62][arother y^r] effeirat [63][teulu] [64]ac [[65]march [66]arother yr] ygnat [67][llŷs] a [68][r [69]march arother yr]

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[a] [70]braût [b] [70]gwestuaeu.

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[1] ba *Z.* [2] *not in Y.* [3]' *W.Y.* [4] *Y.* [5] a thir a daiar i gan y kytwyr *Z.* [6] *W.X.Y.Z.* [7]yr *X.* [8] *not in Y.* [9] rac ŷr *Y.Z.* [10] holyon hynny. *V.W.X.Y.Z.* [11] *V.* [12]' *not in V.W.* '' Ny thal *X.Y.Z.* [13]'' *This section follows the next in V.W.X.Y.Z.* [14]'' tróy nathal *W.* [15]'' *not in V.* [16]'' *not in X.* [17] *not in W.Z.* [18] – llys *Z.* 'noe da *Y.* [19] Ygnat llys *V.* [20] *V.W.X.Y.Z.* [21] *not in V.W.X.* [22] *X.Z.* [23]' *not in V.W.X.Y. This is Chapter* xxii. *in U.* [24] *not in Z.* 'ageif *V.W.X.Y.* [25]' *not in Z.* [26] *X.Y.* [27] *V.W.X.Y.* [28] *not in X.* [29] *not in Z.* [30] – ŷ *Y. not in X.* [31] sŵydogyon. *V.* [32] – Ŷ *Y.Z. V.W.X.Y.Z.* [33]' y gwarthec *Z.* [34]' ganthŵn or gegin. *X.* [35]' *not in W.* [36] *V.W.X.Y.* gwastrawt *Z.* ageiff kŷmeint

suit for saraad, and every suit for theft; and that from the person who shall escape from the charge.

27. He has the tongue from the head that comes as a present to the king, and all the tongues in the palace; for he decides upon all the tongues: and the king is to fill the place of the tongue with the thigh muscle of the animal for the smith of the court.

28. The daughter of the judge of the court and the daughter of the steward have the same privilege.

29. He is free from dirwy and ebediw: for the functions of a judge surpass all temporal things.

30. He is the third person who supports [a] the privilege of the court' in the king's absence.

XIV. THE PRIVILEGE OF THE CHIEF GROOM.

1. The due of the chief groom is to have the hides of cattle; that is, the hide of an ox in winter, and the hide of a cow in summer, [27] from the steward,' to make halters for the king's horses; and that before sharing the hides between the steward and the servants.

2. To the chief groom belong the legs of every ox that shall be slaughtered in the kitchen; and salt shall be given to him with them.

3. He has the share of two men of the [b] groom's silver.

4. To him belong the old saddles and bridles of the king's steed.

5. The chief groom and the other grooms have the wild colts, due to the king as the third of spoil.

6. The chief groom is to deliver all the horses which the king shall give; he is to receive four pence for each, except for these three horses: the horse that shall be given to the priest of the household; the horse that shall be given to the judge of the court;

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[a] [70] judgment [b] [70] gwestva

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adeu ỏr. *W.* [37] *V.W.X.Y.Z.* [38] heuỳt *W.Y.* ageiff *W.X.Y.Z.* [39] a hen ysbardvnav *Z. not in W.X.* [40] a *Z.* [41] *V.W.* [42] – Y *Z.* [43] gantaỏ *V. not in W.X.Y.Z.* [44] *V.W.X.Y.Z.* [45] gaffo *X.Y.* [46] o *Z.* 'not in *V.W.* [47] y *X.Y.* [47] 'not in *Z.* [48] – trayan *V.W.X.Y.* [49] Y *Z.* penguastraỏt *W.X.Y.Z.* [50] estynnu *V.W.X.Y.Z.* [51] pop *V.* [52] *W.X.Y.* [53] yr *X.* [54] – achebystyr adyry ynteu gan pop march; ac ynteu ageiff *V.* [55] 'not *in V.* [56] geiff *W.* [57] march *V.W.X.* [58] i gan y *Z. not in V.* [59] *W.X.* [60] *X.* y *V.* [61] ỳr *W.X.Y.Z.* hỏn *W.Y.* [62] *V.W.Y.* [63] *V.W.X.Y.Z.* [64] ar *V.W.Y.Z.* a *X.* [65] *V.* vn *W.* hỏn *Y.* [66] *V.W.Y.* march *X.* [67] *W. X.Y.* [68] *V.W.Y.* [69] vn *W.* hỏn *Y.* amarch y *X.* r *Z.* [70] *U.*

[1]chroessan; [[2]kanys rŷmaŏ troet [3]y gebystyr [4]hŏnnŏ awneir ŏrth y dŏy geill ac uelly yrodir.′

vii. [5]Ef [6]ageiff [7]lloneit y [8]llestyr ydyffo y brenhin [9]o [10]honaŏ [11]or medd′ [12]ygan y distein;′′ ar eil [13]lloneid ygan y penteulu; ar trydyd ygan y [a]urenhines.

viii. [14]Y tir ageiff yn ryd.

ix. [15]A march bitosseb [16]ageiff y′ gan y brenhin.

x. [17]A] dŏy ran ageiff y uarch or ebran.

xi. [18][Lle y penguastraŏt ar [19]guastrodyon [20]y gantaŏ yŏ [21]y golofyn nessaf [22]yr brenhin.

xii. [23]Pengŏastraŏt ar penkynyd ar troedaŏc nyt eistedant ŏrth paret yneuad [24]paŏb ohonunt [25]ŏynteu′ aŏyr′′ y le.]

xiii. [26]Ef bieu ranu [27]lletyeu y meirch [28]ae hebranneu.′

xiv. Trayan dirŏy achamlŏrŏ y gwastrodyon ageiff [29][ypenguastrawd.]

xv. [30]Kebystyr adyry [31]ef [32]ygyt aphob′ march [33]or arodho [34]y brenhin.

xvi. [35]Ef bieu [36]capan y brenhin [[37]or [38]byd crŏyn [39]ŏrthunt] [40]ae ysparduneu [41]o bydant eureit [42][neu aryaneit] neu efydeit[43] [[44]pan dirmycker.′

xvii. [45]Bŏyt seic [46]achorneit cŏrŏf [47]ageiff yny′ ancŏyn.]

xviii. [48]Un ureint uyd y uerch a merch y penkynyd.

xix. Punt atelir yny ebediŏ.

xv. [49]BREINT HEBOGYD.′

i. Pa′′ dyd bynhac y [50]dalyo′′′ [51][yr] hebogyd [52]crychyd, neu [53]bŏnn neu chwibonogyl uynyd [[54]orym [55]y [56]hebogeu] tri gwassanaeth awna ybrenhin [57]idaŏ: [58]daly y [b]uarch tra [59]esgynho; [60]a [61]daly y uarch′ tra [62]disgynho; adaly y uarch′′ tra [63]achubo [64]yr adar.[65]

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[a] [66]brenin. [b] [67]warthafyl

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[1] croessaneit *V.W.* [2]′ *V.W.* [3] *not in W.* [4] *not in V.* [5] *V.* Y *Y.Z.* penguastraŏt *W.X.Y.Z.* [6] *V.W.X.Y.* biav *Z.* [7] – ygan ŷ distein *W.X. Y.Z.* [8] llestri *Z.* – ygwallouer yndunt yny llys, a lloneid y llestri *X.* [9]′′ *not in W.* [10] honunt *X.* [11]′ *not in V.* [12]′′ *not in X.Y.Z.* [13] *not in V.W.* [14] Ae *W.* [15] *not in X.Y.* [16] *not in W.X.* ′– *Z.* [17] *not in X.Y.* [18] *V.W.X.Y.Z.* [19] gymdeithion *Z.* [20] *not in W.X.Y.Z.* [21] – is *X.* [22] ŷ *Y. not in X.Z.* [23] – Y *Z. This follows section* i. *in V.* [24]′ pop un *Y.Z.* onadunt *Y.* ′′a roddir yn *Z. A chasm occurs here in Z.* [25] *not in W.X.* [26] Penguastraŏt *V.W.* [27]′ yr *V.* ystableu *V.W.* ac *V.* ar *W.* ebraneu *V.W.* y *V.* ŷr *W.* meirch. *V.W.* [28] ac eu *X.Y.* [29] *X.Y.* ef *V.W.* [30]′ *not in V.* [31]′ ŷnteu *W.* gan pop *W.X.* [32]′ gan y *Y.* [33] *not in*

and the horse that shall be given to the jester; for the end of the halter is to be tied round his testicles, and so given.

7. He has the fill of the vessel, out of which the king shall drink, of mead from the steward; and the second from the chief of the household; and the third from the [a]queen.

8. He has his land free.

9. And a horse, always in attendance, from the king.

10. And his horse has two rations of the provender.

11. The place of the chief groom, and the grooms with him, is by the pillar next to the king.

12. The chief groom, the chief huntsman, and the foot-holder, do not sit by the wall of the hall: each of them knows his place.

13. To him belongs the arrangement of the stabling of the horses, and their provender.

14. The chief groom has the third of the dirwy and camlwrw of the grooms.

15. He furnishes a halter with every horse which the king shall give.

16. To him belong the king's cap, if there be fur on it; and his spurs, if they be gilded, or silvered, or lacquered; when discarded.

17. He has a mess of meat, and a hornful of ale, as provision.

18. His daughter and the daughter of the chief huntsman have equal privilege.

19. One pound is paid for his ebediw.

XV. THE PRIVILEGE OF THE FALCONER.

1. What day soever the falconer shall take a heron, or a bittern, or a curlew, with his hawk, the king performs three services for him: hold his [b]horse while he shall mount; and hold his horse while he shall dismount; and hold his horse while he shall secure the birds.

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[a] [66]king. [b] [67]stirrup

W.X.Y. [34]yr *X.* [35]Ỳ *Y.* penguastraȣt *W.X.Y.* [36]capaneu *V.* [37]*V. W.Y.* o *X.* [38]*V.W.X.Y.* [39]ȣrthaȣ *W.X.Y.* [40]ar *X.* [41]or *V.W.Y.* [42]*V.W.X.Y.* [43]– ef bieu *Y.* [44]*/V.W.Y.* [45]*V.W.X.Y.* [46]– ageiff *X.* [47]*/*yn *X.* [48]*/not in W. Chap.* XIV. *follows here in W.* [49]*/not in X.Z.* *//*By *V.W.Y.* *///*Dylyed *X.* [50]llatho *V.* [51]*V.W.X.* [52]ydyd yllada yr hebogeu *X.* bwn *X.Z.* [53]gryhyr *X.Z.* [54]*V.W.Y.Z.* [55]*V.W.* [56]*V.Y.Z.* hebaȣc *W.* [57]yr hebogyd ydyd hwnnw *X.Y.Z.* [58]dala *V.W.Y.* [59]discynho *V.W.X.Y.* *//*– a *Z.* [60]ac *V.* [61]*/*dala *V.* *//not in W.X.Y.* [62]*//*eskyno a *V.* [63]gyrcho *X.* [64]y *Z.* [65]– a *W.X.Y.* dala *W.Y.* daly *X.* ỳ warthauỳl tra eskỳnho. *W.X.Y.* [66] *Z.* [67]*V.X.Y*

II. Teir gweith [1]y hanreca y brenhin ef ynos honno [2][oe laŏ ehunan ar uŏyt kanys yn llaŏ y gennat yd anrecca beunyd ef eithyr yny teir gŏyl arbenhic ar dyd y llatho aderyn enwaŏc.]

III. Ar [3]neillaŏ y kyghellaŏr [4]yd eisted′ yg kyuedach.

IV. Croen hyd [5]ageiff [6][ŷr hebogŷd′ [7]yn Hydref ygan [8]y penkynyd] [9]yg kyueir′ [10]tauylhualeu [[11]a [12]menyc idaŏ.[13]]

V. Ebran deu uarch′ ageiff y uarch [14]ef.′′

VI. [[15]Nyt yf namyn teir [16]diaŏt yny neuad rac bot guall ar [17]y hebogeu′ [18]trwy veddawd:] [19]llestyr [20]hagen a [21]uyd y erbynneit′ y wiraŏt [22]yny llys.′′

VII. [23]March byth [24]yn osseb ageiff y gan y brenhin.′[25]

VIII. [[26]Or [27]llad [28]yr hebogyd yuarch yn [29]hela neu [30]or byd marŏ odamwein [31]march arall ageiff ygan ybrenin.

IX. Ef bieu pop hŏyedic.]

X. Ef bieu [[32]pop [33]nyth] llemysten agaffer ar tir y llys.

XI. [34]Bŏyt seic [35]ageiff [36][yn [37]y [a]ancŏyn] [38]or llys′ a [39]thri chorneit [40][o] llyn′′ [41][yny] [b]llety.

XII. [42]Or pan dotto [43]yr hebogyd [44]y hebogeu yn [45]eu mut,′ [46][hyt pan [47]y tynho allan] ny dyry atteb [48]y neb [49]or ae [50]holo.

XIII. [51]Gwest [52]unweith ageiff′ bob plŏydyn [53]ar [54]y tayogeu [[55]y brenhin ac′ [56]o pop tayaŏctref y [57]keiff′ [58]dauat [59]hesp neu′ pedeir keinhaŏc [60]kyfreith yn′′ [61]uŏyt [62]y hebogeu.

XIV. [63]Ytir ageiff ynryd.]

XV. [64]Teir anrec [65]ageiff ygan′ y brenhin [66][yr hebogyd] [67]peunyd yn′ llaŏ y gennat eithyr [68][yn] y dyd y [69]dalho [70]y′ hebaŏc′′ ederyn enwaŏc neu yny teir gŏyl arbenhic [71]canys [72]ehun ae kymer′ yna.′′′

[a 73]letŷ [b 74]ancŏyn.

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1 yd *V.W.X.Y.Z.* 2 *V.* ar *W.* – y *X.* ef *Z.* ŏrth *Y.Z.* uŏŷt. *W.X.Y.Z.* 3 gled *V.W.Z. not in Y.* 4′y distain *Z.* 5 – yn Hyddvref *Z.* 6′ *W.X. Y.Z.* 7 *V.W.X.Y.* 8 *not in X.* 9′ywneuthur *V.W.X.Y.Z.* 10 *not in V.X.* 11 *W.Y.Z.* 12 *V.W.X.Y.Z.* 13 – athauyl hualeu *V.X.* idaŏ. *V.* yr hebogeu. *X.* ′Dŏŷ ran *W.X.Y.Z.* ′′*not in V.* 14 or ebran. *W.X.Y.Z.* 15′ *V.W.X.Y.Z.* 16 fioleid *X.* 17 ŷr *Y.* 18 *X.Y.Z.* 19′′ *not in V.* 20 *X. Y.Z.* 21′ eruyll *W.X.Y.Z.* 22 – hagen *W.* idaŏ *Y.Z.* 23′ *not in Y.Z.* 24 *not in V.* 25 – a dŏy ranidaŏ or ebran. *V.* 26 *V.X.Y.Z.* O *W.* 27 *V.W. X.Y.Z.* 28 *not in X.Y.* 29 hely *X.Y.* 30 o *X.Z.* 31 *not in V.W.X.Y.* 32 *V.* 33 *V.W.X.Y.Z.* 34 *not in Z.* 35 – achorneit med *V.* 36 *V.W.X. Y.Z.* 37 *not in Z.* 38′ *not in W.Y.* ′′– *V.* 39 *not in W.* 40 *W.X.* medd nev *Z.* 41 *V.W.X.Y.* 42 O *Y.* 43 *not in Z.* 44 ŷr *W.* ′*not in Z.* 45 y

2. Three times the king presents him on that night [2]with food with his own hands: for, by his messenger he sends presents to him daily, except on the three principal festivals, and the day that he shall kill a notable bird.′

3. He sits on one side of the canghellor at the banquet.

4. The falconer has the skin of a hart from the chief huntsman, in October, to make jesses, and gloves for himself.

5. His horse has the rations of two horses of provender.

6. He only drinks three times, in the hall, lest, through ebriety, his hawks should be neglected: there shall be a vessel, however, to receive his liquor, in the palace.

7. He has a horse, always in attendance, from the king.

8. If the falconer kill his horse in hunting, or it die by chance, he shall have another horse from the king.

9. Every male hawk belongs to him.

10. The nest of a sparrow-hawk, found on the palace demesne, belongs to him.

11. He has a mess of meat, [36]for his [a]provision,′ from the palace, with three hornfuls of liquor, in his [b]lodging.

12. From the time that the falconer shall put the hawks in their mews, [46]until the time he shall take them out,′ he gives no answer to any one that shall sue him.

13. He has gwestva once a year from the king's taeogs; and from every taeog-trev he has a crone, or four pence for food for his hawks.

14. He has his land free.

15. He has three presents daily from the king, by the hand of his messenger, except on the day when his hawk shall kill a notable bird, or on the three principal festivals; for, at those times, the king himself presents them.

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[a] [73]lodging, [b] [74]provision.

V. W. Y. [46] *V. W. X. Y. Z.* [47] eu *X.* [48] yr *V. W. X. Y.* [49] *not in V. W. X. Y. Z.* [50] gofynho. *Y.* [51] Kylch *Z.* [52] *not in X.* ′ageiff unweith *V. W. Y.* [53] – vn weith *X.* [54] *not in V. W. X. Z.* [55] ′ *V. W.* [56] *V. W. X. Y. Z.* [57] kynvc *X.* kymmer *Y.* [58]′′i *Z.* [59]′ *not in X. Y.* [60] nev dauat hesp *X. Y. not in V. W.* [61] ymborth *W. Y. Z.* borthyant *X.* [62] yr *X. Y.* oi *Z.* [63] En ryd y keiff ytir *X. Y.* [64]′′′ *not in V.* [65]′a enuyn *W. X. Y. Z.* [66] *X.* idaỏ *W. Y.* [67]′y *X.* [68] *X. Y.* [69]′llado *X.* ′′– *Z.* [70]′′ *not in Y.* [71] yr hebogyd ehunan aerbyn yr anregyon o law y brenhin yn yr *X.* [72]′y brenin *Z.* ae *W. Z.* oe *Y.* laỏ *W. Y. Z.* ehunan *W. Y.* ehun *Z.* ỏ *W.* ỏd *Y.* ai *Z.* hanreca *W. Y.* hanrydedda *Z.* ỏn *Y. Z.* ỏdiewed *W. Y. Z.* amseroed *X.* hỏnnỏ *W. X. Y. Z.* [73] *W.* [74] *W. not in Z.*

xvi. [1][Y dyd [2]ydalhyo [3]ŷr hebogŷd′ ederyn enwaŏc [4]ac na bo′ ybrenhin [5]yny lle′ pan del yr hebogyd [6]yr llys′ ar ederyn [7]gantaŏ [8]ybrenhin adyly [9]kyfodi [10]racdaŏ ac ony chyuyt [11]ef adyly rodi′ ywisc auo ymdanaŏ yr hebogyd.]

xvii. Ef bieu [12]callon pob llŏdŏn [13]or a ladher yny [14]llys.′′

xviii. [15][Kyt anreither [16]yr hebogyd′ [17]o gyfreith nys anreitha [18]nar maer [19]nar cyghellaŏr namyn [20]y teulu aryghyll.]

xix. [21]Un ureint [22]uyd y uerch a [23]merchet y sŏydogyon ereill.′

xx. Punt [a]uyd y ebediŏ ef.

xvi. [24]BREINT PENKYNYD.′′

i Penkynyd ageiff croen ych [25][yn] y gayaf [26][ygan y distein] y wneuthur kynllyuaneu [27][ygwn ybrenhin.]

ii. Ar les y brenhin [28]yd helyant y kynydyon hyt kalan [b]Raguyr; odyna [29]agaffont hyt [30][[c]naŏuetdyd [31]o Racuyr] nys kyuranant [32]ar brenhin.′

iii. [33]Ny [34]bydant golŏython [35]kyureithaŏl yn hyd [36][y] brenhin [37]gwedy kalan Raguyr.

iv. [38]Y′ naŏuet dyd [39]o Raguyr′ y [40]dyly [41]y penkynyd [42]dangos [43]y gŏn ae kyrn [44]ae kynllyuaneu′ ae [45]trayan or crŏyn [46]yr brenhin.′

v. [47]Hyt naŏuet dyd [48]o [d]Raguyr ny cheiff [49]y neb [50][or] [51]ac holo [52]attep [53][y] [54]gan′ y′′ penkynyd [55]onyt [56]sŏydaŏc [57][llys] uyd; [58]cany [59]eill′ neb [60]or sŏydogyon′ [61]gohir [62]dadyl y gilyd [63]or byd ae barnho.

vi. [64]Ran deuŏr′ ageiff [65]y penkynyd′ [66]y gan [67][ŷ] kynydyon y

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[a] [68]– a haner
[b] [69]gaŷaf;
[c] [70]kalan Chweuraŏr
[d] [71]Cwefrawr

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1 *V.W.X.Y.Z.* 2 llado *X.* 3 *not in Y.Z.* ′– *V.* 4′ony byd *X.Y.Z.* 5′ŷgŷt ac ef *Y.Z.* 6′ *not in Y.Z.* 7 *not in X.* 8 – ŷr llŷs *Y.* ′′– *Z.* 9 kŷuot *W.Y.* 10 yny erbyn *X.Y.* 11 ′yntev *X.* rodet *W.X.Y.* 12 callonnev *X.* 13 *not in V.W.X.Y.Z.* 14 gegin. *V.W.* 15 *V.W.X.Y.Z.* 16 *not in X.Y.* ′– *Z.* 17 gan *X.Y.Z.* 18 na *W.X.Z. not in Y.* 19 na *W.X.Y.Z.* 20 righyll ybrenhin ar teulu. *X.* 21′′ *not in W.X.Y. The worth of hawks here follows in W.X.* 22 *not in Z.* 23′merch y gwyr gynt. *Z.* 24′′Y *Z.* 25 *X.Y.* 26 *V.W.X.Y.Z.* 27 *X.* 28 yr *X.* 29 – or *X. not in V.W.* 30 *V.W.X.Y.Z.* 31 *not in X.Y.Z.* 32′ac ef *V.W.* tyrn lle. *Z.* 33 *not in Z.* ′– *V.* 34 bŷd *W.X.Y.Z.* 35 kyfureithlawn *X.* 36 *X.*

16. The day on which the falconer shall take a notable bird, and the king be not present when the falconer returns to the palace with the bird, the king is to rise to receive him; and, if he do not then rise, let him give the garment he may have on to the falconer.

17. The heart of every animal, which shall be slaughtered in the palace, belongs to him.

18. When the falconer shall be distrained upon; by law, neither the maer, nor the canghellor, distrain upon him, only the household, and the apparitor.

19. His daughter is equal in privilege with the daughters of the other officers.

20. His ebediw is one pound.[a]

XVI. THE PRIVILEGE OF THE CHIEF HUNTSMAN.

1. The chief huntsman has the hide of an ox in the winter, from the steward, to make leashes for the king's dogs.

2. The huntsmen hunt for the benefit of the king until the calends of [b]December; whatever they may obtain, from that time, until the [c]ninth day of December,[c] they share not with the king.

3. There are no legal pieces in the king's hart after the calends of December.

4. On the ninth day of December the chief huntsman is to show to the king his dogs, his horns, and his leashes, and his third of the skins.

5. Until the ninth day of [d]December no one, that shall sue him, shall have any answer from the chief huntsman, unless he be an officer of the palace; for, no one of the officers can delay the suit of another, if there be any one to determine it.

6. The chief huntsman has the share of two men of the skins

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[a] [68]– and a half. [b] [69]winter;
[c/70]the calends of February, [d] [71]February

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[37] *not in Z.* [38] *not in W.* [39] *not in X.* [/] *– Z.* [40] gueda *V.W.Y.Z.* dengys *X.* [41] yr *V.W.Y.Z.* [42] *not in X.* [43] – yr brenhin *V.W.Z.* [44/] *not in Z.* [45] ran *X.* [46/] *not in V.W.X.* [47] Yn *Y. Section* IX. *follows here in W.X.Y.Z.* [48] *not in W.X.Y.Z.* [49] *not in V.W.X.* [50] *V.W.* [51] a *W.Z.* [52/] *not in W.* [//] *– V.* [53] *X.* [54] *not in W.X.Y.Z.* [55] – atteb y gantaŏ *V.W.* [56/] vn or sŏydogyon *V.* [57] *V.W.X.Y.Z.* [58/] i gyvaill [59] dyly *V.W.* [60/] *not in V.* [61] gohirŷaŏ *W.Y.Z.* [62] dal *Z.* [63] o *X.Z.* *Z.* [64/] Ŷ *W.X.Y.* penkynyd *V.W.X.Y.* [65/] ran deuŏr *V.W.X.Y.* [66] – or crŏyn *V.* [67] *W.Z.* [68] *Z.* [69] *Y.* [70] *U.* [71] *Z.*

gellgón [1]or cróyn;′ [2][a] ran [3][vn] gór [4]ageiff y gan [5][y] kynydyon y milgón.[6]

VII. [7][Guedy [8]ranher ycróyn [9]y róg y brenhin ar kynydyon [10]aet ypenkynyd ar kynydyon gantaó ar dofreth ar tayogeu [11]y brenhin [12]ac odyna doent [13]at ybrenhin erbyn y Nadolyc [14]y gymryt eu iaón y gantaó.]

VIII. [15]Y penkynyd [16]adyly trayan [[17]o [18]ran] y brenhin or cróyn canys [19]idaó [20]ehun y′ trayana′′ [21][ý] brenhin.′′′[22]

IX. Lle [23]y penkynyd [24]ar kynydyon [25]gantaó′ [26]yn [27]neuad [28]y brenhin′ [29]is [30][ý] colouyn [31]gyuerbyn ac ef.′

X. [32]Corneit [a]olyn adaó [33]idaó [34]ym bob kyfedach′ y gan y brenhin [35]neu [[36]y gan y penteulu′ [37]ar eil] y gan y urenhines;′′ ar trydyd y gan y distein.

XI. Llemysten dof [38]ageiff pob′ góyl Uihagel[39] [[40]ygan yr hebogyd.]

XII. Ancóyn ageiff yny lety [[41]nyd amgen′ [42]no] seic achorneit [[43]o [44]ved nev o] [45]llyn [46][arall.]

XIII. Ef bieu trayan dióy achamlóró, ac [47]ebediò [48]agobyr merchet′ y kynydyon [49][ereilloll; yn deu hanner ar brenhin.]

XIV. Y′ gyt ar brenhin [50]y bydant [51]y kynydyon or Nadolyc [52]yny helyont′ ewiget [53]y gwanhóyn.

XV. [54]Or pan [55]dechreuhont [56]hely [57][yn] y [58]kynteuin hyt [59][ympen] naóuet dyd [59][o] Mei [60]y [61]neb′ ae [62]holo [63]ny cheiff dim′ [64]onyt sóydaóc llys uyd.′

XVI. [65]Y tir [66]ageiff yn ryd.′

XVII. [67]A′′ march byth [68]yn osseb [69][ageiff] y gan y brenhin.

XVIII. [70][A] dóy ran [71]ageiff [72]y uarch′ [73]or ebran.

XIX. Pedeir keinnaóc kyfreith ageiff [74][ef] y gan bob kynyd milgi ac óyth [75][geinhaóc [76]kyfreith [77]ageiff] ygan bob kynyd [78]gellgi [79]pan [80]delynt yg gwassanaeth y brenhin.′

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[a][81]med

1′ *not in V.W.* 2 *V.W.X.* 3 *W.Y. not in V.X.Z.* 4 *not in V.X.Z.* 5 *Z.* 6 – Ac o trayan y brenhin or cróyn y keiff ef y trayan. *V.* 7 *V.W.X.Y.Z.* 8 – hyny y *Z.* 9 *not in V.W.Z.* 10 *not in Z.* 11 *not in W.Z.* 12 *not in W.X.Y.Z.* 13 ar *X.Z.* 14 *not in X.* 15′′′ *not in V.* 16 bieu *X.* 17 *Z.* 18 *W.X.Y.Z.* 19′ ef [ýó *W.*] vn dýn *W.X.Y.* ýt *Y.* 20′′ ehunan ir *Z.* 21 *W.X.Y.* 22 – idaó. *W.Y.* ac ef. *X.* 23 *not in Z.* 24′ ýó *Y.* 25 *not in Z.* 26′ *not in X.* 27 – y *V.W.Y.Z.* 28′ yó *V.W. not in Y.* 29 y *V.W.Z.* 30 *Y.* 31′ nessaf *W.* gyuaróyneb ar brenhin. *V.W.Z.* – ar kýnýdýon a výdant ýgýt ac ef. *Y.* 32 Lloneit corn *W.X. Y.Z.* 33′ i gan y penteulu nev *Z.* 34′ y penkynyd *X. not in V.W.Y.* 35′′ *not in Z.* 36′ *V.W.X.Y.* 37 *V.* ac *W.Y.* arall *W.X.* 38 *not in V.W.Y.′ – Z.* 39 – ageiff *V.W.Z.* ef *V.* y penkynyd *X.* 40 *V.W.X.Y.Z.*

from the huntsmen with the covert-hounds; and he has one man's share from the huntsmen with the greyhounds.

7. After the skins shall be shared between the king and the huntsmen, let the chief huntsman together with the huntsmen, take up their quarters with the king's taeogs; and then let them return to the king at Christmas to receive their right from him.

8. The chief huntsman has a third of the king's share of the skins; for it is with him that the king shares in thirds.

9. The place of the chief huntsman, having the huntsmen with him, in the hall is below the pillar opposite to the king.

10. A hornful of [a] liquor is brought to him, at every banquet, from the king or the chief of the household; and another from the queen; and the third from the steward.

11. He has a tame sparrow-hawk, every Michaelmas, from the falconer.

12. He has provision in his lodging; to wit, a mess, and a hornful of mead or other liquor.

13. To him belong the thirds of the dirwy, and camlwrw, and ebediw, and gobyr of the daughters of all the other huntsmen; and the two shares to the king.

14. The huntsmen are with the king from Christmas until they shall hunt hinds in the spring.

15. From the time they shall begin to hunt in the spring until the ninth day of May, they shall not answer to any one that may sue them, unless he be an officer of the palace.

16. He has his land free.

17. He has a horse, always in attendance, from the king.

18. And his horse has two rations of the provender.

19. He has four legal pence from every huntsman with a greyhound, and eight legal pence from every huntsman with a covert-hound, on entering into the king's service.

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[a] [81] mead

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[41] *X.Y.Z.* [42] *X.Y.* [43] *W.X.* [44] *X.* [45] ved *V.* [46] *X.* [47] ebediûeu *W.* [48] *not in V.W.* [49] *X.* athrayan gobreu eu merchet. *V.W.* [50] yd *X.* [51] *not in Z.* [52] hyt pan *V.W.X.Y.Z.* elhont y hela *V.W.* ellynghwynt *X.* elohoûynt *Y.* allwynt hely *Z.* [53] – ŷn *Y.* [54] O *Y.* [55] elhont y *V.* [56] hela *V.W.* [57] *X.* [58] gwanwyn *Z.* [59] *V.* [60] – ny ûrthebant *V.W.X.Y.Z.* ŷr *Y.* [61] *not in V.W.* [62] holoent *X.* *not in Z.* [63] *not in V.W.X.Y.* [64] ony vyd swydawc llys. *X.Y.* [65] *Section* XX. *here follows in V.W.* *not in V.W.* [66] yn ryd ageiff. *X.* [67] *not in X.Y.* [68] *not in V.W.X.Y.Z.* [69] *V.W.X.Y.* [70] *V.W.* [71] a roddir *Y.* *not in X.* idaû *V.* [72] *not in Z.* [73] – y penkynyd *Z.* [74] *Z.* [75] *V.W. X.Y.* [76] *not in Y.* [77] *not in V.W.Y.* [78] *not in Y.* [79] *not in V.* [80] delhont *Y.* rotho ŷbrenhin swŷdeu udunt. *W.* [81] *V.*

xx. [1]Y neb aholo′ [2]y penkynyd [3]keisset [4]y dyd [5]kyfreitha6l′ y ordiwes ar y wely′′ [6]kyn gwisga6 [7]un guaran [a]ida6′ canyt′′ [8]atteb onyt [9]y uelly y keffir: sef [10]dyd y6′ hónn6 dy6 kalan Mei.′′′

xxi. Pan tygho [11][ypenkynyd] tyghet [12]yu6yn [13][y gón a] y [14]kyrn ae′ kynllyuaneu.

xxii. [15][Ora ypenkynyd ynanreith gan y teulu [16]y brenhin′ neu gan [17]y lu′ canet ygorn pan uo ia6n ida6 adewisset [18]eidon or anreith.′

xxiii. Mal yt geiff croen ych kyn [19]y trydydyd Nadolyc ygan ydistein, ia6n y6 ida6 kaffael [20]croen bu6ch ró6 Meheuin ahanher [b] Medi y ganta6 [21]ac onys koffa yna′ ny cheiff dim.]

xxiv. [22]Punt y6 gobyr y uerch.

xxv. [23]Teir punt [24]yn y chowyll.

xxvi. Seith punt [25]yny hegwedi.

xxvii. [26][Pun ŷ6 ebedi6 penkŷnŷd.]

xvii. [27]breint gwasystauell.′

i. [28]Dylyet gwasystauell [29]y6 caffel′ dillat y brenhin oll eithyr [30]un tudet [31]y′ Garauuys [32]canys ef ageiff′ [33]dillat [34]y gwely [35]ae crys′ ae peis′′ ae uantell, [36][[37]ae la6dyr] [38]ae esgityeu,′ ae hossonaeu.[39]

ii. [c]Y wely auyd yn ystauell′ y brenhin.

iii. [[40]Ae negesseu [41]awna′ [42]ró6 yneuad ar ystauell.]

iv. [43]Ytir ageiff yn ryd.′

v. [44]A march [45]yn osseb′ y gan y brenhin.

[a′′46]y troet deheu [b47]Mei

[c′48]Nyt oes le dilys yr guas ystauell yny neuad [49]can keid6 [50]ef guely′

1′ Nyt atteb *V. not in W.* ′′′ *This follows section* xxiii. *in X. Y.* 2 *not in Y.* 3′′ nŷt atteb *W.* yneb [or *W.*] ae holho ony odiwedir du6 kalan Mei *V. W.* 4 – ŷn *Y. Z.* ′ *not in X.* 5 kŷfreith *Y.* 6 – bore diw kalan Mei *X.* 7 *not in V. W.* ′y guaranev *X.* 8 – dir idaw *X. Y.* 9 oi wely *Z.* ′′′ cheffir ef velly. *X.* 10′ ŷ6 *Y.* vyd *Z.* ŷ dŷd *Y. Z.* 11 *V. W.* 12′ myn vynghorn am cwn am *Z.* 13 *V.* 14 gorn ae gón *W. Y.* 15 *V. W.* 16′ *not in W.* 17′ lu ŷ brenhin *W.* 18′ or anreith eidon. *W.* 19 *not in W.* 20 cró ŷn *W.* 21′ onŷ choffa ef ŷn erbŷn ŷ diewed hŷnnŷ *W.* Penkynyd biev canv y corn pan vo yawn idaw in dit anreith, adewissed yeidon aryr anreith. Croen buwch ageiff ynyr haf gan y distein. *X.* Or a a ŷn anreith *Y. Z.* ŷgŷt ar *Y.* gan y *Z.* brenhin canet [ŷ *Y.*] gorn ban uo ia6n a dewisset ŷr eidion avŷnho *Y. Z.* ar ŷr *Y.* or *Z.* anreith. Mal ŷ keif croen ŷch [ŷn *Y.*] ŷ gaŷaf kŷn trŷdydŷd Nadolic [ŷ *Y.*] gan ŷ distein

20. Whoever shall sue the chief huntsman, let him seek, on the legal day, to overtake him in his bed, before putting on one boot[a]; for, he is under no obligation to answer, unless he be so found: and that legal day is the calends of May.

21. When the chief huntsman shall take an oath, let him swear by his dogs, his horns, and his leashes.

22. If the chief huntsman go to foray with the household of the king, or with his army; let him blow his horn when requisite, and let him choose a steer out of the booty.

23. As he obtains an ox hide, before the third day of Christmas, from the steward, it is right for him to get a cow hide, between June and the middle of [b] September, from him; and, if he do not then remember, he has nothing.

24. The gobyr of his daughter is one pound.

25. Her cowyll is three pounds.

26. Her agweddi is seven pounds.

27. The ebediw of the chief huntsman is one pound.

XVII. THE PRIVILEGE OF THE PAGE OF THE CHAMBER.

1. The due of the page of the chamber is to have all the king's clothes, excepting the one covering of Lent; for he shall have his bed clothes, his shirt, his coat, his mantle, his trousers, his shoes, and his hose.

2. [c] His bed shall be in the chamber[f] of the king.

3. And he carries his messages between the hall and the chamber.

4. He has his land free.

5. And a horse, in attendance, from the king.

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[a] [46] – on his right foot; [b] [47] May,

[f] [48] There is no certain place for the page of the chamber in the hall, as he keeps the bed

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[ŷ *Y.*] uellŷ ŷ keif croen buŏch [ŷ *Y.*] rŏg hanher Meheuin a hanher Medi [ŷkŷnthaŷaf *Y.*] ŷ ganthaŏ ac onŷs cofa erbŷn ŷdiewed hŷnnŷ nŷs keif. *Y.Z.* [22] *f not in V.* [23] – A *Z.* [24] *not in Z.* [25] *Chapter* XXII. *here follows in Z.* [26] *Y.* [27] *f not in W.X.Y.* [28] *not in V.W.X.* [29] *f* bieu *W.X.* – hen *V.* [30] y *V.W.Y.* *f* gwisc *X.* [31] *not in V.Y.* [32] *not in V.W.Y.* *f* y *X.* [33] – y *V.W.Y.* [34] *not in V.W.X.Y.* [35] *f* oll *X. not in W.* *ff* – *V.* [36] – ae peis ae grys, *V.* [37] *V.W.X.Y.* [38] *f not in X.Y.* [39] – ae esgidiev. *X.Y.* [40] *f V.W.Y.* Canys ygwassanaeth avyd y *X.* [41] *not in W.* [42] *V.W.X.Y.* awna. *W.* [43] Ae *W.X.* *f This follows section* v. *in W.X.Y. section* VII. *in V.* [44] Ef ageiff *W. not in V.X.Y.* [45] bŷth *Y.* *f* ageiff *X.* pressŏyl *V.W.* ageiff *V.* [46] *V.W.* am ŷ draet *Y.* gan nŷ dŷrŷ *Y.Z.* [47] *V.* [48] *V.W.X.Y.* [49] kŷn *Y.* *f not in X.* [50] *not in V.Y.*

VI. [[1]Ae rán [2]ageiff o aryant [3]y guestuaeu.

VII. Ef [4]atan guely ybrenhin.

VIII. O pop anreith′ [5]awnel y teulu] ef [6]bieu y gwarthec [7]auo kyhyt eu [8]kyrn ac eu′ hysgyuarn.

XVIII. [AM RAI SŨYDDOGYON.]

I. [9]Bard teulu, gostegŏr, [a10]dryssaŏr [11][y] neuad,′ dryssaŏr [11][yr] ystauell, gwastraŏt afŏyn, canhŏyllyd, medyd, trullyat, [12]sŏydŏr [13][ẏ] llys, coc, [14]troedaŏc, medyc,′ gwastraŏt auŏyn [15][y] brenhines, [16]gwas ystauell,′ morŏyn ystauell: y pymthec hyn yssyd un ureint, [17]un sarhaet, [18][ac] un alanas, [18][ac] un ebediŏ,′ ac un ureint eu merchet [19]mal y mae y penkynyd.′

II. [[20]Yn sarhaet pop vn o hynny y telir′ [21]whebu awhe ugeint aryant.′

III. [22]Galanas pop vn o honunt atelir o′ [23]whe bu awheugein mu gan tri drychafel.′

IV. [24]Ebediŏ pop vn o honunt yŏ wheugeint.′

V. [25]Awheugeint yŏ gobyr′ [26]merch pop vn o honunt.′

VI. [27]Punt ahanher yn [28]y cowyll.

VII. [29]Teir punt [30]y heguedi.

VIII. Ora merch un or pymthec hyn yn llathrut heb rod kenedyl; whech eidon kyhyt eu kyrn ac eu hysgyfarn uyd eu heguedi.

IX. Vn vreint [31]a hynny′ yŏ [32]merch pop′ gŏr ryd ael ynllathrut.[33]]

XIX. BREINT BARD TEULU.′

I. Bard teulu ageiff eidon [34]y gan [35][y] teulu′ o bob anreith [36]or y bo ŏrth y dŏyn′ [37]aran gŏr [38][heuẏt] mal [38][ẏ] pob teuluŏr [39][arall] ynteu a [40]gan Unbeinyaeth Prydein [41]racdunt [42]or′ byd′′ ymlad.′′′[43]

II. Pan archo [44]y bard y teyrn, canet un canu pan archo [45][bard] [46]y breyr, canet tri chanu [47]pan archo′ y tayaŏc canet [48]yny [49]uo [50]lludedic.′

[a51]—distein [52]y [51]brenhines

1′ *V.W.X.Y.* 2 *not in V.X.Y.* 3 *not in X.* 4 biev tanv *X.Y.* 5 *V.* adẏcco ẏ brenhin *W.X.Y.* 6 ageiff *V.* 7 a dŏy ran idaŏ or ebran *V.* 8′ corn ae *X.* 9 *This Chapter follows the next in V.W.* 10′ *not in Y.* 11 *X.* 12′ *not in X.* 13 *Y.* 14 *not in W.* 15 *X.* 16′ *not in V.W.X.Y.* 17′ *not in V.* 18 *W.Y.* 19′ *not in V.X.Y.* 20′ *V.* Sef atelir ẏn eu sarhaet *W.* 21′ *V.W.* 22′ *V.* Ẏn eu galanas ẏtelir *W.* 23′ *V.W.* 24′ *V.* Ẏn eu hebediŏ ẏtelir wheugeint aryant. *W.* 25′ *V.W.* 26′ *V.* eu merchet

6. And he has his share of the gwestva silver.

7. He spreads the king's bed.

8. Out of every spoil taken by the household, the cattle whose horns and ears are of equal length belong to him.

XVIII. [OF VARIOUS OFFICERS.]

1. The bard of the household, silentiary, [a] door-ward of the hall, door-ward of the chamber, groom of the rein, candle bearer, mead brewer, butler, sewer of the palace, cook, foot-holder, mediciner, groom of the rein to the queen, page of the chamber, and the chambermaid: these fifteen are of the same privilege, the same saraad, the same galanas, the same ebediw; and their daughters of equal rank; the same as the chief huntsman.

2. For the saraad of each there are paid six kine, and six score of silver.

3. For the galanas of each there are paid six score and six kine, with three augmentations.

4. For the ebediw of each there are paid six score of silver.

5. Six score pence is the gobyr of each of their daughters.

6. One pound and a half is her cowyll.

7. Three pounds her agweddi.

8. If the daughter of any one of these fifteen go away clandestinely, without being given by kindred; six steers, with horns and ears of equal length, is her agweddi.

9. Every daughter of a free man that goes clandestinely away ranks the same.

XIX. THE PRIVILEGE OF THE BARD OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

1. The bard of the household receives from the household a steer out of every spoil, at the capture of which he shall be present; and, likewise, one man's share, like every other one of the household: if there be fighting, he, on his part, is to sing the 'Sovereignty of Britain,' at their head.

2. When a bard shall solicit a gift from a sovereign, let him sing one song; when a bard shall solicit a breyr, let him sing three songs; when he shall solicit a taeog, let him sing until he be weary.

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[a] [51] – steward to the queen,

A *W.* [27] *V.W.* [28] eu *W.* [29] – A *W.* [30] ỳ6 eu *W.* [31] *not in W.* [32] pop merch *W.* [33] ahỳnnỳ *W. not in V.X.Y.* [34] *not in V.W.* [35] *X.Y.* [36] *not in V.* ' ỳt uo ỳndi *W.X.Y.* [37] gyt ar *V.* gan ỳ *W.* teulu *V.W.* [38] *W.* [39] *V.* [40] dyly canv *X.* [41] o *X.* [42] yndyd kat ac *V.* [43] – brỏỳdỳr. *W.* [43] – rac bron ygad. *X.* [44] *not in V.W.X.Y.* [45] *W.* [46] *not in X.* [47] os *W.* od *X.* or *Y.* eirch *W.X.Y.* [48] hyt pan *V.* [49] gysgo. *X.* [50] blin. *V.* [51] *V.W.X.Y.* [52] *X.*

III. [1]Yn ryd ykeiff ytir.[/]

IV. [2]A march [3]yn [4]osseb [5][ageif] y gan y brenhin.

V. [6]A chanu agan yny neuad canys[/] y penkerd adechreu.[7]

VI. Eil nessaf [8]yr penteulu uyd.[/]

VII. Telyn ageiff [9][y] gan y brenhin amodrŏy eur y gan y urenhines pan [10]ŏystler y sŏyd idaŏ: [11]y telyn [12]nyt a[/] byth y [13]ŏrthaŏ nac yr gwerth nac yr gobyr yny uo marŏ.

XX. BREINT DRYSSAŎR NEUAD.[/]

I. [14]Od a dryssaŏr [15][y] neuad [16]mŏy no hyt y ureich ae wialen y ŏrth y drŏs wedy [17]ydel ybrenhin [18]yr neuad, [19]kyt sarhaer[/] yno ny diwygir idaŏ.

II. [20]O llud y dryssaŏr neur porthaŏr un or sŏydogyon [21]gan y [22]ŏybot [23]panuynho [24]dyuot y myŏn[/] talet [25]tri buhyn camlŏrŏ [26]yr brenhin [27]yn deudyblyc a[/] phedeir keinhaŏc [28][kyfreith] [a]yr sŏydaŏc[//] [29][ac] os penadur uyd [30]talet [31]yn deudyblyc.[/b]

III. [32]Llestyr [33]aeruyll [32]ywiraŏt [34]yr dryssaŏr.]

IV. Y distein ar gwalloueit [35][oll] adygant [36]y [37]wirodeu [38][oll] y lestyr y dryssaŏr [39][pan rother guiraŏt yr ebestyl.]

V. Y dryssaŏr [40]a geidŏ [41]crŏyn ygwarthec [42]or gegin ac ae sycha;[/] [43][a] keinaŏc ageiff ynteu o bob [44]un [45]or crŏyn[/] pan ranher.

VI. [46]Ytir [47]ageiff [48]ynryd.[/]

VII. [49]A march [50]byth [51]yn osseb[/] [52][ageiff] y gan y brenhin.

VIII. [53]A ran ageiff o aryant y gwestuaeu.

XXI. [54]BREINT DRYSAŎR YSTAUELL.[/]

I. Dryssaŏr ystauell ageiff y tir yn ryd.

II. [55]A march [56]byth [57]yn osseb[/] [58]y gan y brenin.[/]

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[a] [59]–ŷndeudŷblic

[b] [60]–y bob vn or swydogyon ereill pedeir keiniawc. [61]Pedeir keinhauc kŷureith heb ŷgŏanec.

1/ Y tir [ageiff *V. W.*] yn ryd. *V. W. X.* 2 Ae *V. not in Y.* 3 bit *W. Y. not in X.* 4 presŏyl *V.* 5 *Y.* 6 Ar eil *V. W. Y.* / *not in X.* 7 – canv yny neuad gysseuin. *X.* 8/ yd eisted *V.* uŷd *W. Y.* yr penteulu. *V. W. Y.* 9 *V. W. X.* 10 rother *V.* 11 ar *V.* 12/ ny at *V. W. X.* 13/ ganta ŏ. *V. W. X. Y.* 14 Or *V. W. Y.* 15 *X.* 16 hwy *X.* 17 *not in W.* 18 ŷnŷ *Y.* 19/ or serheir *V. W.* 20 Or *V. W. Y.* 21 y vyned a dyuot *X.* y *X. Y.* dan *V. W. X. Y.* 22/ adnabot y myŏn pan y mynho *V.* 23 – idaŏ *Y.* 24 uŷnet *W. Y.* 25 – idaw *X.* / *not in V.* 26 – ar gunein *X.* 27/ a *W.* // *not in X.* 28 *V. W. Y.* 29 *W.* 30 *V.* kymeret *W. Y.* 31/ *V. W.* athri buhyn

3. He has his land free.

4. And has a horse, in attendance, from the king.

5. And he recites a poem in the hall; for the chief of song is to begin.

6. He is next but one to the chief of the household.

7. He has a harp from the king, and a gold ring from the queen, when his office shall be secured to him: the harp he is never to part with, either for fee or worth, until his death.

XX. THE PRIVILEGE OF THE DOOR-WARD OF THE HALL.

1. If the door-ward of the hall go beyond the length of his arm and his wand from the door, after the king has entered the hall, and suffer saraad, no compensation shall be made to him.

2. Should the door-ward, or the porter, knowingly impede the passage of any one of the officers entering; let him pay three kine camlwrw twofold to the king, and four [28]legal pence [a] to the officer; and, if he be a principal one, [b] let him pay double.

3. The door-ward has a vessel to contain his liquor.

4. The steward, and [35]all the waiters, bring all the liquors into the vessel of the door-ward, when the liquor of the apostles is distributed.

5. The door-ward takes charge of the skins of the cattle, from the kitchen, and dries them; and receives a penny for each skin, when shared.

6. He has his land free.

7. And a horse, always in attendance, from the king.

8. And he has a share of the gwestva silver.

XXI. THE PRIVILEGE OF THE DOOR-WARD OF THE CHAMBER.

1. The door-ward of the chamber has his land free.

2. And a horse, always in attendance, from the king.

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[a] [59]– twofold

[b] [60]to each of the other officers four pence. [61]four legal pence without any thing further.

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camlóró yr brenhin. *V.* [32] *V.W.X.Y.* [33] *V.* auŷd ŷ gan ŷ dryssaór *W. X.Y.* ŷn *W.* y *X.Y.* aruoll *W.X.* erbŷneit *Y.* [34] *V.* ŷndaó. *W.X.Y.* [35] *W.X.Y.* [36] eu *V.W.X.Y.* [37] góiraót *V.* [38] *W.* [39] *V.W.X.Y.* [40] ae *V.W.* [41] – ef asycha *V.* [42] alather ynŷ *V.Y.* [f] – *W.* [43] *V.W.X.* [44f] croen *V.W.* [45f] ohonunt *X.* [46] Ef *V.* Dryssaór neuad *W.Y.* [47f] ynryd ageiff. *X.* [48] – y tir *V.W.Y.* [49] *not in Y.* [50f] *not in X.* [51f] *not in V.W.Y.* [52] *V.Y.* [53] *not in V.W.Y.* [54f] *not in V.W.X.Y.* [55] *not in Y.* [56f] *not in X.* [57] *not in V.W.Y.* [58f] arodir idaó. *W.Y.* [59] *Y.* [60] *X.* [61] *Y.*

III. [1]Gwiraŏt kyureithaŏl [2][ageif] [3]or llys.′

IV. [4]A ran [5][ageiff] o aryant y gwestuaeu.

XXII. [6]BREINT GWASTRAŎT AUŎYN.′

I. Gwastraŏt auŏyn [7]ageiff [8]kyurŏy [9][peunydyaŏl y brenhin ae panel] [10]ae [11]frŏyn′ ae ysparduneu′′ [12][ae hossaneu] ae gapan glaŏ [13][pan dirmycker ae hen pedoleu [14]ae heyrn pedoli.]

II. Y tir [15]ageiff yn ryd.

III. [16]A march [17]byth [18]yn osseb′ [19][ageif] y gan y [20]brenhin.[21]

IV. Ef [22]duc y [23]arueu ae′ amŏs [24]yr brenhin [25]pan y mynho.′′

V. Ef adeily [26]y uarch′′′ yr′ brenhin pan esgynho aphan disgynho.

VI. Ef [27]aduc [28]y′ uarch [29]y lety ac [30]oe lety.

VII. [31][Ran gŏr ageiff [32]or ebolyon [33]guyllt adel [34]o′ anreith.]

XXIII. [35]BREINT MEDYC.′

I. Medyc [36][llys] aeisted yn [37]eil nessaf yr penteulu ynyneuad.

II. [38]Yn ryd [39]y keiff y tir.′

III. [40]A march [41]byth [42]yn′ osseb′′ [43][ageiff] y gan ybrenhin.

IV. Yn rat y gŏna [44][ef] [45]medeginyaeth ŏrth y teulu agwyr y llys cany cheiff [46]gantunt [47]eithyr [48]eu dillat [49]brathedic; onyt [50]un or teir gweli agheuaŏl uyd.

V. Punt [51][[a]hagen] agymer [52][ymedyc o bob vn ohonunt] heb [53]y ymborth, neu naŏugeint [54]ae ymborth [55]o weli agheuaŏl [56][vŷd] nyt amgen no [57]thorri′ pen [58][dyn] yny welher yr emenhyd; [59]eil yŏ′ [60]pan wanher′ [61]dyn yny arch [62]yny welher y amyscar; [63]trydyd yŏ′ [64]pan [65]torho′ un o pedwar post [66]corff [67][dyn] yny welher y mer;′ sef [68]yŏ [69]y pedwar′ hynny′′ [70]y′′′ deu uordŏyt, [71]neu y′ deu uyrryat: [72]teir punt yŏ gwerth pob un [73]or teir gweli [74]hynny.′ [75]

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[a] [76]ahaner

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1 – A *V.* ′*not in X.* 2 *Y.* 3′ageiff. *V.* arodir idaŏ. *W.* 4 Ae *V. not in Y.* 5 *W.* 6′*not in V.W.X.Y. This follows Chapter* XIV. *in U.* 7 – brenhines *U.* 8 kyfrŏyeu *V.W.* 9 *V.W.X.Y.* y urenhines *U.* 10′*not in Y.* ′′– *V.* 11 frŏyneu *V.W.* 12 *W.X.Y.* 13 *V.W.X.Y.* 14 a *X.* 15 *not in X.* 16 Ae *V.* 17 ′pressŏyl *V. not in X.* 18 *not in W.Y.* 19 *Y.* 20 urenhines. *U.* 21 – ageiff. *X.* ′′*not in V.* 22 dŷdŏe *W.X.Y.* 23′*not in W.X.Y.* 24′′′ae arueu. *X.* 25 – aearueu *W.Y.* 26′march y *V.W.Y.* 27′ay dydwc *X.* 28 march y brenhin *V.W.Y.* 29 oe *X.Y.* 30 ay dwc *X.Y.* yw *X.* ŷ *Y.* 31 *V.W.X.Y.* 32 o *W.X.Y.* 33′yr *X.Y.* 34 ŷn *W.* 35′*not in V.W.X.Y.* 36 *V.* 37 *not in X.* 38′Y tir ageiff yn ryd. *V.W.Y.* 39 yd *X.* 40 *not in X.Y.* 41′bit *W.* ′′pressŏyl *V.* 42 *not in X.Y.* 43 *X.Y.* 44 *V.* 45 med-

3. He has legal liquor from the palace.

4. And he has a share of the gwestva silver.

XXII. THE PRIVILEGE OF THE GROOM OF THE REIN.

1. The groom of the rein has the king's daily saddle, his panel, his bridle, his spurs, his hose, and his rain cap, when discarded; also his old horse-shoes, and his shoeing irons.

2. He has his land free.

3. And he has a horse, always in attendance, from the king.

4. He brings his arms, and his steed, to the king, whenever he shall will.

5. He holds the king's horse while he shall mount and when he shall dismount.

6. He leads the king's horse from the stable and to the stable.

7. He has one man's share of the wild colts taken in foray.

XXIII. THE PRIVILEGE OF THE MEDICINER.

1. The mediciner of the palace sits next [37]but one[/] to the chief of the household in the hall.

2. He has his land free.

3. And he has a horse, always in attendance, from the king.

4. He administers medicine gratuitously to the household, and to the men of the palace; for he has from them only their torn clothes; except it be one of the three mortal wounds.

5. The mediciner takes a pound, [a]however, without his maintenance, or nine score pence and his maintenance, for each one of the mortal wounds: to wit, the cutting the head of a person, so that the brain shall be seen; the second is, when a person shall be stabbed in his body so that his bowels appear; the third is, when one of the four limbs of a person is broken, so that the marrow may be seen; those four are, his two thighs, and his two humeri: three pounds is the worth of each one of those wounds.

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[a] [76]and a half,

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eginyaetheu *V.* [46] yganthǒn *X. Y. not in V. W.* [47] namyn *X.* [48] y *V. W. X.* [49] gǒaetlyt *V.* [50] – o *V.* [51] *W. Y.* [52] *X.* ef *V.* [53] *not in X. Y.* [54] ac *X.* [55] or *V. W.* os *Y.* /vn onadunt pan drawer dyn ar y *X.* [56] *Y.* [57] phan torher *W. Y.* [58] *V. Y.* [59]/a *V. W. Y.* [60]/gǒan *X.* [61] *not in V. W.* [62] hŷt ban *Y.* [63]/a *V. W. Y.* [64]/torri *X.* [65] torher *V. W. Y.* [66] – ŷ *Y.* /y *X. Y.* [67] *V. W. X.* [68]//rei ynt *V.* /// – *W.* [69]/rei *X.* [70] oe *X.* [71]/ar *V. W.* ae *X. Y.* [72] – ynywel ymer *X.* [73]/o honunt. *X.* [74] *not in W.* [75] – Medyc adyly pan trawer dyn ar yben obop asgwrn vch crevfan pedeir keinyawc cotta. Asgwrn is crevfan pedeir keinyawc kyureith atal or a seinho ymewn cawc euyd. *X.* [76] *U.*

XXIV. [1]BREINT TRULLYAT.'

I. Trullyat ageiff y tir yn ryd.

II. [2]A march [3]yn osseb' [4][ageif] y gan y brenhin.

III. [5]Lloneit [6]y llestri y [7]gwallofyer ac [8]wynt yny llys [9]ageiff or cŵrŵf [10]yn wiraŵt idaŵ' [11]ae hanher [12]yn uragaŵt' [13]ae trayan or med.[14]

XXV. [BRAINT MEDDYDD.]

I. Medyd ageiff [15]byth march [16]yn osseb y gan y brenhin.

II. Ae' tir yn ryd.[17]

III. Ran gŵr [18]ageiff o aryant y gwestuaeu.

IV. Athrayan y cŵyr adiotter [19]or [20]mel: [21]ar deuparth [22]arennir [23]yn teir ran [24][y] dŵy ran [25]yr' neuad [26]ar [27]un' yr ystauell.''

XXVI. [BRAINT CANŴYLLYDD.]

I. [28]Kanhŵyllyd ageiff ytir yn ryd.

II. Amarch [29]byth [30]yn osseb' [31][ageif] y gan y brenhin.

III. A gwedill y canhŵylleu [32][oll.]

IV. [33]A ran [34]gŵr o aryant y gwestuaeu.

XXVII. [35]BREINT COC.''

I. [36][Ŷ] coc bieu crŵyn y deueit, ar geifyr [37]ar ŵyn' ar mynneu, ar lloi ac amyscar [38]pob llŵdŵn [39]or' aladher yny gegin eithyr y [40]calloneu a a yr [41]hebogeu;' ar [42]cledyf bisweil, [43]ar reuyr' yr'' porthaŵr.

II. [44][Y] coc bieu y gwer ar ysgei [45]or gegin' eithyr gwer yr eidon auo teir nos ar warthec y maerdy.

III. Y tir [46]ageiff yn ryd.[47]

IV. [48]A march [49]byth [50]yn osseb' y gan ybrenhin [51][ageiff.]

V. [52]A ran o aryant ygwestuaeu.'

XXVIII. [BRAINT GOSTEGŴR.]

I. Gostegŵr ageiff pedeir keinaŵc o bob [53]camlŵrŵ, [54]ac o bob dirŵy' a [55]talho yneb awnel'' [56][yr] anostec yny llys.

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[1]'*not in V.W.X.Y.* [2] *not in Y.* [3] bit *V.W.Y.Z.* '*not in X.* [4] *Y.* [5] – A *X.* Guiraŵt gyfreithaŵl a *V.W.X.Y.Z.* geif *V.X.Z.* gŷmer *W.Y.* nyt amgen *V.* – no *Y.Z.* [6] *not in X.* [7] gŵassanaethwyr *V.* [8] wŷ *Y.* [9] *not in V.W.X.Y.Z.* [10]'*not in V.W.X.Y.Z.* [11] ac eu *Y.Z. not in X.* '– *V.* [12] or *W.X.Y.* [13] ac eu *V.X.Z.* [14] – ac eu hanher or bragaŵt. *V.* ''*not in Z.* [15] *not in Y.* 'y *V.W.X.* [16] bŷth *Y.* [17] – Ae *V.* A *W.X.* varch *V.W.X.* pressŵyl *V.* bitwosseb *W.X.* ygan y brenhin *V.W.X.* A *X.* [18] *not in X.Y.* [19] yar y *X.* [20] gerŵyn *V.W.X.Y.* ued *V.W.Y.* [21] kanys y *V.* [22] – heuŷt *Y.* [23]'yrwng *X.* [24] *V.W.Y.* [25] ohonut ageif

XXIV. THE PRIVILEGE OF THE BUTLER.

1. The butler has his land free.

2. And he has a horse, in attendance, from the king.

3. He has, for his liquor, the fill of the drinking vessels used in the palace of ale; and their half of bragod; and their third of mead.

XXV. [THE PRIVILEGE OF THE MEAD BREWER.]

1. The mead brewer has a horse, always in attendance, from the king.

2. And his land free.

3. He has one man's share of the gwestva silver.

4. And the third of the wax taken from the honey: and the two parts are shared into three; two of which shares are for the hall, and the one for the chamber.

XXVI. [THE PRIVILEGE OF THE CANDLE BEARER.]

1. The candle bearer has his land free.

2. And he has a horse, always in attendance, from the king.

3. And the remains of all the candles.

4. And one man's share of the gwestva silver.

XXVII. THE PRIVILEGE OF THE COOK.

1. To the cook belong the skins of the sheep, the goats, the lambs, the kids, the calves, and the entrails of every animal slaughtered in the kitchen; excepting the hearts, which go to the hawks; and the milt and the rectum to the porter.

2. To the cook belong the tallow and skimming from the kitchen, except the tallow of such ox as shall be three nights with the cattle of the maer-house.

3. He has his land free.

4. And he has a horse, always in attendance, from the king.

5. And a share of the gwestva silver.

XXVIII. [THE PRIVILEGE OF THE SILENTIARY.]

1. The silentiary has four pence of every camlwrw, and of every dirwy, which shall be paid by such as break silence in the court.

ŷ *Y.* [26]/ac ystauell y dwy ran yr neuad ar trayan *X.* [27] tryded *V.W.Y.* [28]//*not in V.W.* [29]/*not in X.* [30] *not in Y.Z.* [31] *Y.* [32] *X.* [33] Ae *Y.Z.* [34] *not in X.Y.Z.* [35]//*not in X.Y.Z.* [36] *W.* [37]/*not in Z.* [38]/y guarthec *V.W.X.* [39] *not in Y.Z.* [40]/refyr *V.* [41] hebogŷd *W.X.Y.Z.* [42] – reuŷr ar *W.X.Y.* [43]/a a *V.Z.* *not in W.X.* //ŷ *Y.* [44] *V.W.Y.Z.* [45]/*not in Z.* [46] *not in X.* [47] – ageiff. *X.* [48] Ae *V.* [49]/*not in X.* [50] *not in V.W.Y.Z.* [51] *W.* [52] *not in Y.* /– *V.W.* [53] – dirŏy *V.Y.* a *V.* ac o pop *Y.* [54]/*not in Y.* //agoller am *V.* [55] gollo *W.* [56] *X.*

II. [[1]A [2]ran ageiff oarẏant ẏ guestuaeu.′

III. [3]A [4]ran [5]heuyt ageiff [6]am pop [7]kyfran [8]y gan y sŏydogyon.]

IV. Y tir [9]ageiff yn ryd.

V. [10]A march [11]byth [12]yn osseb′ [13]ygan ybrenhin [14][ageiff.]

VI. Pan symuter [15][ẏ] maer [[16]bisweil [17]oe [18]sŏyd] tri ugein ageiff [19]y gostegŏr′ [20][ẏ] gan [21]yr un′ a [22]dotter yny le: [23]canys ef [24]bieu [25]cadŏ [26]y llys′ yny dotter arall [27]o newyd′ yny le.

XXIX. [28]BREINT TROEDAŏC.′′

I. Troedaŏc bieu eisted [29][ẏ] dan [30]troet y brenhin.

II. [31]O un dysgyl [32]ar brenhin y bŏytta.′

III. Ef a [33]ossot y [34]canhŏylleu [35][rac bron y brenhin] ŏrth uŏyt.

IV. [35][Ac eissoes bŏyt seic [36]aguiraŏt ageiff′ canyt oes gyued idaŏ.]

V. Y tir [37]ageiff yn ryd.

VI. Amarch [38]yn osseb′ [39][ageiff] y gan ybrenhin.

VII. [40]A ran [41]ageiff o aryant y gwestuaeu.

XXX. [42]BREINT SŏYDŎR LLYS.′

I. [43]Sŏydŏr [44][ẏ] llys a [45]geiff y′ tir yn ryd.

II. [46]A march [47]yn osseb′ ygan ybrenhin.

III. [48]A ran [49]ageiff o aryant ygwestuaeu.

XXXI. [BRAINT DISTAIN BRENINES.]

I. Distein [50][y] brenhines ageiff [51]ytir yn ryd.

II. A′ march [52]yn osseb′ y gan y [53]brenines.

III. [54]Ac ŏyth keinaŏc [55][adaŏ attaŏ] o aryant y [56]gwestuaeu [[57]a [58]dŏy geinhaŏc a [59]gymer ef [60]o [61]hynny′ arei ereill aran [62]rŏg sŏydogyon yr ystauell.]

IV. Ef a [63]ued [64]ar [65]uŏyt [66]a llyn [67]yr ystauell.

V. Ef [68]bieu [69]dangos [70]lle y baŏb′ ynyr ystauell.

VI. Ac′′ artystu [71][ẏ] gwirodeu.[72]

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[1] *X.* [2]′ *W.X.Y.Z. This section follows the next in Y.* [3] *X.* [4]′ *V.W. X.Y.Z.* [5] *not in X.Y.Z.* [6] o *W.X.Y.Z.* [7] enill *X.* [8] *not in W.X.* [9] *not in X.Y.Z.* [10] Ae ran o aryant y gŏestuaeu. Ae *V.* ageif *Y.Z.* [11]′ pressŏyl *V. not in X.* [12] *not in W.Y.Z.* [13] – a gaif *Z.* [14] *X.* [15] *V.* [16] *V.W.X.Y.Z.* [17] *V.W.Y.Z.* [18] maeroniaeth *W.Y.Z.* [19]′ ef *Z.* [20] *V.W.X.* [21]′ y neb *V.W. not in X.* [22] del *W.Y.Z.* [23]′′ *not in V.* [24] adẏlẏ *W.* [25]′ bod y maer *X.* [26] – maẏrdẏ *Y.* [27]′ *not in X.Y.Z.* [28]′′ *not in W.X.Y.Z.* [29] *Y.Z.* [30] draet *Y.Z.* [31] – Abŏyta *V.W. not in Y.* [32]′ ac ef. *V.W.* [33] ennyn *V.W.X.Y.Z.* [34] ganhŏyll gyntaf *V.W.* [35] *V.W.X.Y.Z.* [36]′ ageiff ef agwirawt *X.Z.* [37] *not in X.Z.* [38] bit *V.*

2. And he has a share of the gwestva silver.

3. And he has a share, likewise, of every distribution, from the officers.

4. He has his land free.

5. And he has a horse, always in attendance, from the king.

6. Whenever a land maer shall be removed from his office, the silentiary is to receive three score pence from his successor: for, he is to look after the palace, until another is appointed in his stead.

XXIX. THE PRIVILEGE OF THE FOOT-HOLDER.

1. The duty of a foot-holder is to sit under the king's feet.

2. He eats out of the same dish with the king.

3. He is to light the candles before the king at meat.

4. And, nevertheless, he has a mess of meat and liquor, since he does not participate in the banquet.

5. He has his land free.

6. And he has a horse, in attendance, from the king.

7. And he has a share of the gwestva silver.

XXX. THE PRIVILEGE OF THE SEWER OF THE PALACE.

1. The sewer of the palace has his land free.

2. And a horse, in attendance, from the king.

3. And he has a share of the gwestva silver.

XXXI. [THE PRIVILEGE OF THE STEWARD TO THE QUEEN.]

1. The steward to the queen has his land free.

2. And a horse, in attendance, from the queen.

3. And eight pence come to him of the gwestva silver; and he takes two pence of them, and the rest he shares among the officers of the chamber.

4. He has the care of the meat and drink in the chamber.

5. It is his duty to show to every one his place in the chamber.

6. And test the liquors.

W.Y.Z. [1]*not in X.* [39] *V.W.Y.Z.* [40] – ageiff. *X.Z.* Ae *V.* A *W.X.* [41] *not in X.* [42] *not in V.W.X.Y.Z.* [43] Swydwyr *X.* [44] *Y.* [45] gaffant eu *X.* [46] Ae *V.* [47] bit *W.Z.* [1]pressóyl *V.* osep býth *Y.* y bop vn onadunt *X.* [48] Ae *V. not in Y.Z.* [49] *not in V.X.* [50] *V.X.Z.* [51] y *V. not in W.X. Y.Z.* [52] bit *W.Y.Z.* [1]pressóyl *V. not in X.* [53] brenin. *Z.* [54] *not in V.W.Y.Z.* [55] *V.W.Y.Z.* [56] westua *W.* [57] *V.W.Y.Z.* [58] *V.W.X.Y.Z.* [59] geiff *X.* [60] *not in V.* [61] honunt *Y.Z.* [62] – ỏ *Y.* [63] uỏd *W.* [64] a *W.* y *Z. not in X.* [65] – ỏ *Y.* [66] ar *Y.Z.* [67] – ỏnỏ *Y.* [68] adyly *V.* [69] *not in X.* [70] ỏ paỏb ỏle *W.* [71] *W.X.Z.* [72] – yr ystauell. *V.* Adangos *V.X.* y paỏb yle. *V.* lle y bawb yn yr ystauell. *X.*

XXXII. [BRAINT MORÓYN YSTAVELL.]

I. [[1]Moróyn ystauell ageiff holl dillat y urenhines tróy y ulóydyn eithyr ywisc ypenytyo [2]y brenhines [3]yndi [4]y Garawys.′

II. Y thir ageiff yn ryd.

III. [5]Ae march [6]pressóyl ygan y urenhines.

IV. [7]Hi bieu [8]kýfróýeu ýurenhines′ [9]ae [10]hen [11]fróyneu′ ae harchenat [12]oll ae hyspardunev′ pan dirmycker.[13]

V. Ran [14]ageiff o aryant y guestuaueu.[15]

XXXIII. [BRAINT GÓASTRAÓD AVÓYN Y VRENINES.]

I. Góastraót auóyn [16]brenhines ageiff y tir yn ryd.

II. [17]Ae varch [18]pressóyl y gan y urenhines.′′

III. [19]Myny bóynt ygyt yr effeirat teulu, ar distein, ar ygnat llys, breint llys auyd [20]yno kyn boet′ aóssen y brenhin.]

XXXIV. [21]VAL HYN Y RENNIR ARYANT Y GWESTUAEU.

I. Dóy keinaóc a [22]gymer y distein.

II. [a]Teir [23]yr trullyat [24][neu tudet ýgeróyn ar dewis ýneb ae talho.]

III. Dóy [25]adaó y′ dryssaór [26]y neuad.

IV. Un [27]yr medyd.

V. Un [28][adaw] yr gostegór.

VI. Pedeir [28][adaw] yr coc.

VII. Dóy [b]yr sóydór′ llys.

VIII. Dóy [29]yr gwas ystauell.

IX. [30][c]Dóý ý distein brenhines.]

X. [31]Un yr uoróyn ystauell.′

XI. Un yr troedaóc.

XII. Un yr canhóyllyd.

XIII. [32]Un yr dryssaór ystauell.′

XIV. Un yr [d]gwastraót auóyn.′[e]

[a 33]A [34]phedeir [b′ 35]ageiff swydwyr y
[c 35]Vn ageiff distein y vrenhines.
[d′ 35]dryssawr ystauell y vrenhines. [e 36]– brenhines.

1′′ *V.W.X.Y.Z.* 2 *not in V.W.Y.Z.* 3′ ý Garaóýs ýndi. *Y.* 4′ *not in X.* 5 A *W.X.Y.Z.* 6 bitwoseb *W.Y.Z.* ageiff *W.Y. not in X.* 7′ *not in V.* 8 kyfrwy *X.Y.Z.* afrwyn *X.* 9′ *not in X.* 10 *not in W.Y.Z.* 11 fróýn *Y.* 12 *not in Y.* ′–*V.W.Z.* 13 – ageiff ae *V.* oll. *Y.* 14 *not in V.X.* 15 – ageiff. *X.* 16 – y *X.Z.* 17 A *W.X.Y.Z.* 18 bitwosseb *W.Y.Z.*

XXXII. [THE PRIVILEGE OF THE CHAMBERMAID.]

1. The chambermaid has all the queen's clothes throughout the year, except the garment in which the queen does penance during Lent.

2. She has her land free.

3. And her horse, in attendance, from the queen.

4. To her belong the queen's saddles, her old bridles, all her covering, and her spurs when discarded.

5. She has a share of the gwestva silver.

XXXIII. [THE PRIVILEGE OF THE GROOM OF THE REIN TO THE QUEEN.]

1. The groom of the rein to the queen has his land free.

2. And his horse, in attendance, from the queen.

3. Where the priest of the household, the steward, and the judge of the court are together, there is the privilege of the court, although the king be absent.

XXXIV. THUS THE GWESTVA SILVER IS SHARED.

1. Two pence the steward takes.

2. [a]Three to the butler, [24]or the covering of the vat, at the option of the person who shall pay.

3. Two come to the door-ward of the hall.

4. One to the mead brewer.

5. One comes to the silentiary.

6. Four come to the cook.

7. Two to the [b]sewer of the court.

8. Two to the page of the chamber.

9. [c]Two to the steward to the queen.[/c]

10. One to the chambermaid.

11. One to the foot-holder.

12. One to the candle bearer.

13. One to the door-ward of the chamber.

14. One to the [d]groom of the rein.[/d][e]

[a 33]Four [b 35]servants

[c/ 35]One the queen's steward has.

[d/ 35]queen's door-ward of the chamber. [e 36]–to the queen.

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not in X. [19]*V.W.* [20/]keffoent ỳn *W.* [21//]*not in V. The remainder of this book is not in Y.* [22]geiff *X.* [23]ageiff ỳ *W.X.* [24]*W.X.* [25]a gỳmer *W.* /yr *X.* [26]*not in X.* [27]agymer y *X.* [28]*X.* [29]ageiff *X.* [30]*W.* [31/]*not in X.* [32/]*not in W.* [33]*W.* [34]*W.X.* [35]*X.* [36]*W.*

xxxv. [1]breint maer a chyghellaŵr.[1']

i. Maer achyghellaŵr [2]bieu cadŵ diffeith brenhin [3]yny wnel y uod ohonaŵ.'

ii. Punt ahanher adaŵ yr brenhin pan [4]rodho maeroniaeth' neu gyghelloryaeth.

iii. [5][Try dyn a [6]gynheil y maer gantaŵ yg kyfedŵch yn neuad y brenhin.]

iv. [7]Y maer' aran y teulu [8][pan elhont] [9]ar doureth.

v. [[10]Yn anreith yda gan yteulu ar y petweryd.'

vi. [11]O anreith ydaw idaw ygan y teulv ran deu wr.]

vii. [12]Kylch [13]a dyly ar y petweryd' [14]dŵy weith yny ulŵydyn' [15]ar tayogeu y brenhin.[16]

viii. Ny byd penkenedyl [17]neb tra uo' maer [18]na chyghellaŵr [[19]uyth.

ix. [20]Nŷt oes le dilŷs ŷr maer ŷn neuad ŷ brenhin.]

x. [21]Ef [22]adyly gouyn' holl dylyet y brenhin hyt ybo y uaeroniaeth.

xi. Maer achyghellaŵr [23]agaffant [24][a trayan gobreu] merchet y tayogeu athrayan [25]eu camlŵrŵ' [26][athrayan ev habediŵ] athrayan eu hyt pan [27]foynt or wlat athrayan [28]yr yt [29]ar bŵyt [30]obob marŵdy tayaŵc.

xii. Maer bieu ranu [31][pop peth] arighyll [32]a dewis yr brenhin.

xiii. [33]O damweinha yr maer na allo [34]daly [35]y ty,' kymeret [36][ef] y tayaŵc a [37]dewisso attaŵ ulŵydyn or kalan Mei [38]y gilyd; [39][a] mŵynhaet ef laeth y tayaŵc yrhaf ae yt y kynhaeaf, ae uoch y gayaf aphan el y tayaŵc y ŵrthaŵ [40][hagen] gadet idaŵ pedeir hych maŵr abaed, ae ysgrybyl ereill oll; [41][aphedeir erŵ gayauar ac ŵyth erŵ guanhŵynar.] Areil ulŵydyn ar tryded [42][vlwydyn] [43]y [44]keiff y uelly ac nyt yr un tayaŵc' [45][hagen] [46]a gwedy hynny' ymborthet [47][ynteu] [48]ar yr eidyaŵ' [49][ehunan] teir blyned [50][ereill] [51]neu

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[a 52]gobyr

1' *not in W.X.* 2 bieuvynt *X.* 3' *not in V.W.X.* 4 ŵystler *V.W.* roder *X.* ' maeroni *W.* yswyd yr maer *X.* 5 *V.W.* 6 gynhal *W.* 7' Ef *V.W.X.* 8 *V.W.* 9 yn *X.* 10' *V.W.* 11 *X.* 12' *not in X.* 13 egeiff *V.W.* 14' *not in V.* 15 – yda y maer ar dofureth ygyd ar teulv *X.* 16 – dŵy weith yny ulŵydyn. *V.* 17' *not in V.W.* 18 a *V.* nev *X.* 19 *V.W.* 20 *W.X.* 21 Maer *V.X.* 22' bieu kymhell *V.W.X.* 23 adylyant *V.* bieu *W.X.* 24 *V.W.X.* 25' camlyryeu *V.W.* 26 *X.* ac ebediweu

XXXV. THE PRIVILEGES OF THE MAER AND CANGHELLOR.

1. The maer and canghellor have the custody of the king's waste, until he exercises his pleasure respecting it.

2. The king receives one pound and a half when he shall give a maer-ship or canghellor-ship.

3. The maer may introduce three persons with himself to the banquet in the hall of the king.

4. The maer distributes the household when they go into quarters.

5. He accompanies the household on a foray with three men.

6. He has the share of two men of the spoil.

7. He is to have a progress with three men, twice in the year, among the king's taeogs.

8. No person is ever to be the chief of a kindred whilst he shall be a maer or a canghellor.

9. There is no certain place for the maer in the hall of the king.

10. He is to demand all the king's dues, as far as his jurisdiction of maer shall extend.

11. The maer and canghellor have [a] a third of the gobyrs[f] of the daughters of the taeogs; the third of their camlwrws; the third of their ebediws; the third of their corn, when they flee the country; and the third of the corn and victuals from every marw-dy of a taeog.

12. The maer is to share every thing, and the apparitor is to choose for the king.

13. If it happen that a maer be unable to maintain a house, let him take to him any taeog he may choose for a year, from one calends of May to the other; and let him have the milk of the taeog during the summer, his corn in harvest, and his swine in winter: and when the taeog, however, quits him, let him leave him four large sows, with a boar, and all his other cattle; four acres of winter tilth, and eight acres of spring tilth. And he shall have the like the second year, and the third year, but not

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[a/f 52] the gobyr

V.W. [27] ffohont *V.* fohóynt *W.X.* [28] eu *V. not in X.* [29] ac eu *V.* a *X.* [30] *not in X.* [31] *V.W.X.* [32] bieu *V.W.X.* [33] Or *V.W.* [34] dala *W.* [35] *not in V.W.* '–*X.* [36] *V.* [37] uynho *V.* [38] bwy *X.* [39] *V.W.X.* [40] *W.* [41] *V.* ac óyth eró guanhóynar aphedeir [eró *W.*] gayauar *W.X.* [42] *X.* [43] *not in V.* 'kymered taeawc ar gylch. *X.* [44] gunaet *V.W.* [45] *W.* [46/] odyna *V.W.X.* [47] *V.* [48/] *not in W.* [49] *V.* ehvn *X.* [50] *V.X.* ar ỳr eidaó *W.* [51] odyna *V.* guedỳ hỳnnỳ *W.X.* [52] *U.*

waredet y brenhin [1]arnaỏ [2][os mẏn] o [3]roddi [4]tayogeu [5]idaỏ yny [6]messur gynt.′[7]

xiv. Pan gollo dyn y anreith o kyfreith y maer [8][a ar] kyghellaỏr [9]agaffant yr [10]enderiged, ar [11]aneired, ar dinewyt [12]yn deu hanher [13]y rydunt.′

xv. Dylyet y kyghellaỏr yỏ kynhal dadleu [14]ybrenhin ẏny ỏyd′ ac yny aỏssen.

xvi. Ef bieu dodi croes agwahard [15]am bob dadyl.

xvii. Ar gled y brenhin [16]yd eisted [17][y kyghellaỏr] yny teir gỏyl arbenhic.

xviii. [18][Os yny gyghelloryaeth ef ybyd y brenhin [19]yn dala llys′ modrỏy eur athelyn athaỏlbord ageiff ygan ybrenhin pan el yny sỏyd.]

xix. [b]Yn oes Hywel da trayan′ byỏ [20]y [21]tayaỏc ae′ uarỏ′′′ adoi yr maer ar kyghellaỏr;′′′ [22]ac ohynny′ y deuparth [22]a [23]gaffei′ [24]yr maer, ar trayan yr kyghellaỏr: [25]y maer a [26]traenei ar kyghellaỏr [27]bieiuydei [28]dewis [29]ynyr amser hỏnnỏ.

xxxvi. breint righyll.′

i. Righyll ageiff ytir yn ryd.

ii. [30]A [31]bỏyt′ seic or llẏs.

iii. [32][Ẏ] rỏg [33][y] dỏy golofyn [33][c y seif] tra [34]uo yr brenhin [35]ar y uỏyt′ [36]kanys ef bieu [37]goglyt yneuad rac tan yna guedy bỏyt [38]ysset ynteu′ [39]gyt ar guassanaethwyr [d]odyna nac eistedet ac na trawet ypost nessaf yr brenhin.

iv. Guiraỏt gyfreithaỏl ageiff nyt amgen lloneit yllestri y [40]guassanaether ac [41]ỏynt yny llys or cỏrỏf [42]ac eu′ hanher or bragaỏt ac eu trayan or med.

v. Ef bieu koeskyn pop eidon or llys ny byd hyt [43]ẏndunt namẏn′ [44]ucharned.′′

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[a] [45]neur

[b′46]Maer achynghellawr bieuuynt enyll

[c] [47]yd eisted

[d] [48]– ae seic or llys idaw mal kynt: ac

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1 ef *X.* 2 *W.X.* 3 *not in X.* 4 taeog *V.* 5′ereill yvelly. *X.* 6 mod *V.W.* 7 – os myn. *V.* 8 *V.X.* 9 bieu *V.* 10 aneired *V.W.X.* 11 enderiged *V.W.X.* 12 ran *V.W.X.* 13′auyd rỏg [y *V.W.*] maer *V.W.X.* ar *V.W.* a *X.* kyghellaỏr. *V.W.X.* 14′ẏgỏyd ẏ brenhin *W.* 15 ym *V.W.* 16 yr *X.* 17 *V.* 18 *V.W.X.* 19′*not in W.X.* 20 – a marw *V.X.* 21 tayogeu *V.W.* ′ac eu *W.* ′′*not in V.* ′′′– *X.* 22′*not in V.* 23 geiff *X.* 24 ẏ

the same taeog, however; and afterwards let him subsist upon his own means other three years; or let the king, if he will, relieve him, by granting him taeogs under the former regulation.

14. When a person shall be liable to confiscation by law; the maer [a]and the canghellor have the steers, the heifers, and the stirks, in two equal portions between them.

15. It is the duty of the canghellor to hold the pleas of the king, in his presence and in his absence.

16. It belongs to him to place a cross and restriction in every suit.

17. The canghellor sits on the left of the king at the three principal festivals.

18. If the king be holding court in his canghellor-ship, he receives, on entering into office, a gold ring, a harp, and a throw board, from the king.

19. [b] In the time of Howel the good, the maer and the canghellor received the third[f] of the live and dead stock of the taeog; and out of that the maer received two parts, and the canghellor the third: the maer shared, and the canghellor chose, at that time.

XXXVI. THE PRIVILEGE OF THE APPARITOR.

1. The apparitor has his land free.

2. And a mess of meat from the palace.

3. He [e]stands between the two columns while the king is at his meat; for it then pertains to him to secure the hall against fire: after meat let him eat along with the servants[d]: thence let him neither sit, nor strike the post nearest to the king.

4. He has lawful liquor; to wit, the fill of the vessels, which are used in serving in the palace, of the ale; and their half of bragod; and their third of mead.

5. To him belong the shanks of every ox from the palace, which are in length only to the ancle.

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[a] [45]or

[b][f] [46]To the maer and canghellor belong the gain

[c] [47]sits

[d] [48]– and his mess from the palace as before: and

W.X. [25]ar *V.* [26]ranei *V.W.* rann *X.* [27]a *V.W.X.* [28]dewissei *V.W.* [29]*not in V.W.X.* [30]Ay *X.* [31]*not in V.W.* [32]*W.X.* [33]*V. W.X.* [34]uóyttao *V.W.X.* [35]*not in V.W.X.* [36]*V.W.X.* [37]cadw *X.* [38]kymered y rynghill yvwyd *X.* [39]– ỏ *W.* [40]gwallouer *X.* [41]óỏ *W.* [42]ae *X.* [43]*not in V.* [44]hyd vffernet. *X.* [45]*X.* [46]*U.W.* [47]*U.* [48]*X.*

VI. [1]Yn] naŏuet dyd [2][kyn] kalan Racuyr y keiff [3][ẏ] [4]gan ybrenhin′ peis achrys achapan, atheir kyuelin [5][o] lliein, [6][o pen [7]y elin hyt [8]ymlaen hiruys ywneuthur llaŏdŏr [9]idaw.

VII. Ac ny byd tenllif yny laŏdŏr.′

VIII. Ny byd hyt yny dillat namyn hyt [10]odis pen ẏlin′ [11]yng kwlym ylaŏdŏr.]

IX. Kalan Maŏrth y keiff peis achrys [12]allaŏdŏr, amantell; [13]aphenguŏch yny teir gŏyl arbenhic′ [[14]Pasc a Nodolyc a Sulgwyn.′

X. [15]Ef [16]bieu ranu [17]rŏg y brenhin ar maer ar kyghellaŏr.]

XI. [18]Y tayaŏc′ foaŏdyr [19]ar marŏdy ef bieu [20][yr] ysgub auo dros pen′ pan ranher.′′

XII. Pan [21]adaŏho kyllidus foaŏdyr [22][y] yt heb uedi aphan [23]uo y′ kyffelyp [24]yt o uarŏdy [25]y talareu′ [26]ageiff y righyll.′

XIII. [27]Ef ageiff [28]y mehin bŏlch [29]or [30]marŏdy [[31]ar emenẏn bŏlch′ [32]ar maen issaf or ureuan] ar dulin oll [[33]ar llinhat′ [34]oll] ar do nessaf yr dayar or [35]yt, ar bŏyll ar crymaneu, [36][ar ieir] ar gŏydeu, [36][ar catheu.

XIV. Torth ae henllyn ageiff [37]ef [38]ym pop ty ydel [39]ydaŏ ar neges y brenhin.[40]

XV. Teir kyfelin [41]a uyd [41]yn hyt ybillo rac y arganuot.[42]]

XVI. Ef [43]bieu [44][y] tarŏ adel yn anreith.

XVII. Pan uo marŏ [45]y righyll yn trugared [46]y brenhin′ y byd yr eidyaŏ.

XVIII. [47][Guŷs [48]ŷ righyll [49]gan tyston [a]a tharaŏ y post teir gueith ny ellir [50]e [51]gŏadu onyt trŏy lys.′ Pan [52]water hagen′ [53]guŷs righŷll′ llŏ y [54]dyn awysser ar y trydyd owyr un ureint ac ef [55]ae [56]gŏatta.]

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[a] [57]neu

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[1]*X.* [2]*V.X.* [3]*W.X.* [4]′ef *V.* [5]*X.* [6]*V.W.X.* [7] *not in V.W.* [8]ym penn y *X.* [9]′*not in W.X.* [10]′*not in V.X.* [11]ŏrth *W.* [12] *not in V.* [13]′a llaŏdŏr: *V.* penguch [hagen *W.*] ageiff *W.X.* yni tri amser *V.W.X.* hagen y keiff penguch. *V.* [14]′ *X.* [15]*V.W.* Ringhyll *X.* [16]*V.W.X.* [17]– y *X.* [18]Da *X.* ′Ef bieu yr yscub auo dros pen [pan ranher *W.*] yt y tayogeu *V.W.* [19]a *X.* ′ac eu marŏtei *W.* ′′ – *V.* [20]*X.* [21]adaŏ *V.* [22]*V.W.X.* [23]gaffer *V.W.* ′– *X.* [24]– y hynny o *X. not in V.* [25]– aruch or reihynny y keiff y ringhyll *X.* ′y righyll *V.* [26]agŷmer *W.* ′*not in*

6. On the ninth day [2]before the calends of December, he has, from the king, a coat, a shirt, a cap, and three ells, from his elbow to the end of his middle finger, of linen, to make him trousers.

7. There is to be no tenlliv in his trousers.

8. His clothes are to reach in length only to below his knee to the tie of his trousers.

9. On the calends of March he has a coat, a shirt, trousers, and a mantle; and a bonnet on the three principal festivals, Easter, Christmas, and Whitsuntide.

10. To him pertains to share between the king, the maer, and the canghellor.

11. From a fugitive taeog, and a marw-dy, when the stock shall be shared, every odd sheaf belongs to him.

12. When a geldable fugitive shall leave his corn unreaped, and when similar corn chances at a marw-dy, the apparitor has the headlands.

13. He has the bacon in cut from the marw-dy, the butter in cut, and the nether stone of the quern, all the green flax and the flax seed, the layer next to the ground of the corn-rick, the hatchets, the reaping-hooks, the fowls, the geese, and the cats.

14. He has a loaf, with its enllyn, in every house to which he goes upon the king's business.

15. Three cubits only are to be in the length of his bill lest he be discovered.

16. To him belongs the bull that shall come among the spoil.

17. When the apparitor shall die, his property is at the king's mercy.

18. The summons of the apparitor, with witnesses, [a]and striking the post three times, cannot be denied but by objecting. When the summons of the apparitor shall be denied, however, the oath of the person summoned, with that of two men equal in privilege to himself, deny it.

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[a] [57]or

V.X. [27] – Ac *W.* Ringhyll *X.* [28] pop *X.* [29] – ar emenyn bólch *V.* [30] marótei *V.* [31] *W.* [32] *V.W.X.* [33] *V.W.X.* [34] *X.* [35] veiscaón *V.* [36] *V.W.X.* [37] *not in W.X.* [38] o *X.* [39] *not in W.* [40] – idaó. *W.* [41] *not in X.* [42] – Ny byd tenllif ynŷ laódór. *W.X.* [43] ageiff *V.* [44] *V.W.* [45] *not in W.* [46] ŷr arglóŷd *W.X.* [47] *V.W.X.* [48] *not in V.* [49] dan *W.* [50] *not in X.* [51] diwat. *W.* – y gwys honno. *X.* [52] diwater *X.* – *W.* [53] – yn erbyn y *X.* *not in V.* [54] neb *W.X.* [55] y *X.* [56] diwat. *W.* – y gwys. *X.* [57] *V.*

xix. [1]Or serheir y righyll [2]yny eisted yn dadleu y brenhin gogreit eissyn achucóy [3]atelir idaó am y sarhaet honno.′

xxxvii. [braint pencerdd.]

i. [4][Dylyet y penkerd yó eisted ar [5]gled yr etlig.]

ii. [6]Penkerd ageiff′ y tir [7]yn ryd.

iii. [8][Ef [9]adyly canu yn gyntaf yny [10]neuad.]

iv. [11]Ef bieu gobyr merchet y beird auo y danaó.

v. Pedeir arugeint ageiff o′ gyuarós neithaór, [12][[13]y gan pop moróyn pan [14]órhao: ny cheiff dim [15]hagen ar′ neithaór gureic ary gaffo gynt [16]da ar y neithaór.′]

vi. [17]Pan [18]uynho y brenhin [19]warandaó kerd,′ canet y penkerd deu canu [20]ygkynted y neuad, un o′ Duó, [21]ac arall′ [22]or [a]teyrned; odyna canet y bard teulu y trydyd.′

vii. Pan uynho y urenhines kerd [23]ystauell, canet y bard [b]kerd o Camlan a hynny′ yn disson rac teruysgu [24]yny neuad.′

viii. [25]Bard aenillo cadeir′ uyd′′ [26]y penkerd.[27]

ix. Ny [28]cheiff bard erchi dim [29]heb ganyat y penkerd,′ [30][hyt y bo y penkeirdaeth ef [31]onyt bard gorwlat uyd.′]

x. [32]Pan wnel yr arglóyd′ kyfreith na rodher dim y′′ [33]kerdoryon digyfreith uyd y penkerd.

xi. [34][Pob penkerd adyly caffael telyn ygan y brenhin.

xii. Pob disgybyl adyly yenill ae benkerd ytraeyanv.

xiii. Aphan el y disgybyl ywrthaw y penkerd adyly rodi telyn idaw.

[a′35]pennaetheu [36]ỳnỳ guarthaf tỳ.

[b′37]teulu tri chanu

1′*not in W.* 2 oe *V.* 3′*not in V.* 4 *V.W.X. This follows Chap.* xli. *in V.W.X.* 5 neillaw *X.* 6′Ef biev *X. not in V.W.* 7 – ageiff *V.W.* 8 *V.W.X.* 9 bieu *W.X.* 10 llys. *X.* 11′A *X. not in V.W.* 12 ageiff *V.W.* nyt amgen [no *W.X.*] phedeir arhugeint *V.W.X.* arỳant *W.X.* ageiff *X.* 13 *V.W.X.* 14 gymerho gwr *X.* 15′o *W.X.* 16′genthi y yawn. *X.* 17′′ *This follows section* x. *in V.W.X.* 18 – ỳ *W.X.* 19′kerd oc guarandaó *V.W.X.* 20′ymod *V.W.X.* 21′ar tryded *V.W.X.* 22 o *W.X.* 23 – oe guarandaó yn *V.W.X.* y *V.* ỳr *W.X.* 24′y llys. *V.W.X.*

19. If the apparitor suffer saraad, while sitting during the pleas of the king, a sieve full of chaff and an addle egg are paid to him for that saraad.

XXXVII. [THE PRIVILEGE OF THE CHIEF OF SONG.]

1. It is the due of the chief of song to sit on the left of the edling.

2. The chief of song has his land free.

3. He is to sing first in the hall.

4. To him belongs the gobyr of the daughters of the bards who are under him.

5. He has twenty-four pence, as a wedding donation, [12]from every maiden when she shall marry: he has nothing, however, at the wedding of a woman, from whom he formerly received money on her marriage.′

6. When the king shall will to hear a song, let the chief of song sing two songs in the entry of the hall, one of God, and another of the [a]kings; then let the bard of the household sing the third.′

7. When the queen shall will a song in the chamber, let the bard [b]sing a song respecting [a]Camlan, and that′ not loud, lest the hall be disturbed.

8. A bard who shall have gained a chair is the chief of song.

9. A bard shall not solicit any thing without the permission of the chief of song, [30]as far as his jurisdiction shall extend, unless he be a bard of a border country.′

10. When the lord enacts a law that nothing shall be given to minstrels, the chief of song is exempt by law.

11. Every chief of song is to have a harp from the king.

12. Every disciple is to have his gain, and his chief of song one third of it.

13. When the disciple leaves him, the chief of song is to give him a harp.

[a′35]chieftains, in the back part.

[b′37]of the household sing three songs

[25′]Sef *V.W.* – y *X.* ′′yδ *W.* [26] *not in V.* [27] – bard pan enillo kadeir. *V.W.X.* [28]eill neb *V.W.X.* [29′]*not in V.* [30] *V.W.X.* [31] – heb y ganhat *V.* ′*not in X.* [32′]Kyn gwnelher *X.* ′′Kyt lludyo y brenhin rodi da yny gyuoeth *V.W.* [33]yn kerdawr *X.* hyt ym pen *V.W.X.* yspeit *V.W.* ysbein *X.* [34] *X.* [35] *V.W.X.* [36] *W.X.* [37] *V.W.X.*

[a] The battle in which Arthur fell.

xiv. Pwybynnac abrynho dim y marchnad, ny dyly geissyaw gwarant idaw.]

xxxviii. [1]breint gof llys.[']

i. Gof llys [2]ageiff penneu [3]athraet ygwarthec [4]aladher yny['] [5]llys, [6][eithyr [7]y tauodeu [8]aa yr ygnat llys a [9]llanó lle y [10]tauaót yr gof [11]oran y brenhin o [12]gic mordóyt yr [13]eidon.]

ii. [14]Bóyt idaó['] ef ae was a [15]geiff or llys.

iii. Yn rat ygóna [16]y gof holl gyureideu y brenhin;['] eithyr [17]y [18]peir ae uóyall lydan, aphen gwayó; ynteu ageiff tal y lauur or rei hynny.[']

iv. [[19]Gof llys['] [20]bieu keinon [21]kyuedóch['] [22]yny gwyllyev arbennic.]

v. [23]Ef [24]ageiff pedeir keinaóc o bob carcharaór [25]oc y [26]dotto heyrn [27]arnaó [28]ahynny pan y rydhao.[']

vi. [29][Y tir [30]ageiff yn ryd.[31]

vii. Guiraót gyfreithaól ageiff or llys [32]nŷt amgen['] [33]no lloneit y llestri [34]y gollofyer ac [36]óynt yny llys or córóf [36]ar hanher or bragaót [37]ar traean or med: [38]ef yó y['] trydydyn a[''] geiff y messur hónnó [39]or llyn['] [40]odyna y['] righyll [40]yn diwethaf y keiff y['] trullyat.

viii. Ny eill [41]neb gof['] bot yn vn gymhót ar [a]gof llys['] heb y ganhat.

ix. Vn rydit yó ar [42]ualu [43]yny uelin ar brenhin.]

x. Ef [44]ageiff ebedió y gofein auo y danaó agobyr eu['] merchet.[45]

xi. [46][Wheugeint yó [47]ebedió gof llys.]

xii. [48]Hanher punt uyd['] gobyr [49]merch [50]gof llys,['51] [[52]brenhin [53]bieu.

xiii. [54]Punt ahanher [55]yó y chowyll.[']

[a'56]penkerd

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1 ['] *not in V.W.X.* 2 bieu *W.X.* 3 *not in V.W.X.* 4 ['] ac eu traet or *W.X.* 5 gegin ae traet *V.* 6 *V.W.X.* 7 eu *X.* 8 biev *X.* 9 llenwi *X.* 10 tauawdev *X.* 11 – a hynny *X.* 12 *not in X.* 13 gwarthec. *X.* 14 ['] Y ymborth *V.W.X.* 15 daó *V.W.X.* 16 ['] ef *V.* yntau *W.X.* weith y llys oll *V.W.X.* 17 *not in V.X.* 18 ['] gueith *V.W.X.* hŷn *W.* callaór *V.W.X.* abóyall aóch lydan *V.* a guayó *V.W.X.* abóŷall [aóch *W.*] lŷdan *W.X.* 19 ['] *V.* Ef *W.X.* 20 ['] *V.W.X.* 21 *not in X.* 22 *X.* 23 Gof llŷs *W.X.* 24 biev *X.* 25 *not in V.W.X.* 26 diotto *V.X.* – ŷr *W.* 27 – y *V.W.* 28 ['] *not in V.W.X.* 29 *V.W.X.* 30 *not in X.* 31 – ageiff. *X.* 32 ['] *not in V.* 33 *not in*

14. Whoever shall buy any thing in a market is not to have a warranty.

XXXVIII. THE PRIVILEGE OF THE SMITH OF THE COURT.

1. The smith of the court has the heads and feet of the cattle slaughtered in the palace, [6]with the exception of the tongues, which go to the judge of the court; the places of the tongues to be filled for the smith from the king's share of the thigh flesh of the oxen.′

2. He has victuals for himself and his servant from the palace.

3. The smith of the court does all necessary jobs for the king gratuitously; excepting his cauldron, his broad axe, and a spear head; he has payment for his labour on those things.

4. To the smith of the court belong the ceinon of the banquet in the three principal festivals.

5. He has four pence from every prisoner upon whom he shall put irons, and that on his being liberated.

6. He has his land free.

7. He has legal liquor from the palace; to wit, the fill of the vessels, used in serving in the palace, of the ale; their half of the bragod; and their third of the mead: he is one of the three persons who have that measure of the liquor; then the apparitor; and lastly the butler.

8. No other smith can be in the same cymwd with the [a]smith of the court′ without his permission.

9. He has the same freedom in grinding at the mill as the king.

10. He has the ebediw of the smiths who shall be under him; and the gobyr of their daughters.

11. Six score pence is the ebediw of the smith of the court.

12. Half a pound is the gobyr of the daughter of the smith of the court, [52]and it belongs to the king.′

13. One pound and a half is her cowyll.

[a′56]chief of song

V.W. [34]– oll *X.* [35]ǒŷ *W.X.* [36]ae *W.* ac ev *X.* [37]ac ev *X.* [38′]ar *W.* [′′]– y trydid y *X.* [39′]*not in V.* ŷǒ ŷ *W.* gof: *W.X.* [40′]a *X.* [41′]gof arall *X.* [42]– brenhin am *X.* [43]*not in X.* [44′]bieu *V.W.X.* gobreu *V.W.* gobyr *X.* [45]– y gouein a *V.W.X.* uǒynt ǒrth y ohen. *V.W.* uoent ydanaw. *X.* [46]*V.W.X. This follows section* XIV. in *W.X.* [47]– ŷ *W.* [48′]Awheugeint yǒ *V. not in W.X.* [49]– y *V.* [50]– ŷ *W.X.* ′*not in V.* [51]cwheugeint yǒ *X.* [52]*W.* arglwyd *X.* [53]*W.X.* awheugeint ŷǒ ŷ gobŷr. *W.* [54′]*V.W.X.* [55]yn *X.* [56]*X.*

xiv. [1]Teir punt yny hegŵedi.]
xv. [2]Offer gof chweugeint atal.
xvi. Geuel:
xvii. Ord:
xviii. Kethraŵl:
xix. Trorud:
Pedeir keinaŵc kyfreith atal pob un o honunt.
xx. Y cŵnsillt kymeint atal ar pedwar hynny.
xxi. Myrthŵl damdŵg auyd ymdanaŵ.

xxxix. BREINT Y PORTHAŴR.′

i. Dylyet′′ y porthaŵr [3]yŵ caffel′ y tir yn ryd.
ii. Yny castell drachefyn ydor [4][y byd] y [5]lety ae ymborth [6][ageiff] or [7]llys.
iii. Pren [8][ageiff o pop pŵn] kynnut[9] [[10]aphren heuyt] obob benneit [11]or adel yr porth ageiff′ [[12]nyt amgen pren a allo y tynnu ae vn llaŵ heb lesteir ar gerdet ymeirch neu yr ychen:′ [13]achyn ny allo tynnu vn pren, pren eissoes ageiff, ac nyt [14]mŵyaf.]

iv. Or moch [a]preidin adel [15]yr porth [16]hŵch [17]ageiff [18][y porthaŵr] ac ny byd mŵy [19][hagen] noc [19][et] y′ gallo [20]ef ae un llaŵ′ ydyrchauel [21]heruyd y gŵrych′ mal [22][b na] bo [23]y thraet [24]is no phen y lin.
v. [25]Or anreith [26][warthec] adel [27]yr porth [28]or byd eidon [29]cŵtta [30][arnei] y porthaŵr [31]ageiff hŵnnŵ′ ar eidon diwethaf adel yr porth.
vi. [32][Ar cledyf bisweil ar reuyr [33]or guarthec alather yny gegin.
vii. Pedeir keinhaŵc [34]ageiff o bob carcharaŵr [35]agarcharer gan iaŵn yny llys.

xl. [36]BREINT YGŴYLŴR.′

i. Reit yŵ bot y gŵylŵr yn uonhedic [37]yny wlat canys idaŵ yd [38]ymdiret y′ brenhin [39]oe castell.′

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[a] [40]yperthyn [b] [41]y

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1 *V.W.* 2′ *not in W.X.* ′′–*V.* 3′ ageiff *V.* 4 *V.W.X.* 5 ty *V.W.X.* 6 *V.W.* 7 castell. A *X.* 8 *V.W.X.* 9 – adel trŵy y porth *V.* 10 *V.* – ageiff a allo ŷtynu ae laŵ deheu *W.* ac *X.* 11′ *not in V.W.X.* 12′ *V.* trŵy na rŵystro ar gerdet ŷr ychen: *W.* y keiff y pren mwyaf aallo ytynhv ae law dehev or venn, drwy na rwystro ar gerdet yr ychen ar meirch. *X.* 13 *V.W.* 14 ŷr vn adewisso. *W.* 15 yny *X.* 16 – y keiff *X.* 17′ a *X.* 18 *V.* ef *W.* 19 *W.* 20 *not in V.W.* ′ – *X.* 21′ ae vn llaw y wrth y daear

14. Three pounds is her agweddi.
15. A smith's tools are six score pence in value.
16. Pincers:
17. Sledge:
18. Bore:
19. Groover:

Are each four legal pence in value.

20. The vice is as much as those four in value.
21. The hammer is to be appraised.

XXXIX. THE PRIVILEGE OF THE PORTER.

1. The due of the porter is to have his land free.

2. His lodging is in the castle behind the door; and he has his victuals from the palace.

3. He has a billet [8]from every horse-load[a] of fuel; [10]and a billet, likewise,[a] from every wain-load that comes through the gate; [12]to wit, such billet as he can pull with one hand without impeding the progress of the horses or oxen: and although he may not be able to pull a billet, he, nevertheless, has a billet, but not the largest.[a]

4. Of the swine [a]of spoil[a] that come through the gate the porter has a sow; not larger, however, than he can lift with one hand by the bristles, so that her feet [b]shall not be[a] lower than his knee.

5. Of the spoil of cattle that comes through the gate, if there be an ox without a tail, the porter has it, and the last ox that comes through the gate.

6. And he has the milt and the rectum of the cattle that shall be slaughtered in the kitchen.

7. He has four pence from every prisoner that shall be rightly imprisoned in the palace.

XL. THE PRIVILEGE OF THE WATCHMAN.

1. It is necessary for the watchman to be a boneddig of the country, for to him the king trusts in his castle.

[a/ 40]that belong [b/ 41]are

X. [22]*V.W.X.* [23]– is *V.W.X.* [24]*not in V.W.X.* [25]O *X.* [26]*V.W.X.* [27]yny *X.* [28]o *X.* [29]cota *V.W.* [30]*V.W.X.* [31]/ae *V.W.X.* keiff *V.* kŷmer *W.X.* [32]*V.W.* Or eidyon alader yny llys y keiff yporthawr y kledev bissweil, ar refuyr or gegin. A *X.* [33]ỳ *W.* [34]*not in X.* [35]/adel yr castell. *X.* [36]/*not in V.W.* [37]or *X. not in V.W.* [38]/ymdiredir *V.* ymgredir *X.* or *V.X.* [39]/*not in V.W.X.* [40]*X.* [41]*U.*

II. [1][Y uôyt [2]ageiff yn [3]wastat yny' llys.

III. [4]Ac'' [5]onŷ bŷd ŷ brenhin] [6]yny llys' yn gyntaf gwedy y maer y keiff [[7]ef [8]y] seic.[9]

IV. [10][Pop bore y keiff [11]ef torth ae henllyn yn [12]y uoreuôyt.

V. [13]Asgôrn y [14]dynien ageiff opop eidon alather yny gegin.

VI. Y tir ageiff yn ryd.

VII. [15]A] gwisc [16]dôy weith yny ulôydyn [17]ageiff [18][y] gan y brenhin.

VIII. [19]Ac un weith [20][ŷnŷ ulôŷdŷn] y [21]keiff esgidyeu ahossaneu.'

XLI. [BRAINT MAER BISÔAIL.]

I. Maer bisweil [[22]ageiff y sôyf ar blonec' [23]or llys.

II. Ef] bieu crôyn y gwarthec [24]aladher yny' [25]llys or bydant' teir nos ar [a]warthec y maerdy.

III. [26]Ef ageiff' [27]gobyr merchet [b]tayogeu yllys.'

IV. [28]O chyueruyd ef ac un or sôydogyon llys rôg y neuad ar gegin ae sarhau, ny diwygir idaô.'

V. [[29]Pan talher y sarhaet [30]whe bu awhe ugeint aryant a telir [31]idaô.

VI. [32]Y alanas [33]a telir o' whebu awheugeint mu gan tri drychauel.]

XLII. [34]KYFREITH EBEDIÔEV.'

I. Cweugein yô ebediô'' [c]breyr.

II. [35]A chweugein yô gobyr y uerch.

III. Punt ahanher yny chowyll.

IV. Teir punt yny hegwedi.'

V. [36][Wheugeint ŷô ebediô [37]pob guassanaethôr arglôŷd.]

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[a] [38]warchadw [b'] [39]guôr y uaertref. [40]– oll.

[c] [41]gôr rŷd. [42]pob gwr.

1'' *V.W.X.* 2 *not in X.* 3 pressôŷluodaôc *W.* '– or *X.* 4 *not in X.* 5 *W.* 6' *not in V.* 7 *V.W.* 8 *V.W.X.* 9 – ony byd y brenhin yny llys. *V.* 10 *V.W.X.* 11 *not in W.X.* 12 *not in X.* 13 Idaw *X. not in V.* 14 tin *X.* 15 *not in X.* 16 – ageiff *V.X.* 17 *not in V.X.* 18 *V.W.X.* 19 *not in W.* 20 *W.* 21' archenhad. *X.* 22' *V.W.* adyly yblonhec ar swyf oll *X.* 23 *V.W.X.* 24' *not in W.X.* 25' gegin *V.* auo *V.W.X.* 26' Y maer bisweil bieu *W.* 27 gobreu *V.X.* 28' Kyt *V.W.X.* sarhao *V.* sarhaont *W.X.* y *V.X.* gôassanaethwyr [ŷ llŷs *W.*] y maer *V.W.X.*

2. He has his food always from the palace.

3. And, [5]if the king be not present[f] in the palace, he has his mess next after the maer.

4. Every morning he has a loaf with its enllyn for his breakfast.

5. He has the aitch bone of every ox that shall be slaughtered in the kitchen.

6. He has his land free.

7. He has clothing twice in the year from the king.

8. And once in the year he has shoes and stockings.

XLI. THE PRIVILEGE OF THE LAND MAER.

1. The land maer has [22]the suet and lard from the palace.

2. To him belong[f] the hides of the cattle that shall be slaughtered in the palace, if they be three nights with the [a]cattle of the maer-house.

3. He has the gobyr of the daughters of the [b]taeogs of the palace.[f]

4. If he meet with one of the officers of the palace between the hall and the kitchen, and suffer saraad, he is not to be compensated.

5. When his saraad shall be paid, six kine, and six score of silver, are paid to him.

6. His galanas is paid with six score and six kine, with three augmentations.

XLII. THE LAW OF EBEDIWS.

1. Six score pence is the ebediw of [c]a breyr.[f]

2. And six score pence is the gobyr of his daughter.

3. One pound and a half is her cowyll.

4. Three pounds is her agweddi.

5. Six score pence is the ebediw of every servant of a lord.

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[a] [33]custody [bf] [39]men of the maer-trev.

[cf] [41]a free man. [42]every man.

---

bisweil *V.W.* areu fford *V.X.* 6rth d6yn b6yt neu lyn or gegin neu or *V.W.* vedgell *V.* ystauell *W.* parth ar neuad [ar eu ford *W.*] nys diwygant ida6. *V.W.* yngwassanaethv ny cheiff dim. *X.* [29] *V.W.* [30]–ida6 *W.* [31]*not in W.* [32]Ynỳ *W.* Am y *X.* [33]ỳ *W.* [f]*not in X.* [34f]Eny sarhaed, chwech vgeint aryant. *X.* [ff]Ebedi6 pop *W.* [fff]*not in V.* [35f]ỳ6 wheugeint. *W. not in X.* [36]*W.X.* [37]*not in W.* [38]*X.* [39]*V.W.* [40]*X.* [41]*W.* [42]*X.*

vi. Chwech aphedwar ugein yó ebediú tayaóc [[1]tiryawc.

vii. [[2]Or [3]bŷd eglóys arŷtir [4]wheugeint uŷd ŷ ebediú.]

viii. [5]Aphedeir arugein gobyr y uerch.
ix. Chweugein yny chowyll.
x. Punt ahanher yny hegweddi.′
xi. Pedeir arugeint [6]yó ebediú′ ystauellaóc [7]o ór.
xii. Deudec keinhaóc yó ebediú ystauellaóc o wreic.′
xiii. Pan uo maró [8]dyn gorwlat ar tir dyn arall, un arpymthec ageiff perchennaóc y tir dros y uaró tywarchen: ar ebediú oll [9]yr arglóyd [10]eithyr hynny.′′′

[11]Yma teruyna kyfreitheu llys.

BOOK THE SECOND.

AC Y DECHREU TEIR COLOFYN KYFREITH AGWERTH GWYLLT ADOF.′

TEIR COLOUYN KYUREITH NYT AMGEN,′′

i. Naó affeith galanas:
ii. [12]Naó affeith [13]tan:
iii. [12]Naó affeith [14]lledrat.

I. [NAÓ AFAITH GALANAS.]

i. Kyntaf [15]o affeitheu′ galanas [16]yó tauaótrudyaeth [17]dangos yneb aladher [18][ae guhudaó.]
ii. Eil yó [19]roddi kyghor [20][y lad ydyn.]
iii. Trydyd yó [21]kytsynyaó [22][ac ef am y lad.]
iv. Pedweryd yó disgóyl.
v. Pymhet yó canhymdeith [23][y llofrud.]
vi. Chwechet yó kyrchu [24]yr tref [25][am benn ydyn aledhid.]

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[1] *X.* [2] *W.* O *X.* [3] *W.X.* [4] haner pvnt *X.* [5′] *not in W.X.* [6′] adal gwr *X.* [7′] yny ebediw. *X.* [8] gór *W.* [9′′′] eithyr hynny yr arglwyd. *X.* [10] ŷam *W.* [11′] Hyt hyn gan ganhyat Duó kyfreitheu llys rytraethassam óeithon gan borth y gogonedus arglóyd Iessu Crist kyfreitheu gulat adangossón. *V.W.* Ac yn gyntaf *V.* Penhaf ynt o honunt *W.* [′′] *not in X. As Y. henceforward agrees more with the Dimetian*

6. Four score and six pence is the ebediw of a taeog [1]having land.

7. If there be a church on his land, his ebediw is six score pence.

8. And twenty-four pence the gobyr of his daughter.

9. Six score pence is her cowyll.

10. One pound and a half is her agweddi.

11. Twenty-four pence is the ebediw of a male cottar.

12. Twelve pence is the ebediw of a female cottar.

13. When a person from a border country shall die upon the land of another person, the owner of the land has sixteen pence for his death clod; and all the ebediw, excepting that, goes to the lord.

Here terminate the laws of the court.

BOOK THE SECOND.

AND THE THREE COLUMNS OF LAW, AND THE WORTH OF WILD AND TAME, BEGIN.

THE THREE COLUMNS OF LAW; TO WIT,

1. The nine accessaries of galanas:
2. The nine accessaries of fire:
3. The nine accessaries of theft.

I. [THE NINE ACCESSARIES OF GALANAS.]

1. The first is, tongue-reddening, showing the person to be killed, and denouncing him.

2. The second is, giving counsel to kill the person.

3. The third is, consenting with the murderer to kill him.

4. The fourth is, looking out.

5. The fifth is, accompanying the murderer.

6. The sixth is, repairing to the trev to set upon the person to be murdered.

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form, and Z. is carelessly transcribed and has many chasms, they will only be noticed when important variations or new matter occur. [12] A *V.W.X.* [13] lledrad. *X.* [14] tan. *X.* [15] ŷ*ỏ W.X.* o *V.W.* na*ỏ* affeith *V.W.X.* [16] vn ohonunt *X. not in V.W.* [17] nyt amgen menegi y lle y bo *V.* [18] *W.* yr neb ae llatho. *V.* [19] kŷtsŷnŷa*ỏ W.X.* [20] *V.* ac ef am ŷ lad. *W.* [21] roddi kŷghor *W.* [22] *V.* ŷ lad. *W.* [23] *V.W.* [24] y *V.W.X.* [25] *X.*

VII. Seithuet yŏ [1][ŷ] ardŏyaŏ.

VIII. Vythuet yŏ bot yn porthordŏy [2]y daly [3][y dyn]tra ladher.′

IX. Naŏuet yŏ gwelet y lad gan y odef.

X. Dros pob un or tri kyntaf y [4]telir naŏ ugein [5]aryant allŏ canhŏr y diwat gwaet.

XI. Dros bob un or [6]tri ereill y [7]telir deu naŏ ugeint [8]aryant allŏ deu canŏr [9]y diwat gwaet.′

XII. Dros pob un or tri diwethaf ytelir tri naŏ ugeint [10]aryant allŏ try chanhŏr y diwat gwaet.

XIII. Y neb a [11]diwatto coet amaes rodet lŏ degwyr adeugeint heb gaeth [12]a heb alltut athry [13]wyr o honunt yn diouredaŏc o uarchogaeth alliein agwreic.

XIV. [14]Yneb a adefho llaŏrudyaeth talet [15]oll yr′ alanas trayan [[16]yr [17]galanas adaŏ] ar [17][ŷ] llaŏurud ar deuparth arennir [18]y [19]teir ran [20]y′ dŏyran [21]ar genedyl y tat ar tryded [22]ar genedylyuam.

II. [23]NAŎ AFFEITH TAN.

I. [24]Kyntaf yŏ kyghori [25]mynet yllosgi.′

II. Eil yŏ duunaŏ am y llosc.

III. Tryded yŏ mynet y losgi.

IV. Pedweryd yŏ [26]dŏyn y rŏyll.

V. Pymhet yŏ llad y tan.

VI. Chwechet yŏ [27]keissaŏ dylŏyf.

VII. Seituet yŏ [28]chwythu ytan yny enynho.

VIII. Vythuet yŏ [29]dodi ytan y mŏyn′ y peth [30]a losger [31]ac ef.′

IX. Naŏuet yŏ [32]gwelet y llosc gan [33]y odef.

X. [34]Pŏybynhac a [35]diwatto un [36]or [37]rei hynny′ rodet llŏ degwyr adeugeint heb caeth [38][a] heb alltut [39]ac or llysc dyn yny tan hŏnnŏ trywyr hefyt o honunt yn diofredaŏc megys y rei uchot.

XI. Nyt a galanas yn ol tan namyn yg gweithret y neb alosgo ac ef.

XII. Os llysc ty ymyŏn trefgord o walltan y perchennaŏc adyly

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1 *W.X.* 2 *not in X.* ′–*V.W.* 3 *X.* 4 rodir *V.* 5 *not in X.* 6 rei *X.* 7 rodir *V.W.* 8 *not in X.* 9′ *not in V.* 10 *not in X.* 11 watto *V.* 12 *not in X.* 13 *not in V.W.X.* 14 *V. here follows the Dimetian form.* 15′ gŏbŷl or *W.* 16 *X.* 17 *W.X.* 18 ŷn *W.X.* 19′ tri thrayan *X.* 20 *not in W.* 21 atal *W.X.* 22 atal *W.* 23 – O *W.* 24 – O naŏ affeith tan.

7. The seventh is, arresting him.

8. The eighth is, to be an assistant in holding the person while being murdered.

9. The ninth is, seeing him killed, and suffering it.

10. For each of the three first, there is paid nine score of silver; and the oaths of a hundred men, to deny blood.

11. For each of the three others, there is paid twice nine score of silver; and the oaths of two hundred men, to deny blood.

12. For each of the three last, there is paid thrice nine score of silver; and the oaths of three hundred men, to deny blood.

13. Whoever shall deny wood and field, let him give the oaths of fifty men, without a bondman, without an alltud; and three of them abjuring chivalry, and linen, and woman.

14. Whoever shall confess homicide, let him pay the whole of the galanas: the third of the galanas falls upon the murderer; and the two parts are shared into three shares; the two shares on the kindred of the father, and the third on the kindred of the mother.

II. THE NINE ACCESSARIES OF FIRE.

1. The first is, counselling to go to burn.
2. The second is, agreeing concerning the burning.
3. The third is, going to burn.
4. The fourth is, carrying the cresset.
5. The fifth is, striking the fire.
6. The sixth is, procuring tinder.
7. The seventh is, blowing the fire until it shall kindle.
8. The eighth is, putting the fire in the thing to be burned.

9. The ninth is, seeing the burning, and suffering it.

10. Whoever shall deny one of these accessaries, let him give the oaths of fifty men, without a bondman, and without an alltud; and, if a person be burned in that fire, three men of them likewise under vows, like those before.

11. Galanas does not attend fire, only in the act of him who shall burn therewith.

12. If a house be burned within a hamlet from negligence,

U. V. [25/] llosci vty. *V.* [26] ymdóyn *V.* dydóyn *X.* [27] y *X.* [28] – y *X.* [29/] enynnu *V. W. X.* [30] y *V.* [31/] *not in V. W. X.* [32] edrych ar *X.* [33] *not in X.* [34] Y neb *V. W. not in X.* [35] watto *V.* [36/] o honunt *X.* [37/] naó affeith hyn *V. W.* [38] *V. W.* [39/] *V. W. X. here agree with the Dimetian form.*

talu ty o bob parth idaŏ or llosgant gantaŏ ac or trydyd ty allan tan gwyllt uyd.

xiii. Or kynneu dyn tan ymyŏn ty dyn arall talet y ty y perchennaŏc or llysc.

xiv. Tan a adaŏho dyn ymyŏn odyn ef adyly bot drostaŏ.

xv. Deuhanher uyd ytal rŏg yneb arodho y tan ar neb ae cyneuho.

xvi. Y neb auenfykyo ty athan y arall or kynneu hŏnnŏ tan teir gweith yny ty talet cŏbyl yr perchennaŏc or llysc yty.′

III. [1]NAŎ AFFEITH LLEDRAT.

i. [2]Kyntaf yŏ [a]bot yn traŏsgŏydŏr.′

ii. Eil yŏ [3]kytuunaŏ am y lledrat.

iii. Trydyd yŏ roddi [b]kygor.

iv. Pedweryd yŏ [4]mynet yny gedymdeithas [5]adŏyn y bŏllŏrŏ.′

v. Pymhet yŏ [6]torri ty′ neu [7]rŏygaŏ buarth.′

vi. Chwechet yŏ [8]dŏyn y peth ae [9]gychwynnu.′

vii. Seithuet′′ yŏ [c]canhymdeith y lledrat dyd [10]a nos.′

viii. Vythuet yŏ kyuranu [11][y lledrad] ar lladron.

ix. Naŏuet yŏ gwelet y lledrat ae gelu yr gobyr, [12]ae prynu yr gŏerth.

x. Y neb a [13]diwatto un or [14]affeitheu hyn roddet lŏ degwyr adeugeint [15]heb caeth [16][a] heb alltut.

xi. [17]Yneb adiwatto′ lledrat [18]ac arall [19]yny liwaŏ [20]gwelet y lledrat gantaŏ liŏ dyd goleu,′ rodet [21][ŷneb aenlliper] lŏ pedwar gwyr arugeint [22]oe kantref′ mal y del kyfniuer o bob kymŏt [23]ac [24][velly] ny eill y [d]lliwat dim [25]yna:′′ [26][ar gŷfreith hono aelwir dŷgŷn wat ŷn erbŷn dogŷn vanac.]

[a′ 27] syllu tŏyll, a cheissaŏ ketymdeith.

[b 27] bŏyllŏrŏ.

[c′ 28] bot yn gyfarwyd ac yn troscŏydŏr ar y lletrat.

[29] diwat

1–Kyntaf o *V.W.X.* 2–O naŏ affeith lledrat. *U. not in V.W.X.* 3 duunaŏ *V.W.* 4 ymdŏyn y bŏyt *V.W.X.* 5′ *not in V.W.X.* 6′ rŏygaŏ [y *V.X.*] buarth *V.W.X.* 7′ torri [y *V.*] ty. *V.W.X.* 8′ kychwynu y lledrat oe le a cherdet dyd neu nos gantaŏ. *V.′′ not in X.* 9 gychwyn. *W.* 10 nev *X.* 11 *X.* 12 neu y *V.W.X.* 13 watto *V.* 14 naŏ affeith *V.W.X.* 15–wyr a *X.* 16 *V.W.X.* 17′ Or *W.* O *X.* dŷwedir ardŷn

the owner is to pay for a house on each side of him, if they be burned by his means; and, from the third house onward it is considered an uncontrollable fire.

13. If a person kindle a fire in the house of another person, let him pay for the house to the owner, if it be burned.

14. A person is to be answerable for a fire which he shall leave in a kiln.

15. Payment is to be shared equally between the one who shall lay the fire and the one who shall kindle it.

16. Whoever shall lend a house, with fire in it, to another; if the latter kindle a fire three times in the house, let him pay in full to the owner, in case the house be burned.

III. OF THE NINE ACCESSARIES OF THEFT.

1. The first is, [a]being an informer.[a]

2. The second is, agreeing concerning the theft.

3. The third is, giving [b]advice.

4. The fourth is, going in company of the thief, and carrying the provision.

5. The fifth is, breaking into a house, or tearing down a yard fence.

6. The sixth is, carrying the thing, and removing it.

7. The seventh is, [c]accompanying the theft day and night.[c]

8. The eighth is, participating in the theft with the thieves.

9. The ninth is, seeing the theft, and concealing it for reward, or buying it for worth.

10. Whoever shall deny any one of these accessaries, let him give the oaths of fifty men, without a bondman, and without an alltud.

11. Whoever shall deny theft, another asserting to have seen the theft with him in the light of day, let him give the oaths of twenty-four men of his cantrev, in equal number from each cymwd; and so the [d]charge avails not: and that law is called: full denial against full charge.

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[a] [27]concocting treachery, and seeking an accomplice.

[b] [27]provision.

[c] [28]knowing and informing as to the theft.

[d] [29]denial

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guelet *W.X.* [a]*not in V.* [18]–gantaŏ *W.X.* liŏ *W.* hyd *X.* dŷd golcu *W.X.* [19]ŷn *W.X.* [20][a]arnaŏ ŷwelet *W.* hynny arnaw *X.* [21]*W.* [22]or *X.* [a]*not in W.* [23]–or vn cantref *W.* [24]*X.* [25]ŷnŷ erbŷn: *W.*–hynny: *X.* [26]*W.X. Many passages from the Dimetian Code are introduced here and in other parts in V.W.X. which are omitted.* [27]*V.W.X.* [28]*V.W.* [29]*X.*

IV. [1]KYNLLÓYN.

I. Y neb a [2]diwatto kynllóyn neu murdórn neu kyrch kyhoedaóc, rodet ló degwyr adeugein heb caeth [3][a] heb alltut.

II. Ny [4]eill kyrch kyhoedaóc [5]yn llei no naó wyr.

III. [6]Yneb adiwatto anreithaó arall rodet y kyffelyp iddaó.

V. GALANASSEU.′

I. Galanas maer neu gyghellaór [7]atelir o′ naó mu anaó ugein mu gan [8]tri dyrchauel.

II. Sarhaet pob un o [9]honunt [10]atelir o′ naó mu a naó ugeint aryant.

III. Punt [11]atelir yny′ hebedió.[12]

IV. Punt yó gobyr [13]eu merchet.′

V. Teir punt [14]yny cowyll.

VI. [15]Seith punt [14]yny hegwedi.

VII. [16]O da′ [17]merch maer neu gyghellaór [18]neu penkenedyl,′ neu un or [19]sóydogyon [20]arbenhic yn llathrut′ heb rod kenedyl naó eidon kyhyt eu [21]kyrn ac [22]y hysgyuarn [23]uyd [24]y hegwedi.

VIII. [25]Ny byd penkenedyl maer na chyghellaór byth.′

IX. [26]Sef yó meint′ galanas penkenedyl [27]tri naó mu athri naó ugein mu gan tri dyrchauel.

X. Yny sarhaet y telir tri naó mu athri naó ugeint aryant.

XI. Galanas un [28]oe aelodeu [29]nyt amgen [30]noy gar [31]atelir o′ naó mu anaóugein gan tri dyrchauel.[32]

XII. Yny sarhaet y [33]telir naó mu a naó ugeint aryant.

XIII. [34]Sarhaet [35]pob′ breyr disóyd [36]atelir o′ chwebu achweugeint [37]aryant.

XIV. [38]Yny [39]alanas [40]y telir [41]chwe bu achweugein [42]mu gan tri dyrchauel.′

XV. Galanas bonhedic canhóynaól [43]atelir o′ teir bu athri ugein mu gan tri dyrchauel.

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[1] *not in V.W.X. Chapter* v. *Book* II. *of the Dimetian Code here follows in V.W.X.* [2] watto *V.* [3] *V.W.* [4] ellir *V.* [5] o *V.W.* [6]′E *X.* sef yó meint *V.W.X.* [7]′ *not in V.W.X.* [8] *not in X.* [9]′ nadunt *X.* [10]′ yó *V.W.* [11]′ yó *V.W.X.* [12] – pop vn o honunt. *V.W.* maer nev kynghellawr. *X.* [13]′ merch pop vn. A *V.* [14] yó *V.W.* yn *X.* eu *W.X.* [15] – A *V.* [16]′ Ora *V.W.* [17] – yn llathrud *X.* [18]′ *not in V.* [19] arbenigyon

IV. WAYLAYING.

1. Whoever shall deny waylaying, or murder, or open attack, let him give the oaths of fifty men, without a bondman, and without an alltud.

2. An open attack cannot be by fewer than nine men.

3. Whoever shall deny the robbing of another, let him give to him the like.

V. GALANASES.

1. The galanas of a maer, or a canghellor, is paid with nine score and nine kine, with three augmentations.

2. The saraad of each of them is paid with nine score kine, and nine score of silver.

3. One pound is paid for their ebediw.

4. One pound is the gobyr ỏf their daughters.

5. Three pounds their cowyll.

6. Seven pounds their agweddi.

7. If the daughter of a maer, or a canghellor, or a chief of kindred, or one of the principal officers, go away clandestinely, without gift of kindred; nine steers with horns and ears of equal length is her agweddi.

8. Neither a maer nor a canghellor is ever to be a chief of kindred.

9. The sum of the galanas of a chief of kindred is thrice nine score and nine kine, with three augmentations.

10. For his saraad there is paid thrice nine kine, and thrice nine score of silver.

11. For the galanas of any one of his members; to wit, his relation, there is paid nine score and nine kine, with three augmentations.

12. For his saraad is paid nine kine, and nine score of silver.

13. The saraad of every breyr without office is paid with six kine, and six score of silver.

14. His galanas is paid with six score and six kine, with three augmentations.

15. The galanas of an innate boneddig is paid with three score and three kine, with three augmentations.

V.X. [20] llys *V.W.* /–*X.* [21] corn *X.* [22] eu *V.W.X.* [23] yw *X.* [24] eu *V.W.X.* [25] *not in V.W.X.* [26] *not in V.X.* [27] – yw *X.* [28] o *V.X.* [29] – y *V.X.* penkenedyl *V.X.* /–*W.* [30] y *V.* [31] *not in X.* [32] – Sef ỷỏ aelot penkenedỷl ỷ gar. *W.* [33] keiff *V.W.X.* [34] Galanas *W.* /–*V.* [35] *not in X.* [36] *not in V.* /–*X.* [37] mu gan tri drychauel *V.W.* y telir. *V.* [38] Y *V.* [39] sarhaet *V.W.* [40] a *V.* [41] – o *V.* [42] aryant. *V.W.* [43] *not in X.*

xvi. [1]Yny sarhaet [2]y telir [3]teir bu athri ugeint aryant.

xvii. Kymro uam dat uyd bonhedic canhŏynaŏl [4]heb [5][gaeth aheb] alltut,′ [5][a] heb ledach yndaŏ.

xviii. Os gŏr breyr [6][a] uyd bonhedic canhŏynaŏl pan ladher chwe bu ageiff y breyr [7][ẏ] [8]gan y llaŏurud or alanas.′

xix. [9]Brenhin [10]bieu trayan pob galanas′′ canys ef bieu kymhell [[11]ẏn [12]y] lle ny allo kenedyl gymhell.

xx. [13]Agaffo [14]y brenhin′ o da [15]y llaŏuurud′ or pryt [16]pŏy gilyd′′ [17a]ar y tir′ [18]ef bieu yn hollaŏl.′

xxi. Galanas tayaŏc brenhin [19]atelir o′ teir bu athri ugein mu gan tri dyrchauel.[20]

xxii. [21]Yny sarhaet [22]y telir′ teir bu athri ugeint [23][o] aryant.

xxiii. [24]Galanas tayaŏc breyr′ [25][b hanheraŏc uyd aralanas tayaŏc brenhin.

xxiv. Ac [26]ẏ uelly [26]am y sarhaet.]

xxv. Galanas alltut brenhin [27]atelir o′ teirbu athriugein mu heb dyrchauel.

xxvi. [28]Yny sarhaet [29]y telir′ [30]teir bu heb ychwanec.′′

xxvii. Galanas alltut breyr hanheraŏc uyd [31]y [32]alanas alltut [33]brenhin [[34]obop peth.′

xxviii. [35]Galanas alldut tayaŏc hanheraŏc uyd [36]ar alanas′ alldut breẏr.′′

xxix. [37]Ac uelly [38]e byd eu′ sarhaedeu′′ [39]herwŷd eu galanas.]

xxx. Punt ahanher [40]atelir [41]y′ gwerth′′ caeth [42]tec teledió: [43]or [44]byd anauus [45]hagen neu ryhen ny ryieuanc [46]nyt amgen [47]no llei noc ugein mlŏyd, punt atal [47]ef′ or henuyd or tu draŏ [48]y uor [49]y uelly y byd.′ Or′′ henuyd or tu [50]hŏn y′ uor [51][heuyt] [52]y uelly y byd′ [53][kanys [54]ef ehunan alygrŏys yureint [55]o uynet [56]yn gyflogŏr oe uod.]

[a′ 57]ae tir

[b′ 58]atelir o teir bu athri ugein mu heb dyrchauel. Yny sarhaet y telir teir bu heb ychwanec.

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[1]Y *V.* [2]a *V.* [3]–o *V.* [4′]*not in X.* [5]*V.W.* [6]*V.* [7]*W.* [8′]or alanas y gan y llofrud. *V.* ′′o bob galanas ydaw yr brenhin y trayan *X.* [9]–Yr *V.W.* [10]ydaŏ *V.W.* [11]*W.* [12]*V.W.X.* [13]–Ac *X.* ′–agaffer *V.W.* [14′′]yr llofrud *X.* [15′]*not in V.W.* [16]y *V.* [17]–yr llofrud *V.W.* [18′]y brenhin bieu *V.W.X.* uyd. *V.* [19′]*not in X.* [20]–atelir. *X.* [21]Y *V.* [22′]yŏ *V.* [23]*X.* [24′]*not in X.* [25]*V.W.* [26]*not in V.* [27′]*not in X.* [28]Y *V.W.* ′′*not in X.* [29′]yŏ *V.* [30]–o *W.* [31]ar *V.W.*

16. His saraad is paid with three kine, and three score of silver.

17. An innate boneddig is a Cymro by mother and father, without bondman, without alltud, and without mixed genealogy.

18. If an innate boneddig be a breyr's man, when murdered, the breyr has six kine of the galanas from the homicide.

19. The third of every galanas belongs to the king; for, to him pertains the enforcing of it, where the kindred may be unable to enforce it.

20. What the king shall find, of the property of the homicide, from time to time [a]upon the[/] land, belongs to him entirely.

21. The galanas of the king's taeog is paid with three score and three kine, with three augmentations.

22. His saraad is paid with three kine, and three score of silver.

23. The galanas of a breyr's taeog is [b]half the galanas of the king's taeog.

24. And so his saraad.[/]

25. The galanas of the king's alltud is paid with three score and three kine, without augmentation.

26. His saraad is paid with three kine, without addition.

27. The galanas of a breyr's alltud is a moiety in every thing of the galanas of the king's alltud.

28. The galanas of a taeog's alltud is a moiety of the galanas of a breyr's alltud.

29. And in like manner their saraads, according to their galanases.

30. One pound and a half is paid as the worth of a fair fine bondman: if, however, he be maimed, or too old, or too young, that is, under the age of twenty years, he is one pound in value; if he originate from beyond the sea. If he originate on this side of the sea, one pound likewise; for, he himself debased his privilege, by willingly becoming a hireling.

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[a][/] [57]and his

[b][/] [58]paid with three score and three kine, without augmentation. His saraad is paid with three kine, without addition.

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[32] *not in X.* [33] – y *X.* [34][/] *X.* [35]// *V.W.X.* [36][/] y *X.* [37]// *V.W.* Ac o bop peth. *X.* [38][/] am ŷ *W.* [39] *W.* [40][/] yô *V.* // – galanas *W.* [41]// yn galanas *X.* [42] *not in V.W.X.* [43] o *X.* [44][/] *not in V.* [45] *not in X.* [46][/] neu *X.* [47] *not in W.* [48] ŷr *W.* [49][/] ac *W. not in V.* // pvnt atalant pob vn ohonunt. O *X.* [50][/] yma yr *V.W.* [51] *V.W.* [52][/] punt atal. *V.W.X.* [53] *V.W.X.* [54] *not in V.W.* [55] nŷt amgen no *W. not in X.* [56] yngaeth oe vod yngyflogwr. *X.* [57] *V.W.* [58] *U.*

xxxi. [1]Or tereu dyn ryd dyn caeth talet [2]deudec keinaȣc [3][idaȣ] chwech dros teir kyuelin o urethyn gwyn tal pentan [4]ȣrth lad eithin [5]idaȣ [6]yn defnyd peis;′ [7]teir dros laȣdȣr; un dros [8][guaraneu a] dyrnuoleu [9]ac un dros ȣdyf [10]neu dros raff deudec kyuelin′ [11][ẏaȣc] neu [12]dros uȣyall [13][os coetȣr uyd.]

xxxii. [14]Or tereu [15]dyn caeth [16][neb] dyn ryd, iaȣn yȣ trychu y llaȣ deheu [17]idaȣ, [18]neu yr troet deheu′ neu talet [19][arglȣyd y kaeth] sarhaet y dyn [20]herwyd y ureint.′

xxxiii. [[21]Naȣd kaeth yȣ hyt y ȣyryo y kryman.′

xxxiv. [22]Y neb a gyttyo a gureic kaeth heb canhyat y harglȣyd talet deudec keinhaȣc [23]y arglȣyd′ [24]y gaeth dros pop kyt′ [25]ac na chytyet′ [26]ar gaeth bellach.]

xxxv. [27]Yneb a [28]ueicho gȣreic caeth auo ar gyfloc′ rodet arall yny lle [29][ẏharglȣẏd] hyt pan agho ac [29][od] yna [30]paret ef [31]uagu [32]yr etiued′ ac [33]aet y caeth [34]dracheuyn [35]at′ y [36]arglȣyd [37][ac] or′′ byd marȣ [38][ẏgaeth] [39]y ar yr etiued′ talet y neb ae [40]beichoges y gwerth [41]kyfreithaȣl yr′ arglȣyd.

xxxvi. [42]Gwerth magu ulȣydyn yȣ crys apheis amantell aphenlliein, adȣy esgit, abuȣch acharreit or yt goreu ar tir y gȣr, aphadell troedaȣc.′

xxxvii. [a] Pedeir bu aphedwar′ ugeint aryant [43]atelir yn′ sarhaet teuluȣr [44][brenhin] [45]os o hynny ydymardelȣ.

xxxviii. [46]Orbyd teulu ȣr breyr′ teirbu atelir [47]yny sarhaet [48]nyt amgen tri buhyn tal beinc.

xxxix. [b] Nyt a galanas ynol teuluȣryaeth.

VI. GWERTH AELODEU DYN.

1. Tri aelaȣt ardec yssyd ydyn yn un werth y deu lygat; ae deu glust gan golli eu clybot; ae [trȣyn] ae dȣy weus; ae dȣy

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[a′ 49]Aphedeir ar

[b′ 50]Llaȣ dyn ae troet ae lygat ae weus ae glust′ [51]gan golli y glybot ae′ [52]trȣyn

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[1]O *X.* [2]–idaȣ *V.* [3]*W.X.* [4]–ywneuthur peis idaȣ *V.W.X.* [5]′*not in V.W.* [6]nyd amgen no *X.* [7]–idaw *X.* [8]*V.W.X.* [9]*not in V.W.X.* [10]vn *W.* [′]*not in V.X.* [11]*W.* [12]*not in X.* [13]*V.W.X.* vn dros raff deudec kyuelinyaȣc. *V.X.* [14]O *X.* [15]*not in X.* [16]*W.* [17]′*not in W.X.* [18]′*not in V.* [19]*V.W.* y arglwyd *X.* [20]′*not in V.W.* [21]′*V.* [22]′*V.W.X.* [23]′idaw *X.* [24]′*V.* [25]′*W.X.* [26]*W.* odyna ahi byth. *X.* [27]′Ac os beichyocca *X.* [28]ueichocco *V.W.* [29]*W.* [30]maget *W.X.*

31. If a freeman strike a bondman, let him pay him twelve pence: six for three cubits of home-made white cloth, as material for a coat for cutting furze in; three for trouzers; one for leggings and hedging gloves; and one for a billhook, or for a rope of twelve cubits, or, for a hatchet, if he be a woodman.

32. If a bondman strike any freeman, it is just to cut off his right hand, [18]or his right foot;′ or [19]let the lord of the bondman′ pay the saraad of the person according to his privilege.

33. The protection of a bondman is to the extent that he can throw his hook.

34. Whoever shall have connexion with a bond female, without the permission of her lord; let him pay twelve pence to the lord of the bond female for each connexion; and let him desist from any further connexion.

35. Whoever shall cause the pregnancy of a bond female, that shall be upon hire; let him give another in her place to her lord until she be delivered; and, afterwards, let him cause the issue to be nursed; and let the bond female return to her lord: and, if the bond female die in child-birth, let him who caused her pregnancy pay her lawful worth to the lord.

36. The worth of nursing during a year is, a shift, a coat, a mantle, a headcloth, a pair of shoes, a cow, a car-load of the best corn upon the land of the man, and a pan with feet.

37. [a]Four kine, and four score′ of silver, are paid for the saraad of a domestic to the king, if he avouch himself as such.

38. If he be a domestic to a breyr, three kine are paid for his saraad; to wit, three kine of current value.

39. [b]Galanas does not proceed according to domesticity.

VI. THE WORTH OF A PERSON'S MEMBERS.

1. There are thirteen members of a person of equal worth: his two eyes; his two ears, by losing their hearing; his nose; his two

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[a′ 49]And twenty-four

[b′ 50]A man's hand, his foot, his eye, his lip, his ear when the hearing is lost, and his nose:

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31 *not in V.W.X.* 32′ y mab *X.* 33 yna doed *X.* 34′ ar *W. not in V.* 35′′ *X.* 36 lle *V.* 37 *V.W.* 38 *W.* 39′ *not in X.* 40 beichyocco *X.* 41′ kyfreith *V.W.* oe *V.* ŷ *W.* 42′ *not in V.W.X.* 43′ yô *V.W.* 44 *V.W.* y brenhin *X.* 45′ *not in X.* 46′ *not in V.W.* 47 yn *V.W.X.* 48 – teuluôr [y *X.*] breyr *V.W.X.* 49 *X.* 50′ *V.W.* 51′ *V.* 52 *V.* froen *W.* ′′′′ *not in X.*

laȣ; ae deu troet ae geilleu′ chwe bu achweugeint aryant [1]atelir dros′ pob un ohonunt.

II. [2]Or trychir hagen clust [3]ac or clywir′ arnaȣ [4]dȣy uu a deugeint aryant [5]yȣ y werth:′ [6][onẏ chlẏȣ arnaȣ, whe bu awhe ugeint arẏant atal.]

III. [7]Gwerth bys dyn buȣch ac ugeint aryant.[8]

IV. Gwerth [9]baȣt dyn′ dȣy uu adeugeint aryant.

V. [[10]Guerth [11]ewin dyn dec arhugeint aryant.[12]

VI. Guerth y kygȣg eithaf whech arhugeint [13]aryant adimei athrayan dimei.

VII. Gverth y kygȣg perued dec adeugeint adimei a deuparth dimei.

VIII. Guerth y kygȣg nessaf petwar ugeint′′′ [14]aryant.′′′]

IX. [15]Gwerth tauaȣt dyn kymeint a gwerth yr aelodeu ereill oll.′

X. Holl aelodeu dyn pan gyuriuer y gyt [a]ȣyth punt′ aphedwar ugein punt atalant.

XI. Gwerth gwaet dyn pedeir arugeint o aryant atal canyt teilȣg bot [16][guerth] gwaet dyn yn gyuuȣch a [16][guerth] gwaet Duȣ: [[17]kyt [18]bei guir Dyn ef guir Duȣ oed ac ny fechȣys yny gnaȣt.]

XII. [19]Gwerth ragdant dyn pedeir arugeint [20]y werth′ gan tri dyrchauel.

XIII. [21]Gwerth kildant [22]dyn dec [b]arugeint [23]aryant [24]atal.′′′′

VII. [25]GWELI.

I. Teir punt yȣ gwerth pob un or teir gweli agheuaȣl.′

II. Asgȣrn uȣchcreuan pedeir keinaȣc cotta [26]atal:[27]

III. Asgȣrn is creuan pedeir keinaȣc kyfreith atal [28]or [29]seinant ymyȣn caȣc′ [30][euyd.]

IV. Teir creith gogyuarch yssyd [31]ar dyn.′

V. Creith ar [32]y ȣyneb [33]chweugeint atal.

[a′ 34]vn punt ar pȳmthec [b 35]adeugeint

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[1]′ yȣ guerth *V. W.* [2]Kỳn *W.* [3]′ oll *V.* ỳ *W.* ymdeith *V. W.* oll *W.* achlybot or dyn *V. W.* [4]–mal kynt *V. W.* [5]′ atal: *V. W.* [6]*W.* [7]*not in V.* [8]′′′ *This follows section* x. *in V. W.* [9]–atal. *V.* [9]′ y uaȣt *V. W.* [10]*W.* [11]′′ *V. W.* [12]–atal. *V.* [13]*not in W.* [14]*V.* [15]′ Tauaȣt ehunan kymeint [yȣ *V.*] y werth ar saȣl aelaȣt ariuȣyt *V. W.* hyt hyn. *V.* [16]*V. W.* [17]*V.* kỳn *W.* [18]*V. W.* [19]*not in V.* [20]′ *not in V. W.*

lips; his two hands; his two feet; and his testicles:′ six kine, and six score of silver are paid for each one of them.

2. If an ear, however, be cut off, and the hearing remain; two kine, and two score of silver is its worth: [6]if he do not hear, six kine, and six score of silver is its value.′

3. The worth of a person's finger is a cow, and a score of silver.

4. The worth of a person's thumb is two kine, and two score of silver.

5. The worth of a person's nail is thirty pence.

6. The worth of the extreme joint is twenty-six pence a halfpenny and a third of a halfpenny.

7. The worth of the middle joint is two score and ten pence a halfpenny and two parts of a halfpenny.

8. The worth of the nearest joint is four score of silver.

9. The worth of the tongue of a person is equal to that of all the other members.

10. All the members of a person, when reckoned together, are four score and [a]eight pounds in value.

11. The worth of the blood of a person is twenty-four pence; for it is not proper for the blood of man to be of equal worth with the blood of God: [17]although He was very Man, He was very God; and He sinned not in the flesh.′

12. The worth of a person's fore tooth is twenty-four pence, with three augmentations.

13. The worth of a person's back tooth is [b]thirty pence.

VII. A WOUND.

1. Three pounds is the worth of each of the three mortal wounds.

2. A bone from the upper part of the cranium is four curt pence in value:

3. A bone from the lower part of the cranium is four legal pence in value: if they sound in a [30]brass basin.

4. There are three conspicuous scars upon a person.

5. A scar on his face is valued at six score pence.

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[a] [34]sixteen [b] [35]fifty

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[21]Aphan taler racdant gȯerth creith gogyfarch atelir gantaȯ. *V.* [22] *not in V.W.* [23] *not in V.* [24]′ *not in W.* [25] *not in W.* ′–*V.* Medyc adyly pan trawer dyn ar y ben obop *X.* [26] *not in X.* [27] – or seinha ymyȯn kaȯc. *V.* [28]′ *not in V.* [29] a seinho *X.* [30] *X.* ″ *not in X.* [31]′ *not in W.* [32] *not in V.W.* [33] – dyn *V.W.* [34] *W.* [35] *V.W.*

VI. Creith ar geuyn y laó [1]deheu trugeint atal.

VII. Creith ar geuyn y troet [1]deheu dec arugeint atal.''

VIII. [2][Góerth amrant dyn hyt y bo y bleó erni keinhaóc kyfreith atal pop blewyn or tyrr dim o heni góerth creith o gyfarch atelir yna.]

IX. Cleis atrikyo tri naóuet dyd, un diuóyn ac un diwat uyd agwaet.

X. [3]Y neb ae diwatto' rodet [4]y ló ar y trydyd o wyr un ureint ac ef y naóuet dyd kyntaf; [5]or tric yr eil' naóuet dyd'' [6]rodet [7]y ló ar y pedweryd o wyr un ureint ac ef; [8]or tric y' trydyd'' naóuet dyd [9]rodet y ló ar y pymhet [10]o wyr un ureint ac ef: ac y uelly y diwygir gwaet.'

XI. [11]Dewisset baób y [12]sarhaet ae alanas' ae [13]y órth [14][vreint] y penkenedyl ae [13]y órth [14][vreint] y tat, ae [13]y órth [14][vreint] y sóyd.

XII. [15]Kymeint yó gwerth aelodeu ytayaóc o kyfreith agwerth aelodeu y brenhin herwyd gwerth.

XIII. Galanas hagen asarhaet paób herwyd y ureint y telir pan torher y aelaót.'

XIV. Y neb a gnithyo dyn talet y sarhaet yn gyntaf; canys dyrchaf agossot yó sarhaet [16][pop] dyn; [17]odyna dóy keinaóc yg kyfeir y uaót, acheinaóc yg kyfeir pob bys or a el yny pen,' acheinaóc [18]yg kyfeir' pob blewyn bonwyn [19]aphedeir arugeint [20]yg kyfeir' y gwallt taldróch.

XV. [21]Dyrnaót agaffer o anuod nyt sarhaet: iaón hagen yó diuóyn yr anaelet nyt amgen gwaet agweli achreith ogyuarch.'

XVI. [22][Sarhaet góreic kaeth deudec keinhaóc atal.]

XVII. [23]Yn sarhaet' gwenigyaól [24]caeth nyt el [25][nac] yn raó nac ym mreuan pedeir arugeint [26]aryant atelir.'

XVIII. [27]Yneb adiwatto llad caeth rodet ló pedwar gwyr arugeint ac eu hanher yn wyr not.''

VIII. [28]VAL HYN Y [29]RENNIR GWASGAR ALANAS.

I. Punt [30]yó ran braót.

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[1] *not in W.* [2] *V.* [3]' Os ar diwat ỳ bỳd *W.X.* [4] *not in X.* [5]' os deu *W.* ''–naw *X.* [6]–ỳtric *W.X.* [7] *not in X.* [8]' os *W.* ''–y tri *X.* [9]–ỳtric *W.X.* *not in X.* [10]' adyry. *X.* [11]'' *not in W.X.* [12]' vreint *V.* [13] *not in V.* [14] *V.* [15]' *not in V.* [16] *V.* [17]' *not in V.* [18]' dros *V.*

6. A scar on the back of his [1]right hand is valued at three score pence.

7. A scar on the back of his [1]right foot is valued at thirty pence.

8. The worth of a person's eyelid, should hair be thereon, is one legal penny in value for every hair; if a part of it be cut away, then the worth of a conspicuous scar is paid.

9. A bruise, that shall remain to the third ninth day, is subject to the same compensation, and the same denial, as blood.

10. Whoever shall deny it, let him give his own oath, with those of two persons of the same privilege as himself, on the first ninth day; if it remain to the second ninth day, let him give his own oath, with those of three persons of the same privilege as himself; if it remain to the third ninth day, let him give his own oath, with those of four persons of the same privilege with himself: and in that manner is compensation made for blood.

11. Let every one choose his saraad and galanas; according to the privilege of his chief of kindred, or the privilege of his father, or the privilege of his office.

12. The worth of a taeog's members, by law, is as much as that of the king's members.

13. The galanas and saraad of every body, however, is paid according to his privilege, when a limb shall be cut.

14. Whoever shall twitch a person, let him first pay his saraad; for an attack and onset constitute saraad to every person; then two pence for the thumb, and a penny for every finger that shall touch the head; and a penny for every hair pulled out by the root; and twenty-four pence for the front hair.

15. An unintentional blow is not saraad: it is right, however, to make amends for the hurt; that is, for blood, and wound, and a conspicuous scar.

16. The saraad of a bond female is twelve pence in value.

17. For the saraad of a bond female, who neither works at the spade, nor at the quern, twenty-four pence is paid.

18. Whoever shall deny the killing of a bondman; let him give the oaths of twenty-four men, the half being nod-men.

VIII. THUS DISPERSED GALANAS IS SHARED.

1. One pound is the share of a brother.

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[19] – a tynher oc pen; acheinhaôc dros pop bys ael yny pen; *V.* [20] dros *V.* [21] *not in V.* [22] *V.* [23] Ac os *V.* [24] uyd *V.* [25] *V.* [26] vyd y sarhaet. *V.* [27] *not in V.* [28] – Ranu galanas. *U.* [29] telir *W.X.* [30] uŷd *W.*

II. Chweugeint [1][yw] ran kefynderŵ.
III. Trugein [2]ran kyuerderŵ.
IV. Dec arugeint [3][yw] ran [4]nyeint ueibon kyuerderŵ.′

V. Pymthec yŵ ran [5]gorchynyeint.
VI. Seith adimei [6]yŵ ran [7]kyuneiuyon.
VII. Nyt oes priaŵt ran na phriaŵt enŵ ar ach pellach no hynny.

VIII. [8]Rann tat o alanas y uab keinaŵc.
IX. Un kyfreith yŵ yny gymerher [a]kerenhyd ac yny [9]watter kerenhyd′ rac colli kerenhyd [10]keinaŵc paladyr atelir [11]hyt pan diwatter kerenhyd.′
X. Ny thal [12][nep o] kenedyl [13]sarhaet [14]gyt a′ [15]neb tra uo da ar y helŵ [16]ef o′ diffyc [17]y da ef hagen′ iaŵn yŵ [18]rannu gwerth y sarhaet′ [19]hyt y tryded ach.′

XI. Yneb atalho galanas [20]or byd [21]y genedyl oll′ yn un wlat ac ef, cŵbyl [22]dal adylyir y gantaŵ′ erbyn pen y pytheŵnos: or [23]byd y genedyl [24][ỳnteu] yn [25]wasgaredic yg gŵladoed [26][ereill] llawer oet pytheŵnos [27]yssyd iaŵn′ yg kyueir pob gŵlat.

XII. [28]Oer gŵymp galanas yŵ [29]pan ladho dyn′ [30]gŵr arall′ [b]adodi oet dyd y diuŵyn y gyflauan honno′ ae lad ynteu [31]o ŵr′ o genedyl arall [32]ny dylyo′ dimidaŵ [c]kyn diuŵyn y gyulauan honno:′ [33]sef y′ gelwir yn oer gŵymp galanas [34]y [d]gŵeithret hŵnnŵ′ rac trymhet [35]y colli [36]ef athalu [e]yr [37]alanas ar′ wnathoed gynt.′′

XIII. [38]Gwerth lleidyr pan uo lleidyr gwerth seith punt.

XIV. Gwerth goruodaŵc un ureint ar neb yd aeth drostaŵ ac y uelly am dyn a ŵystler dros arall.

[a′ 39]ran o alanas ac ỳtalher
[b′ 40]athalv yr alanas or genedyl eithyr rann y llourvd
[c′ 40]yran ef adyly ygenedyl y dalv
[d′ 41]gỳfreith honno [e′ ′ 42]ran or alanas.

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1 *X.* 2 yr *X.* 3 *X.* 4′ keiuỳn. *W.* 5 gorcheiuỳn. *W.* 6 *not in W.* 7 gorchaŵ. *W.* 8 – Ran tat o alanas. *U.* 9′ diwatter *X.* 10′ hỳnỳ diwatter keinhaŵc paladỳr ageffir. *W.* 11′ *not in X.* 12 *X.* 13 – ygylyd *X.* 14′ gan *W.* 15 dyn *X.* 16′ ehunan or *W.* 17′ hagen ỳ da ef *W.X.* 18′ talu ran ỳ gỳt ac ef *W.* 19′ ar y teir ach nessaf idaw. *X.* 20 o *X.* 21′ *not in X.* 22′ talu adỳlỳ *W.X.* 23 – alanas o *X.* 24 *W.X.* 25 wascaraŵc

2. Six score pence is the share of a cousin.

3. Three score pence is the share of a second cousin.

4. Thirty pence is the share of [4]nephews, sons of second cousins.[f]

5. Fifteen pence is the share of fourth cousins.

6. Seven pence halfpenny is the share of fifth cousins.

7. There is no proper share, nor proper name in kin, further than that.

8. A father's share of the galanas of his son, one penny.

9. The same law applies when [a]kindred shall be acknowledged, and when kindred shall be denied,[f] lest kindred be lost; a spear penny is paid, when kindred shall be denied.

10. No [12]one of[f] kindred pays saraad, with any one whilst he shall be possessed of any property: in default of his having property, however, it is right to share the worth of the saraad unto the third kin.

11. Whoever shall pay galanas, if the whole of his kindred be in the same country with him, full payment is required of him by the end of a fortnight: if the kindred be scattered in several other countries, a delay of a fortnight is right, in respect to each country.

12. The dire event of galanas is, when a person shall kill another man, and [b]appoints a day for compensating that crime, and he also be killed by a man of another kindred, to whom nothing is due,[f] [c]before that crime is compensated:[f] such a [d]deed is called a dire event of galanas, because of its being so fatal to lose him, and to pay the [e]galanas previously committed by him.[f]

13. The worth of a thief, when liable to be sold, is seven pounds.

14. The worth of a gorvodog is the same as that of the one for whom he is bound: and so also in respect to a person pledged for another.

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[a][f] [39]a share of galanas is taken and when paid,

[b][f] [40]the galanas be paid by the kindred, except the share of the murderer, [c][f] [40]his share the kindred is to pay:

[d] [41]law [e][f] [42]share of galanas.

W.X. [26] *X.* [27][f] adỳlỳ *W. not in X.* [28] – Oergóymp galanas. *U.* ageffir. *X.* [29][f] o llad *X.* [30][f] ỳ llall *W.* [31] ỳn *W.* [f] *not in X.* [32][f] heb dỳlỳu *W.X.* [33][f] ar gyfureith honno a *X.* [34][f] *not in X.* [35] *not in X.* [36] ygwr *X.* [37][f] gỳflauan rỳ *W.* [38] – Gwerth lleidyr. *U.* [f][f][f] *not in W.X.* [39] *W.* [40] *X.* [41] *W.* [42] *X.*

xv. Oet goruodaȣc y geissaȣ y oruodogaeth undyd a blȣydyn.

xvi. Un dyn y telir keinaȣc paladyr idaȣ ac nys tal ef y neb; y wreic awnel llaȣurudyaeth.

IX. KYFREITH EBAŪL AE WERTH.′′′

i. Or pan anher ebaȣl [1]hyt Aȣst′ [2]pedeir keinaȣc kyfreith′ atal:

ii. [3]Odyna hyt′′ kalan [a] Raguyr deudec [4]keinaȣc atal:

iii. Hyt′ kalan Chwefraȣr deunaȣ [4]atal:
iv. Hyt′ kalan Mei pedeir arugeint [4]atal:
v. Hyt′ [5][galan] Aȣst dec arugeint [4]atal:
vi. Hyt′ kalan Racuyr unarpymthec arugeint [4]atal:
vii. Hyt′ kalan Chwefraȣr dȣy adeugeint [4]atal:
viii. [6][Ahyt′ galan Mei ȣyth adeugeint [7]atal.]

ix. [8]Dȣy ulȣyd uyd yna ac yna′ trugeint atal [9]hyt Aȣst:′

x. Deudec keinaȣc [10]kyfreith [11]adyrcheif arnaȣ yna adeudec heuyt′ [12]bob tymhor′ [13]adyrcheif arnaȣ′ [14]hyt kalan Mei [15]teir blȣyd uyd [16]yna ac′ yna′′ unarpymthec aphedwar ugeint [17]atal.

xi. Y dyd y dalher ugeint adyrcheif arnaȣ pan frȣynher [18]pedeir [19]keinaȣc [20]adyrcheif arnaȣ′ ac yna′′ [21]hanher punt′ atal.

xii. [22]Ac or′ byd′′ amȣs [23]ae [24]porthi′ chwech ȣyth nos [[25]uch pen′ [26]presseb] punt atal.

xiii. Pedeir arugeint [27]yȣ gwerth′ raȣn amȣs [28]or [29]torir [30]y maes or′ coloren.

xiv. [31]Or [32]torir y′ coloren [33][hagen] gwerth yr amȣs oll atelir [[34]drostaȣ [35]yna] adilis uyd yr amȣs [36][vyth] yr neb ae [37]llygrȣys.

xv. Llygat amȣs ae clust pedeir arugeint [38][atal] pob un o honunt.

xvi. [39]Mȣng march pedeir keinaȣc kyfreith atal.′

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[a] [40]gayaf

1′ *not in X.* 2′ whech cheinhaȣc *V.W.* ′′–*X.* 3 O Aȣst *V.W.* 4′ *not in X.* 5 *W.* 6 *V.W.X.* 7 *not in X.* 8′ Sef atal yna o galan Mei *V.* Odȳna *W.* hyt *V.W.* Aȣst *V.W.X.* 9′ kanys *V.W.* Odyna ydyrcheif arnau *X.* 10 *not in V.W.X.* 11′ *not in X.* 12′ *not in W.* 13′ *not in V.X.* 14 – pop tymhor *W.* 15 – ac yna *V.W.X.* 16′ Sef atal *V.W.* ′′ *not in X.* 17 *not in V.W.X.* 18 *not in V.* 19 *not in X.* 20′ adodir *V.W.* ar

15. The time for a gorvodog to accomplish his obligation is a year and a day.

16. One person to whom a spear penny is paid, and who pays to no one; a woman who shall commit murder.

IX. THE LAW AS TO A COLT, AND ITS WORTH.

1. From the time a colt is foaled until August it is four legal pence in value:

2. Thence until the calends of [a] December it is twelve pence in value:

3. Until the calends of February it is eighteen pence in value:

4. Until the calends of May it is twenty-four pence in value:

5. Until the calends of August it is thirty pence in value:

6. Until the calends of December it is thirty-six pence in value:

7. Until the calends of February it is forty-two pence in value:

8. And until the calends of May it is forty-eight pence in value.

9. It is then two years old, and then it is three score pence in value until August:

10. Then an increase of twelve [10] legal pence, and twelve, likewise, every season are added to it, until the calends of May; then it is three years old, and then it is ninety-six pence in value.

11. The day it is caught, twenty pence are to be advanced upon it; when bridled, four pence are to be advanced upon it; and then it is half a pound in value.

12. If it be a stallion, and fed for six weeks [25] from a manger,' it is one pound in value.

13. Twenty-four pence is the worth of the tail hair of a stallion, if cut from the tail.

14. If the tail be cut off, however, the whole worth of the stallion is then to be paid for it; and the stallion is for ever secured to the person who injured it.

15. The eye, and ear of a stallion are each twenty-four pence in value.

16. The mane of a horse is four legal pence in value.

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[a] [40] winter

V. at ŷr *W.* hyn gynt *V.W.* '' ac ŷuellŷ *W.X.* [21]' wheugeint *V.* [22]' O *X.* '' *not in V.W.* [23]' apascer *V.W.* [24] besgi *X.* [25]' *V.* uóch *W.* [26] *V.W.* [27]' atal *V.* [28] o *X.* [29] trychir *V.W.* [30]' wrth y *X.* [31] O *X.* [32]' trychir dim or *V.* [33] *V.W.X.* [34] *W.* [35] *V.W.* [36] *X.* [37] hanauóys. *V.W.* [38] *V.W.X.* [39]' *not in V.W.X.* [40] *V.*

xvii. [1]Chweugeint yŏ gwerth rŏnsi.′

xviii. Raŏn rŏnsi [2]ae lygat ae clust′ deudec keinaŏc [3]yŏ gwerth′ pob un o honunt.′′

xix. [4]Or [5]lledir [6][hagen] [7]yny coloren [8]gwerth [9]y rŏnsi′ oll atelir [10]adilis uyd [11]y rŏnsi′ yr neb ae [a]llygrŏys ac [12]y uelly gwerth palffrei.

xx. [13]Gwerth ystalŏyn yŏ cassec reŏys.′

xxi. March tom neu cassec tom un werth ac un dyrchauel [14]uyddant ac eidon eithyr eu teithi.

xxii. Teithi march tom neu cassec tom yŏ dŏyn pŏn allusgaŏ karr yn allt ac yg gwaeret [15]ahynny yn [16]dirŏysgŏys.

xxiii. Gwerth dant amŏs pedeir arugeint.

xxiv. Gwerth dant rŏnsi neu palffrei deudec keinaŏc.

xxv. Gwerth raŏn march tom neu cassec tom ae clust llygat ae dant pedeir keinaŏc kyfreith yŏ gwerth pob un o honunt.′

xxvi. Yneb a [17]diwatto llad [18]amŏs neu palffrei′ [19]yn lledrat] roddet lŏ pedwar gwyr arugeint.[20]

xxvii. [21]Cassec reŏŷs wheugeint atal.′

xxviii. [22]Y raŏn ae llygat ae chlust′ [23]whech cheinhaŏc kyfreith atal pop un ohonunt.]

xxix. [24]Pŏybynhac awertho march [25]bit [26][a] dan [27]tri heint:′ [28][tri bore rac y dera; athri mis rac yr] ysgeueint; [29]a [30][blŏydyn rac y] llynmeirch: [[31]anaf o vaes bit aryneb ae prynho y edrych:′ [32]adilŷssrŏŷd rac arall uŷth.]

xxx. Yneb awertho march [33]llŏygus [b]heb arganuot y [34]anaf atueret [35]y′ trayan [36]werth [37]yr [38]neb ae pryno.′

xxxi. [39]Yneb auarchoco march [40]dyn [41][arall] heb [42]y ganyat [43]talet [44]yr perchennaŏc′ [45][ŷ march] pedeir keinaŏc [46]kyfreith

[a] [47]prynŏys

[b′] [48]dewisset [49]yneb ae gŏertho ae kymryt y varch trachefyn [50]ae eturyt

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1′ Rŏnsi wheugeint atal. *V.W.* 2′ nev glust, nev y lygad *X. not in V.* 3′ atal *W.* – o lledir *X.* ′′ – or trychir ymaes or goloren. *V.* 4 O *X.* 5 trychir *V.* 6 *V.W.X.* 7 dim or *V.* ymŷŏn *W.* y *X.* 8 – hagen *V.* ŷ *W.* 9′ march *X. not in W.* 10 – yna *V.* ′ ar march *X.* 11′ ynteu *V.* 12 *not in X.* ′ – *V.W.* 13′ *not in X.* 14 ynt *V.W.* vyd *X.* 15 *not in X.* 16′ dirŏysc. *V.W.* dirrwissic. *X.* 17 watto *V.* 18′ march *W.X.* 19 *V.W.X.* 20 – os *W.* o byd *X.* amŏs neu palfre *W.X.* vŷd. *W.* 21′ *V.W.* 22′ *V.* Raŏn cassec reŏŷs ae chlust ae llŷgat *W.* 23 *V.W.* 24 Y neb *V.W.* 25 – neu gassec *V.* ′ef adŷlŷ ŷdilŷssu *W.* 26 *X.* 27′ gleuyt oe myŏn;

17. Six score pence is the value of a rowney.

18. The tail hair, eye, and ear of a rowney are each four legal pence in worth.

19. If the tail, however, be cut off, the whole worth of the rowney is to be paid; and the rowney is secured to the person who [a] injured it: and the like is the worth of a palfrey.

20. The worth of a stallion is a stud mare.

21. A working horse or mare is of the same worth, and the same augmentation, as an ox, excepting its teithi.

22. The teithi of a working horse or a working mare are, to carry a load, and draw a car up hill and down hill, and that without swerving.

23. The worth of a stallion's tooth is twenty-four pence.

24. The worth of a rowney's, or a palfrey's tooth, is twelve pence.

25. The worth of the tail hair of a working horse or a working mare, its ear, eye, and tooth, are each four legal pence.

26. Any one who shall deny the killing of a stallion, or a palfrey, stealthily; let him give the oaths of twenty-four men.

27. A stud mare is six score pence in value.

28. Its tail hair, its ear, and its eye, are each six legal pence in value.

29. Whoever shall sell a horse, let him be answerable against three disorders: for three mornings for the staggers; three months for the glanders; and a year for the farcy: let the person who shall buy it look to an outside blemish: and for its dilysrwyd for ever.

30. Whoever shall sell a restive horse [b] without discovering its fault; let him restore[′] the third of its worth to him who shall buy it.

31. Whoever shall ride the horse of another person, without his permission, let him pay to the owner of the horse four [46] legal

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[a 47] bought

[b′ 48] let the person who shall sell it choose, whether to take the horse back, or return

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nyt amgen *V. not in X.* [28] *V.* rac ỳdera tri bore; a rac *W.* [29] – tri mis *W.* [30] *V.* rac *W.* [31′] *V.* ulỏỳdỳn. *W.* [32] *W.* [33] – bit ydan pori ohonaỏ ac yuet dỏfyr ac na bo llỏygus; ac or byd *V.* [34] llwyc *X.* [35] *not in X.* [36] – y *V.W.X.* [37′] ae kỳmryt ỳmarch *W.* drae geuỳn. *W.X.* [38′] llall. *V.* [39] Pỏy bynhac *V.W.* [40] *not in V.* [41] *W.X.* [42] *not in V.* [43] – y perchennaỏc *V.* [44] ỳ *W.X.* ′ *not in V.* [45] *W.X.* [46] *not in V.W.X.* [47] *V.W.* llyccro *X.* ′llygat rónsi ae glust, deudec keinhaỏc atal pop vn o honunt. *V.* [48] *V.W.* [49] *V.* [50] *V.W.*

esgyn aphedeir disgyn aphedeir [1]keinaȯc yg kyfeir′ pob randir [2]ydymdel y march′ drostaȯ[3] [[4]athri buhyn camlȯrȯ yr brenhin.

xxxii. Y neb auarchoco march ȯrth y dȯyn y guarchae ny dyly namyn hynny.′

xxxiii. [5]Pȯy bynhac′ [6]addifferho march rac lladron′ [7]yn vn wlat ae perchennaȯc′ [6]pedeir keinhaȯc [8]kyfreith ageiff [9]ef yg kyueir pop buch [10]or atalho y march′ [11]ygan berchennawc ymarch.′

xxxiv. [12]Y neb′ [13]adifferho buch [14]neu ỳch′ rac lladron yn vn wlat ar perchennaȯc pedeir keinhaȯc [15]kyfreith ageiff [15]ef′′ [16]os ỳ gorwlat ỳ [17]differ ȯỳth geinhaȯc ageiff.]

xxxv. Yneb agymero march ar uenffic [18]or llȯgyr yn hagyr′ y geuyn [19]yny dygȯydho y bleȯ yn hagyr [20]talet pedeir keinaȯc kyfreith [21]yr perchennaȯc [22][y march] [23]o [44]hȯyd′ hagen [25]y gefyn′ [26][o atlo henllȯgyr] athorri [27]y [28]tonn′ hyt y kic ȯyth keinaȯc [29][kyfreith] atal; [30][ony byd henllȯgyr arnaȯ] [31]or tyrr hagen y ton ar kic hyt yr′ asgȯrn [32]talet un ar pymthec [33]kyfreith [34]yr perchennaȯc.

x. [35]KYFREITH LLO UENYȮ.

i. Chwech cheinaȯc yȯ′ gwerth′′ llo [a]uenyȯ [36]or pan anher hyt kalan Racuyr:

ii. Odyna hyt kalan Chwefraȯr ȯyth [37]keinaȯc [38]atal:

iii. Hyt kalan Mei dec [39][keinyawc] [40]atal:

iv. Hyt Aȯst deudec [41]keinaȯc [42]atal:

v. Hyt kalan Racuyr pedeir ar dec [43][atal:]

vi. Hyt kalan Chwefraȯr un arpymthec [44]atal:

vii. Hyt′ kalan Mei deunaȯ [45]atal:

viii. Hyt Aȯst ugein [45]atal.

ix. Tranoeth dȯy keinaȯc or tymhor aphedeir [46][keinyawc] oe chyflodaȯt adyrcheif [47]arnei, [48]chwech arugeint [49]yna atal′ hyt kalan [b]gayaf:

x. [50][Odỳna] hyt [c]kalan Chwefraȯr′ ȯyth arugein [51]atal:

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[a] [52]bychan [b] [53]Racuyr: [c] [54]wyl Veir

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[1] *not in V.W.* ′o *X.* [2] ′y kertho *V.W.X.* [3] –y perchennaȯc y march *V.* [4] ′ *V.W.* [5] ′ *V.W.* Y neb *X.* [6] ′ *V.W.X.* [7] ′ *V.* [8] *not in W.* [9] *not in X.* [10] *not in V.X.* [11] ′ *X.* [12] ′ *V.X.* Pȯỳ bỳnhac *W.* [13] ′′ *V.W.X.* [14] ′ *not in V.* [15] *not in W.X.* [16] *W.X.* [17] differir *X.* [18] ′ allygru *V.W.* ac ollwgyr *X.* [19] yn *X.* [20] *not in V.* [21] –atal *V.* y *X.* [22] *X.* [23] ′ or hȯytha *V.W.* [24] huuyaf *X.* [25] ′ *not in X.* [26] *V.W.X.* [27] ′ croen *V.*

pence for mounting; and four pence for every randir which the horse traverses; [4]with three kine camlwrw to the king.

32. Whoever shall ride a horse in taking it to a pinfold is entitled to nothing more.′

33. Whoever shall protect a horse against thieves, [7]in the same country with its owner,′ has four [8]legal pence, for every cow the horse may be worth, from the owner of the horse.

34. Whoever shall protect a cow or an ox from thieves, in the same country with the owner, has four [15]legal pence: if he secure it in a border country, he has eight pence.

35. Whoever shall borrow a horse, if he badly chafe its back, so that much hair falls off, let him pay four legal pence to the owner of the horse; if its back, however, swell, from the fret of an old sore, and the skin be broken to the flesh, he pays eight legal pence; if, however, it be not an old sore, and the skin and the flesh be cut to the bone, let him pay sixteen legal pence to the owner.

X. THE LAW AS TO A SHE CALF.

1. Six pence is the worth of a [a]she calf, from the time it is brought forth until the calends of December:

2. Thence until the calends of February it is eight pence in value:

3. Until the calends of May it is ten pence in value:

4. Until August it is twelve pence in value:

5. Until the calends of December it is fourteen pence in value:

6. Until the calends of February it is sixteen pence in value:

7. Until the calends of May it is eighteen pence in value:

8. Until August it is twenty pence in value.

9. The next morning, an increase of two pence for the season, and four pence for its calf-bearing, is added to it; and then it is twenty-six pence in value until the calends of [b]winter:

10. Thence until [c]the calends of February′ it is twenty-eight pence in value:

[a 52]small [b 53]December: [c′ 54]Candlemas

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[28]croen *W.* [29]*V. W. X.* [30]*V. W.* [31]o *X.* ′athorri croen a chic hyt *V. W.* [32]*not in V.* [33′]*not in X.* [34′]atal. *V.* [35′]*not in W.* [36]–whech keinhaôc *W.* –atal *V.* [37]*not in W.* [38]*not in X.* [39]*X.* [40]*not in X.* [41]*not in V. W.* [42]*not in X.* [43]*V. W.* [44′]*not in X.* [45]*not in X.* [46]*X.* [47]erni *V.* [48]–ac yna *V. W. X.* [49]*not in V. W.* ′yw y gwerth *X.* [50]*W. X.* [51]*not in X.* [52]*X.* [53]*V.* [54]*X.*

xi. Hyt kalan Mei [a]dec arugeint atal.′

xii. Nauuet dyd Mei ydyly bot yn teithiaŏl dyuot llaeth [1]gwyn o penn′ pob teth idi; ac ymdeith oe llo naŏ cam yny hol; ac ony byd [2]y uelly [3][hi] un arpymthec [4]uyd [5][gwerth] y theithi [6]a dŏy keinaŏc [7]heuyt [8]agymer] or tymhor ac [9]yna ŏyth adeugeint [10]atal hyt Aŏst:

xiii. Odyna [11][hyt] kalan Racuyr dec adeugeint [12]atal:

xiv. [13][Hŷt galan Whefraŏr′ deudec adeugeint [14]atal.]

xv. Trancoeth [15]dŏy keinaŏc [16]a gymer′ or tymhor aphedeir keinaŏc kyfreith or eil kyulodaŏt [15]ac yna dŏy keinaŏc ar hyn gynt′ ac [17]yna trugeint atal.

xvi. [18]Gwerth corn buŏch [19][neu ych] [20]ae llygat [21]ae chlust′ [22]ae llosgorn, [23]ae dant,′ pedeir keinaŏc kyfreith [24]yŏ gwerth′ pob un o [25]honunt.

xvii. [26][Teth buŏch pedeir keinhaŏc kyfreith atal.

xviii. Or guerth dyn uuŏch y arall abot teth yr uuŏch yn diffroyth ac nas arganffo yneb ae prynho talet yneb ae guertho pedeir keinhaŏc [27]kyfreith [28]yr neb ae [29]prynho pop bloydyn′ tra uo yuuŏch ar y helo [30]ef. Os [31]honnŏ ae guerth′ y arall bit ryd y kyntaf′′ [32]kanys ydiwethaf ae guertho awna ydadyl gyffelyp.]

xix. O [33]tri mod y telir teithi buŏch [34][yawr nyd amgen] o dec arugeint aryant neu [35][o] uuŏch [c]hesp dec′ neu o ulaŏt.

xx. Messur llestyr llaeth [36][y] buŏch [37][yŏ] [d]nyt amgen ŏyth motued ar ŏyr yny hyt,′ [38][a [39]their motued yn llet y [40]waelaŏt] [41]a their [42]modved [43]yn] llet y [44]eneu: [e]lloneit [45][messur] y llestyr honnŏ [46]atelir [47]yg kyfeir pob godro yr uuŏch′ o ulaŏt

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[a/48] xx.

[b/48] wyl Veir

[c/48] gyhyd ychorn ae hysgyuarn

[d/49] seith modued auyd yny uchet pan uessurher ar ŏyr or cleis traŏ yr emyl yma,

[e/50] – anaw modued yny dyfned ar gŏyr or cleis eithaf yr emyl nessaf

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1 *not in V.W.* ′ym *X.* 2 *not in V.W.* 3 *V.W.X.* 4 yw *X.* 5 *V.* 6 *not in V.W.X.* 7 *V.W.* 8 *V.W.X.* 9 uelly *V.W.* 10 *not in X.* 11 *V.W.X.* 12 *not in X.* 13 *V.W.X.* 14 *not in X.* 15 – akymer *X.* 16′ *not in V.W.X.* 17 uelly *V.* 18 *not in V.* 19 *V.W.* 20 ar *V.* 21 *not in V.* ′ – *X.* 22 *not in V.* 23′ *not in V.W.X.* 24′ atal *V.W.X.* 25 hynny. *V.*

11. Until the calends of May [a] it is thirty pence in value.'

12. On the ninth day of May it ought to have teithi, and white milk come from each of its teats; and its calf walk nine paces after it; and, unless it be so, sixteen pence is the worth of its teithi; and two pence likewise it acquires for the season; and then it is forty-eight pence in value until August:

13. Thence unto the calends of December it is fifty pence in value:

14. Until [b] the calends of February' it is fifty-two pence in value.

15. The next morning it takes two pence for the season; and four legal pence from the second calf-bearing; and then two pence upon the previous sum; and then it is three score pence in value.

16. The worth of the horn of a cow or an ox, and its eye, its ear, its tail, and its tooth, are each four legal pence.

17. The teat of a cow is four legal pence in value.

18. If one person sell a cow to another, and there should be a teat of the cow unproductive, and it should not be discovered by the buyer; let him who shall sell it pay four [27] legal pence, every year, to him who shall buy it, whilst the cow shall be in his possession. If that person sell it to another, let the first be free; for the last who shall sell it makes a similar disposition.

19. By three ways the teithi of a full grown cow are paid; to wit, by thirty of silver, or a [c] fair dry cow,' or by meal.

20. The measure of a vessel for the cow's milk is [d] eight inches diagonally in its depth, [38] and three inches in the breadth of its bottom,' and three inches in the breadth of its mouth [e]: the full measure of that vessel is paid, for every milking of the cow, of

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[a] [48] twenty. [b] [48] Candlemas

[c] [48] cow with its horn as long as its ear,

[d] [49] seven inches in height, when measured diagonally from the off rabet to the near rim,

[e] [50] – and nine inches in depth diagonally from the off rabet to the near rim:

26' *V. W.* 27 *not in W.* 28 – pop blóýdýn *W.* 29' prýnóýs *W.* 30 *not in V.* 31' guerth hónnó *W.* 32 *V.* 33 teir *X.* 34 *X.* 35 *V. W.* 36 *X.* 37 *V.* 38 *W.* 39 *V. W. X.* 40 eneu *V.* 41 *not in X.* 42 *X.* 43 *V. W.* 44 waelaót *V.* 45 *X.* 46' *not in V. X.* 47' *not in W.* 48 *X.* 49 *V. W.* 50 *X.*

keirch[1] [[2]ohanher Ebrill hyt ỏyl Giric′ [3]odyna hyt Aỏst [4]y lenwi′ o ulaỏt heid [5]ac o Aỏst hyt galan [a]gaỳaf o ulaỏt guenith [6]ytelir′′ [7]ỳn ỳr vn messur′ [8]hỏnnỏ.]

XI. [CYVRAITH LLO GÓRYỎ.]

I. [b] Un werth ac un dyrchauel yỏ ych abuuỏch.′

[a 9]Racuyr

[b′][1. [10]Llo gỏryỏ [11]whech cheinhaỏc [12]atal′ or pan anher hyt kalan Racuyr:[13]

II. Odyna hyt [c]galan Whefraỏr′ ỏyth [14]geinyaỏc [15]atal:

III. Hyt′ galan Mei dec [15]atal:
IV. Hyt′ Aỏst deudec [d]atal:
V. Hyt galan Racuyr′ pedeir ar dec [d]atal:

VI. Hyt galan Whefraỏr′ vn ar pymthec [15]atal:
VII. Hyt′ galan Mei deu naỏ [15]atal:
VIII. Hyt′ Aỏst ugeint [d]atal:
IX. Hyt galan Racuyr′ dỏy arhugeint [e]atal:

X. Hyt galan Whefraỏr′ pedeir arhugeint [16]atal.

XI. Tranoeth y dodir gued arnaỏ [17]ac yna′ pedeir keinhaỏc cota adrycheif ar y werth.′′

XII. [18]Yn [19]naỏuetỳd Whefraỏr [20]or dichaỏn′ eredic guerth ỳteithi adrỳcheif [21]ar ỳ werth′′ [22]nyt amgen [23]noc vn ar pymthec [24]a dỏy geinhaỏc [24]heuyt or tymhor [24]agymer ac yna [25]whech [26]cheinhaỏc a deugeint [27]atal hyt galan Mei:

XIII. Odyna hyt Aỏst ỏyth adeugeint atal:
XIV. Hyt′ galan Racuyr dec adeugeint [27]atal:
XV. Hyt′ galan Whefraỏr deudec adeugeint [28]atal.

XVI. Tranoeth [29]ydodir gued arnaỏ [30]kanys allweith uyd yna

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[e′ 31]wyl Veir [d′ 31]gwyl yr Holseint

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1 – atelir *V.* hyd wyl Giryk *X.* ygkyueir pop godro yr uuỏch *V.W.X.* 2′ *V.W.* 3′′ *V.W.X.* 4′ *not in V.W.* 5 *not in V.X.* 6 *not in W.* 7′ *W.X.* 8 *W.* velly. *V.* 9 *V.* 10 – Gỏerth *W.X.* ′′ *V.W.X.* 11′ *not in X.* 12 *not in W.* 13 – VI. cheinhyawc: *X.* 14 *not in W.* 15′ *not in X.*

oatmeal, [2]from the middle of April until the feast of St. Curig; thence until August, to be filled with barley meal; and from August until the calends of [a]winter, with wheat meal, in that same measure.[/]

XI. [THE LAW AS TO A HE CALF.]

1. [b]Of the same worth, and the same augmentation, are an ox and a cow.[/]

[a 9]December,

[b/ 10]1. A he calf is six pence in value, from the time it is brought fourth, until the calends of December:

2. Thence until [c]the calends of February[/] it is eight pence in value:

3. Until the calends of May it is ten pence in value:

4. Until August it is twelve pence in value:

5. Until [d]the calends of December[/] it is fourteen pence in value:

6. Until [d]the calends of February[/] it is sixteen pence in value:

7. Until the calends of May it is eighteen pence in value:

8. Until August it is twenty pence in value:

9. Until [d]the calends of December[/] it is twenty-two pence in value:

10. Until [c]the calends of February[/] it is twenty-four pence in value.

11. The next morning a yoke is put upon it; and then four curt pennies are added to its worth.

12. On the ninth day of February, if it can plough, the worth of its teithi is to be added to its worth; to wit, sixteen pence; and two pence, likewise, it acquires for the season; and then it is forty-six pence in value until the calends of May:

13. Thence until August it is forty-eight pence in value:

14. Until the calends of December it is fifty pence in value:

15. Until the calends of February it is fifty-two pence in value.

16. The next morning a yoke is put upon it; for then it is

[c/ 31]Candlemas [d/ 31]All Saints.

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16 *not in X.* 17/ a *W.X.* 18 *X.* 19// *W.X.* 20/ odymeill ac *X.* 21// arnaw *X.* 22 *V.W.X.* 23 *not in V.W.* 24 *not in X.* 25 – ytal *X.* 26 *not in W.X.* 27/ *not in X.* 28 *not in X.* 29 – dwy geinnyawc or tymhor agymher: ac yna *X.* 30/ ac yna *X.* 31 *X.*

II. Teithi ych yŏ eredic yn rych ac yg gwellt [1]ac yn allt ac yg gwaeret′ a hynny yn didonrŏyc; [2]ac ny byd teithiaŏl [3]ony byd [4]y′ uelly; [5][ac ony byd teithiaŏl atuerer trayan y werth yr neb ae prynho.]

III. [6]Trayanwerth ar bob anyueil yŏ y teithi orei ny bo aruer y dynyon yuet eu llaeth.

IV. Ych ageidŏ y telediŏrŏyd′ oallweith hyt yn [a]chwechet weith.

V. [7]Buŏch auyd telediŏ o′ eillo hyt′′ [8][y [b]whechet llo.]

VI. Yneb awertho eidon [9][yn gyfreithaŏl [10]roddet diogelrŏyd ymdanaŏ′ tri dieu [11]atheir nos [12]rac y dery′ athri mis rac yr ysgeueint; ablŏydyn rac y pelleneu.

VII. Yneb awertho llo [13][neu dinawet] bit [14]dan y clauri [15][o galan gayaf] hyt ŏyl Padric.

VIII. [15][Or llad yscrybyl trefgord eidon ac na ŏyper [16]pŏy ae lladaŏd [17]doet perchenaŏc ŷr eidon achreir gantaŏ ŷr tref a rodent lŏ diarnabot ac odŷna talent ŷ rif eidon ac or bŷd eidon moel ran deu eidon aa arnaŏ: ar gŷfreith honno aelwir llŏŷr tal guedŷ llŏŷr tŏg: or byd adef ar neb eidon llad ŷ llall taled ŷ perchenaŏc.

IX. Pedeir keinhaŏc kŷfreith ŷŏ guerth dant eidon neu dant march tom.]

XII. [18]KYFREITH OEN.

I. Keinaŏc yŏ gwerth oen tra [19]uo yn dynu :′

II. Pan [20]didyfynher dŏy keinaŏc [21][kŷfreith] atal hyt Aŏst:

III. [22]Odyna pedeir keinaŏc kyfreith [23]atal.

IV. Teth dauat [c]keinaŏc kyfreith atal.

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ahynny′ adrycheif pedeir keinhaŏc kyfreith [24]ar y werth adŏy [25]geinhaŏc heuyt or tymhor ac yna trugeint atal.′]

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[a] [26]naŏuet [b] [27]naŏuet [c] [28]– dŏŷ

1′ *not in V.* 2 – dirrwyssic *X.* 3′ onyt *V.* 4 *not in W.* 5 *V.W.* 6′ Ny byd telediŏ ych namyn *V.W.* ′′ *not in X.* 7′ Na buch namyn oe *V.W.* 8 *V.W.* 9 *V.W.X.* 10′ bit *V.* ef adŷlŷ bot *W.X.* ydanaŏ rac y dera *V.W.X.* 11′ *not in V.* 12′ *not in W.X.* 13 *V.W.X.* 14 – y *X.* ydanaŏ

2. The teithi of an ox are, to plough in furrow and on sward, and up hill and down hill, and that without swerving; and it has not teithi unless it do so; [5]and, unless it have teithi, let the third of its worth be restored to him who shall buy it.[f]

3. The third of the worth of every animal, of which people are not used to drink the milk, is its teithi.

4. An ox preserves its prime from the second work-year until the [a]sixth work-year.

5. A cow is in prime from its second calf until its [b]sixth calf.

6. Whoever shall sell an ox legally, let him give security that it be three days and three nights free from the staggers; and three months free from the glanders; and a year free from the farcy.

7. Whoever shall sell a calf, or a stirk, let him answer against the scab, [15]from the calends of winter[f] until the feast of St. Patrick.

8. If the beasts of a hamlet kill an ox, and it be not known which of them killed it; let the owner of the ox come, having a relic with him, into the hamlet, and let the people make an oath of ignorance; and let them pay for the ox; and, if it be a cush ox, the shares of two oxen go for it; and that law is called full payment after full swearing: if it be acknowledged that a particular ox killed the other, let the owner pay.

9. Four legal pence is the worth of the tooth of a bullock, or the tooth of a working horse.

XII. THE LAW AS TO A LAMB.

1. One penny is the worth of a lamb whilst it shall be sucking:

2. When it shall be weaned it is two [21]legal pence in value until August:

3. Thence it is four legal pence in value.

4. A sheep's teat is [c]one legal penny in value.

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the second work year; and then four legal pence are added to its worth; and it takes two pence, likewise, for the season; and then it is three score pence in value.

[a 26]ninth [b 27]ninth [c 28]two

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rac *V.W.* [15] *V.W.* [16] py rei *W.* [17] *A leaf here lost in V.* [18f] Oen tra dŷnho keinhaôc kŷfreith atal. *W.* [19f] dynho. *X.* [20] beittyo adynv *X.* [21] *W.X.* [22] O Aôst *W.X.* allan *W.* [23f] *not in X.* [24f] arnaw hyd pan vo trugeinhawl yvelly: *X.* [25] agŷmer *W.* [26] *W.* [27] *V.* [28] *W.*

v. [1]Kymeint yō teithi dauat′ [a]ae gwerth.′

vi. Yneb awertho deueit bit [2][y] dan tri heint: [3]y llederō; ar [4]dōris; [5]ar clauri;′ [6]yny gaffont eu [7]gwala teir gweith′ or [8]gwellt newyd [9][ỳ guanhōỳn] os gōedy kalan gayaf ygwerth.

vii. [10]Y neb awertho ysgrybyl, rodet ylō ar y trydyd o wyr un ureint ac ef nas dodes ymyōn ty y bei clauri yndaō seith mlyned kyn no hynny.

viii. Llygat dauat ae chlust ae llosgōrn keinaōc yō gwerth′ pob un o honunt.

xiii. [11]kyfreith myn.′′

i. Mynn tra [12]uo yn dynu′ keinaōc cotta atal:

ii. [13]Pan [14]didyuynher dōy keinaōc cotta atal′ hyt Aōst:

iii. [15]Dyō Aōst′ [16]pedeir keinaōc [b]heb dyrchauel [17]gōedy′ atal.

iv. [18]Dōy keinaōc [19][cotta [20]yō [c]gwerth teth′ gafyr.

v. [21]Kymeint yō′ teithi gayfyr [22]ae gōerth.

vi. [d]Korn gauyr ae [23]chlust ae′ llygat [23]ae llosgōrn′ keinaōc [24][cota] atal pob un o honunt.

vii. [e]Un werth, ac un dyrchauel yō hōrd agauyr.

viii. Gwerth dant dauat neu afyr keinaōc kyfreith.

xiv. kyfreith parchell.′′

i. Parchell [25]yny crowyn′ keinaōc [26]kyfreith atal:

ii. Or pan el allan [27]yny peitto a′ dynu dōy keinaōc kyfreith atal:

[a′ 28]ii. kyureith adal.

[b′ 29]cota [c′ 30]teithi [d 31]Dant

[e′′ 31]Ỳ neb a brỳnho ỳscrỳbỳl ỳgan arall, achlavỳri ohonu gantaō ef adỳlỳ rodi ỳlō arỳ trỳdỳd owỳr vn ureint ac ef nas dodes ỳmỳōn tỳ ỳrỳffei clauỳri ỳndaō seith mlỳned kỳn no hỳnnỳ ae da ageiff.

[1′]Teithi dauat kymeint ỳō *W.* [2]*X.* [3]clauỳri a *W.* [4]dōuỳr rud *W.X.* [5]a *X.* [′]*not in W.* [6]os gwedy kalan gayaf ygwerth bid hyd pan *X.* [7′]teir gōala *W.X.* [8]tauawl *X.* [9]*W.X.* [10′]Dant dauat ae llỳgat keinhaōc kỳfreith atal *W.* [′′]*not in X.* [11′′]*not in W.* [12′]dynho *W.* [13′]Or pan atto dỳnu *W.* [14]atto dynv *X.* [15]dōy geinhaōc cota atal. O

5. The teithi [a]and the worth of a sheep are coequal.[a]

6. Whoever shall sell sheep, let him be answerable for three diseases: the rot; the red water; and the scab; until they obtain their fill three times of the new grass in spring; if he sell them after the calends of winter.

7. Whoever shall sell cattle, let him give his own oath, with those of two men equal in privilege with himself, that he put them not in a house wherein there might have been the mange for seven years previous.

8. The eye, the ear, and the tail of a sheep are each one penny in worth.

XIII. THE LAW AS TO A KID.

1. A kid whilst it shall be sucking is one curt penny in value:

2. When it shall be weaned it is two curt pence in value until August:

3. On the first day of August it is four pence, [b]without augmentation,[b] in value.

4. Two [19]curt pence is the worth of a goat's [c]teat.

5. The teithi and the worth of a goat are coequal.

6. The [d]horn, the ear, the eye, and the tail of a goat are each one [24]curt penny in value.

7. [e]A ram and a goat are of equal worth, and of equal augmentation.

8. The worth of the tooth of a sheep, or a goat, is one legal penny.

XIV. THE LAW AS TO A PIG.[f]

1. A pig in its litter is one legal penny in value:

2. From the time it goes out, until it shall cease to suck, it is two legal pence in value:

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[a][f] [28]of a sheep is two legal pence in value.

[b][f] [29]curt [c] [30]teithi. [d] [31]tooth,

[e][f] [31]Whoever shall buy a beast from another, and it become mangy; he is to give his own oath, with those of two persons equal in privilege with himself, that he put it not in a building in which mange occurred for seven years previous; and he has his property.

W. [f]Odyna *X.* [16]–allan *W.* [17]*not in X.* [18]–Teth gauŷr *W.* [19]*W.X.* [20][f]atal. *W.* [21][f]*not in W.* [ff]–*X.* [22]–kymeint ŷô *W.* [23][f]*not in W.* [24]*W.* [25][f]yw tra vo yn dynv *X.* [26][ff]*not in X.* [27][f]hŷt pan atto *W.* [28]*X.* [29]*W.* [30]*X.* [31]*W.*

III. Or'' pan [1]peitto a' dynu hyt ûyl Ieuan y moch pedeir keinaûc kyfreith atal:

IV. Odyna hyt kalan Ionaûr dec [2]keinaûc kyfreith atal:

V. [3][Odŷna hŷt ûŷl Ieuan ŷmoch [4]elchûŷl ûŷth [4]geinhaûc gŷfreith atal.] Eithyr ytri llydyn [5][arbenhic] ny dyrcheif ac [6]ny ostûg [7]arnunt:' arbenhic y moch; [8]ar baed kenuein; ahûch y gyueir yr arglûyd. [9]Ac yna deuparthaûc uyd yr eneit ar [10][ŷ] kic' kyt ûyl Ieuan y moch [11]eilweith.

VI. O ûyl Ieuan [12][ŷ moch] hyt kalan Ionaûr dec arugeint atal; ac yna deuparthaûc uyd' y kic [13]ar yr eneit.[14]

VII. Nyt oes werth [15]kyfreithaûl ar kynyû hûch [16]kynhayaf hyt ym pen y ulûydyn [17]tal damdug [18][hagen] ageffir [19]ymdanaû: pan uo' blûyd kyfreith hûch [20]arall agymer.

VIII. [21]Gwerth keilleu baed kenuein dûy hych.'

IX. Yneb awertho moch bit [22][y] dan [23][ŷ] triheint: y uynyglaûc; ar hualaûc; ac nat yssont eu perchyll [24]ac ot yssant eu perchyll [25]atuerher [26]eu trayanwerth yr ae pryno' dracheuyn [27]ac ny byd atnewit.''

X. Or llad moch dyn talet [28]y perchenaûc [29]y alanas' [30][neu wadet y moch.]

XV. [31]GWERTH KYÛ GÛYD.'

I. Kyû gûyd tra uo dan [32]esgyll y uam keinaûc cotta atal:

II. Or pan el ;y dan [32]esgyll y uam [33]hyt Aûst' keinaûc [34]kyfreith atal:'

III. [35]Dyû Aûst' dûy keinaûc [36]kyfreith atal.'

IV. [37]Un werth [38]uyd yna' ae uam.

XVI. [39]GWERTH HÛYAT.

I. Gwerth hûyat keinaûc kyfreith.'

II. [40]Gwerth iar [41]neu keilaûc' keinaûc cotta [42]atal.[43]

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[1]' atto *W.X.* [2] *not in X.* [3] *W.X.* [4] *not in X.* [5] *W.X.* [6]' nyd estwng *X.* [7] vŷth *W.* [8] a *W.X.* [9]' O galan Yonawr *X.* [10] *W.* [11] *not in W.* 'deu parth gwerth yr hwch a vyd ar yr eneid ar traean ar y cic: o wyl Ieuan vechan, deu parth ar *X.* [12] *W.* [13] – ar trayan *X.* [14] – hyd galan Yonawr. *X.* [15] kŷfreith *W.* [16] *not in W.* [17]' ŷnŷ *W.* [18] *X.* [19] amdanaw *X.* [20] maûr *W.* '– arnaw yna. *X.* [21]' *not in W.* [22] *X.* [23] *W.* [24]'' *not in X.* [25] *V. resumes.* [26]' trayan eu gûerth *V.W.* [27]'' *not*

3. From its ceasing to suck, to the feast of St. John, of the swine, it is four legal pence in value:

4. Thence until the calends of January it is ten legal pence in value:

5. Thence until the feast of St. John, of the swine, the second time, it is eight legal pence in value. Excepting the three special animals, upon whom no augmentation or lowering is ever to take place: the principal one of the swine; the herd boar; and the sow assigned for the lord. And then the life is two parts in three more in value than the flesh, until the feast of St. John, of the swine, the second time.

6. From the feast of St. John, of the swine, until the calends of January, it is thirty pence in value; and then the flesh is two parts in three more in value than the life.

7. There is no legal worth upon an autumn born pig, until the end of the year; an appraisement, however, is to be made of it; when a yearling it assumes the law of another sow.

8. The worth of the testicles of a herd boar is two swine.

9. Whoever shall sell swine, let him be answerable for three diseases: the quinsey; the strangles; and that they devour not their pigs: and, if they devour their pigs, let the third of their worth be returned to the buyer; and there is to be no new bargain.

10. If swine kill a person; let their owner pay his galanas, or let him disown the swine.

XV. THE WORTH OF A GOSLING.

1. A gosling, while it shall remain under the wings of its mother, is one curt penny in value:

2. From its quitting its mother's wings until August it is one legal penny in value:

3. On the first of August it is two legal pence in value.

4. It is then of the same worth as its mother.

XVI. THE WORTH OF A DUCK.

1. The worth of a duck is one legal penny.

2. The worth of a hen or a cock is one curt penny.

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in V.W. [28] eu *V.W.* [29]/ alanas ydyn *V.* [30] *V.* [31]/ *not in V.W.X.* [32] adein *V.W.X.* [33]/ *not in V.* [34]/ adimei. *X.* [35]/ O Aȣst allan *V.* Odyna *X.* [36]/ *not in X.* [37] – Ac yna *V.W.* [38]/ *not in V.W.* [39]/ vyd. *V. not in W.X.* [40] *not in V.W.* [41]/ yw *X. not in V.W.* [42]/ ar keilhawc. *X.* [43] – Keilaȣc keinhaȣc cota atal. *V.W.* / *not in W.* /// – *X.* //// – *V.*

XVII. GWERTH GAYAFDY.′

I. [1]Dec arugeint [2]yō gwerth′ y nenbren; adec arugeint atal pob forch agynhalo y nenbren.

II. Y beinkeu [3]ar tubyst, [a]ar dor, ar gynor, ar gordrysseu ar trosteu, ar trothōyeu keinaōc kyfreith yō gwerth pob un o honunt.′

III. [4][Y neb anoetho gaẏaf tẏ traẏan ẏwerth atal.]

IV. Gwerth kynhafdy pedeir arugeint [4][atal] or byd tōll taradyr yndaō; [4][ac] ony byd deudec keinaōc atal.

V. Hafdy deudec keinaōc atal.

VI. Fforch hafdy neu kynhafdy [b]keinaōc kyfreith [4][atal.]

VII. [5]Dōy keinaōc kyfreith yō gwerth dorglōyt.

VIII. Keinaōc kyfreith yō gwerth tollglōyt.′

IX. Ysgubaōr brenhin chweugeint atal.

X. Ysgubaōr breyr treugeint atal.

XI. Ysgubaōr tayaōc [6][brenhin] decarugeint atal.

XII. [6][Gattet paōb ẏ ẏsgubaōr ẏn agoret hẏt galan gaẏaf ẏuẏnet guẏnt ẏndunt ac or daō ẏsgrẏbẏl udunt talet eu perchenaōc eu llōgẏr: guedẏ gōẏl ẏr Hol Seint onẏ bẏd bangor ẏn tri lle ar ẏ paret ẏ ẏsgubaōr nẏ thelir ẏ llōgẏr a wnelher ẏndi.]

XIII. Odyn biben brenhin [7]chweugeint atal [8][or bẏd tẏ oduchti.]

XIV. Odyn biben breyr [8][obẏd tẏ kẏfreithaōl oduchti] trugeint atal.

XV. Odyn biben tayaōc [8][brenhin] dec arugeint atal [8][or bẏd tẏ kẏfreithaōl oduchti.

XVI. Odẏn biben taẏaōc breẏr pedeir arhugeint atal or bẏd tẏ kẏfreithaōl oduchti.

XVII. Pop] odyn ny bo [9]piben idi′ hanheraōc uyd ar yr rei [10]hynny.

XVIII. Yneb agyneuho tan [11]yn odyn arall, kymeret fyd y neb acrasso arnaō gōedy ef y uot yn diogel yg guyd tyston neu yn

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[a]′[12]pedeir keinhaōc kẏfreith. [b][12]– dōẏ

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[1]′– Gwerth gayafdy *U.* [2]arẏant atal *W.* [3]– ar tal ueigheu ar ẏstẏffẏleu ar doreu ar kẏnoreu ar gordrẏsseu ar trothẏweu *W.* [4]*W.* [5]′Dorglōẏt dōẏ geinhaōc kẏfreith atal. *W.* [6]*W.* [7]hanher punt *W.* [8]*W.* [9]′odẏn biben *W.* [10]gẏnt herwẏd breint eu perchenogẏon. *W.* [11]′′′ ẏmẏōn

XVII. THE WORTH OF A WINTER HOUSE.

1. Thirty pence is the worth of the roof tree; and thirty pence is the value of every fork that shall support the roof tree.

2. The benches, the side posts, [a] the door, the hatch, the lintels, the beams, and the sills, are each one legal penny in worth.[a]

3. Whoever shall uncover a winter house is to pay the third of its worth.

4. The worth of an autumn house is twenty-four pence, if there be an auger hole in it; and, if there be not, it is twelve pence in value.

5. A summer house is twelve pence in value.

6. The fork of a summer house or an autumn house is [b] one legal penny in value.

7. Two legal pence is the worth of a door-hurdle.

8. One legal penny is the worth of a gap-hurdle.

9. The barn of a king is six score pence in value.

10. The barn of a breyr is three score pence in value.

11. The barn of the king's taeog is thirty pence in value.

12. Let every one leave his barn open, until the calends of winter, that wind may circulate therein; and, if cattle enter therein, let their owner pay their damage: after the feast of All Saints, unless there be an eather in three places of the wattling of a barn, the damage done therein shall not be paid for.

13. A piped kiln of the king's is six score pence in value, if there be a house over it.

14. A piped kiln of a breyr's, if there be a legal house over it, is three score pence in value.

15. A piped kiln of the king's taeog is thirty pence in value, if there be a legal house over it.

16. A piped kiln of a breyr's taeog is twenty-four pence in value, if there be a legal house over it.

17. A kiln to which there is no pipe is half the value of those.

18. Whoever shall kindle a fire in the kiln of another, let him take the pledge of such as shall dry thereon after him, of its being

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[a] [12] four legal pence. [b] [12] two

---

odỳntỳ onỳ chỳmer fỳd ỳgan arall kỳn noe adaû ar diffodi ỳtan ỳgûỳd tỳston neu arỳuot ỳndiwall kỳmhûỳs uỳd ỳ guall ỳrỳdunt can kỳt talant. *W.* [12] *W.*

adiffodo y tan ony wna hynny talent y collet ell deu yn deuhanher.'''

XVIII. [1]GWERTH MANDODREFYN.

I. Mein melin, pedeir arugeint.
II. Taólbort brenhin:
III. Ae telyn:
IV. Ae brycan:
Chweugeint yó gwerth pob un o honunt.
V. Peir brenhin punt atal.
VI. Taólbort brenhin o korn eidon pedeir arugeint atal.

VII. Taólbort breyr trugeint atal.
VIII. O pren pedeir keinaóc atal.
IX. Taólbort tayaóc dec arugeint atal.
X. Taólbort o korn hyd deudec keinaóc atal.
XI. Brychan uchelór trugeint atal.
XII. Gobenyd tyle ugein.
XIII. Bóyall lydan pedeir keinaóc.
XIV. Bóell gynnut dóy keinaóc.
XV. Taradyr maór [a]keinaóc kyfreith atal.
XVI. Perued taradyr keinaóc kyfreith atal.
XVII. Ebill dimei y werth.
XVIII. Biióc [b]dimei atal.
XIX. Nedyf keinaóc kyfreith y werth.
XX. Pal keinaóc cotta atal.
XXI. Rasgyl dimei atal.
XXII. Gwelleu keinaóc kyfreith atal.
XXIII. Crib keinaóc kyfreith atal.
XXIV. Cabaluaen dimei atal.
XXV. Budei pedeir keinaóc kyfreith.
XXVI. Noe pedeir keinaóc kyfreith atal.
XXVII. Bayol yó pedeir keinaóc kyfreith.
XXVIII. Bayol helyc [b]dóy keinaóc atal.
XXIX. Bayol gwyn [b]dóy keinaóc atal.
XXX. Cwynglo fyrdlig atal.
XXXI. Kelórn keinaóc kyfreith atal.
XXXII. Bennei keinaóc kyfreith y gwerth.

[a 2]–dóŷ [b 2]keinhaóc kŷfreith

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[1]''' *As W.X. here agree nearly with the Dimetian Code,*

secure, in the presence of witnesses, or until he shall extinguish the fire; unless he do that, let them pay the loss equally between them.

XVIII. THE WORTH OF PETTY UTENSILS.

1. A millstone, twenty-four pence.
2. The king's throw-board:
3. His harp:
4. And his cloak:

Are each six score pence in worth.

5. The king's cauldron is one pound in value.
6. The king's throw-board of a bullock's horn is twenty-four pence in value.
7. A breyr's throw-board is three score pence in value.
8. Of wood, is four pence in value.
9. A taeog's throw-board is thirty pence in value.
10. A throw-board of a stag's horn is twelve pence in value.
11. An uchelwr's plaid is three score pence in value.
12. The bolster of a dormitory, twenty pence.
13. A broad axe, four pence.
14. A fuel hatchet, two pence.
15. A large auger is [a] one legal penny in value.
16. A medium auger is one legal penny in value.
17. A wimble is one halfpenny in worth.
18. A bill-hook is one [b] halfpenny in value.
19. An adze is one legal penny in worth.
20. A spade is one curt penny in value.
21. A draw-knife is one halfpenny in value.
22. Shears are one legal penny in value.
23. A comb is one legal penny in value.
24. A whetstone is one halfpenny in value.
25. A churn, four legal pence.
26. A bowl is four legal pence in value.
27. A yew pail, four legal pence.
28. A pail of willow is [b] two pence in value.
29. A white pail is [b] two pence in value.
30. A weeding spud is one farthing in value.
31. A cooler is one legal penny in value.
32. A trough is one legal penny in worth.

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[a] [2] two

[b] [2] legal penny

---

important variations alone are noticed. [2] *W.X.*

xxxiii. Claȣr pobi keinaȣc kyfreith atal.
xxxiv. Kelȣrn un pren [1]pedeir keinaȣc.
xxxv. Turnen fyrdling atal.
xxxvi. Ffiol pedeir keinaȣc kyfreith.
xxxvii. Or byd eur neu aryant arnei damdȣng ageir o honi.
xxxviii. Kig dysgyl keinaȣc kyfreith atal.
xxxix. Nithlen pedeir keinaȣc kyfreith.
xl. Gogyr keinaȣc kyfreith atal.
xli. Ridill keinaȣc [a]kyfreith atal.
xlii. Raff uleȣ keinaȣc kyfreith atal.
xliii. Raff lȣyf keinaȣc [a]kyfreith atal.
xliv. Y sȣch dȣy keinaȣc kyfreith atal.
xlv. Cȣlltȣr pedeir keinaȣc kyfreith.
xlvi. Torch milgi brenhin ȣyth keinaȣc kyfreith ygwerth.

xlvii. Torch milgi breyr pedeir keinaȣc kyfreith atal.

xlviii. Kynllyuan milgi brenhin pedeir keinaȣc kyfreith atal.

xlix. Kynllyuan milgi breyr dȣy keinaȣc kyfreith ygwerth.

l. Kynllyuan olreat ȣyth keinaȣc kyfreith atal.
li. Cȣpyl pedeir keinaȣc y werth.
lii. Manec hayarn pedeir keinaȣc.
liii. Gleissadec [b]pedeirarugeint.
liv. Penllȣydec [c]unarpymthec.
lv. Ballegrȣyt pedeir keinaȣc kyfreith.
lvi. Corȣc ȣyth keinaȣc kyfreith atal.
lvii. Derwen chweugeint atal.
lviii. Y neb ae tyllo trugeint.
lix. Y geing benhaf trugeint.
lx. Yr eil geing dec arugeint.
lxi. Auallen per trugeint.
lxii. Auallen sur dec arugeint.
lxiii. Collen pymthec atal.
lxiv. Draynen [d]vyth adimei.
lxv. Pob pren ny dycco frȣyth pedeir keinaȣc kyfreith ywerth.

lxvi. Ywen sant punt atal.

[a 2]cota [b 3]vn ar pymthec. [c 3]deudec. [d 3]seith

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[1] *not in W.X.* [2] *W.*

33. A baking board is one legal penny in value.
34. A cooler of one piece of wood, [1]four pence.
35. A spindle is one farthing in value.
36. A cup, four legal pence.
37. If there be gold, or silver, on it, it is to be appraised.
38. A flesh-dish is one legal penny in value.
39. A winnowing sheet, four legal pence.
40. A sieve is one legal penny in value.
41. A riddle is one [a]legal penny in value.
42. A hair rope is one legal penny in value.
43. An elm-bark rope is one [a]legal penny in value.
44. A share is two legal pence in value.
45. A coulter, four legal pence.
46. The collar of the king's greyhound is eight legal pence in worth.
47. The collar of a breyr's greyhound is four legal pence in value.
48. The leash of the king's greyhound is four legal pence in value.
49. The leash of a breyr's greyhound is two legal pence in worth.
50. The leash of a tracker is eight legal pence in value.
51. A couple is four pence in worth.
52. An iron gauntlet, four pence.
53. A salmon net, [b]twenty-four pence.
54. A greyling net, [c]sixteen pence.
55. A bow-net, four legal pence.
56. A coracle is eight legal pence in value.
57. An oak is six score pence in value.
58. Whoever shall bore it is to pay three score pence.
59. The principal branch, three score pence.
60. The second branch, thirty pence.
61. An apple tree, three score pence.
62. A crab tree, thirty pence.
63. A hazel is fifteen pence in value.
64. A thorn, [d]eight pence halfpenny.
65. Every tree that does not bear fruit is four legal pence in worth.
66. The yew of a saint is one pound in value.

[a 2]curt [b 3]sixteen [c 3]twelve [d 3]seven

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not in X. [3] *W.X.*

LXVII. Ywen coet pymthec.

LXVIII. Fawyden [a] trugeint atal.

LXIX. Taryan o eur llió neu aryan llió neu lió llassar pedeir arugeint atal.

LXX. O ny byd un or lliweu hynny arnei deudec keinaŏc kyfreith atal.

LXXI. Cledyf deudec keinaŏc.

LXXII. Orbyd gwynseil pedeir arugeint.

LXXIII. Or byd eur neu aryant ar y dŏrn [b] damdŏng ageffir ymdanaŏ.′

LXXIV. Gwayŏ pedeir keinaŏc kyfreith atal.

LXXV. [1][Bŏyall enillec dŏŷ geinhaŏc kŷfreith.]

LXXVI. Bŏa adeudec saeth pedeir keinaŏc.

LXXVII. Kyllell keinaŏc kyfreith y gwerth.′′

LXXVIII. [[2]Nŷth cammin pedeir keinhaŏc kŷfreith atal.

LXXIX. Kaŏc pren keinhaŏc cota atal.′

LXXX. [3]E neb atorho aradŷr ar tir dŷn arall; talet idaŏ aradŷr newŷd ac aradŏŷ naŏ diwarnaŏt.

LXXXI. Guerth aradŷr newŷd dŏŷ geinhaŏc [4]gŷfreith atal.′

LXXXII. Guerth aradŏŷ vn dŷd dŏŷ geinhaŏc [4]kŷfreith atal.

LXXXIII. Guerth ŷr hirieu ae phistlon keinhaŏc kŷfreith.′]

XIX. VALHYN Y [5]DYLY Y LLOGEU.[6]

I. Lloc yr amaeth yn [7]gyntaf; ac [8]odyna lloc yr sŏch [9][ar] cŏlltŏr; [10]ac odyna lloc yr ych goreu [11]ac odyna lloc y [12]geilwat; ac [13]odyna o oreu y oreu [14][or ŷchen.

II. Nŷ dŷlŷ neb o taŷaŏctref eredic hŷnŷ gaffo paŏb or tref gŷfar.

III. Or bŷd marŏ ŷch o tra eredic ŷ perchenaŏc ageiff erŏ ahonno aelwir erŏ ŷr ŷch du.′

IV. Pop gŏŷstŷl adŷgŏŷd ŷm pen ŷ naŏuet dŷd eithŷr ŷ [15]rei hŷn: [16]arueu [17]eglŏŷssic nŷ dŷlŷlir eu gŏŷstlaŏ achŷt gŏŷstler nŷ dŷgŏŷdant;′ cŏlltŷr achallaŏr abŏell gŷnnut nŷ dŷgŏŷdant uŷth kŷt [18]ys gŏŷstler.

V. Oet vn dŷd ablŏŷn ŷssŷd ŷ eur [19]ac llyfrueu′ allurugeu allestri goreureit pan [20]y ŏŷstler.

[a 21]weugeint [b′ 22]pedeir arhugeint atal.

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[1] *W.X.* [2′] *W.* [3] *W.X.* [4′] *not in X.* [5] daŏ *W.* [6] – dyuod. *X.* [7] ŷ blaen *W.* [8] guedŷ hŷnnŷ *W.X.* [9] *W.* ac gwedy hynny lloc y *X.* [10] *not in W.* [11] ŷnŷr aradŷr. *W.* [12] cathreaŏr *W.X.* [13] gwedy hynny yr ychen *X.* [14] *W.* raghdunt *X.* [15] tri *X.* [16′] *This sentence follows the*

67. An yew of the wood, fifteen pence.

68. A beech-tree is [a] three score pence in value.

69. A shield of the colour of gold, or of the colour of silver, or of blue colour, is twenty-four pence in value.

70. If there be none of those colours upon it, it is twelve legal pence in value.

71. A sword, twelve pence.

72. If it be white-hafted, twenty-four pence.

73. If there be either gold or silver upon its hilt, it is [b] to be appraised.

74. A spear is four legal pence in value.

75. A battle-axe, two legal pence.

76. A bow with twelve arrows, four pence.

77. A knife is a legal penny in worth.

78. The nest of a [a] 'cammin' is four legal pence in value.

79. A wooden bowl is a curt penny in value.

80. Whoever shall break a plough upon another person's land; let him pay to him a new plough, and nine days ploughing.

81. The worth of a new plough is two legal pence.

82. The worth of one day's ploughing is two legal pence.

83. The worth of the long yoke and its bows, one legal penny.

XIX. THUS ARE HIRES TO BE.

1. The hire of the ploughman first; and then the hire of the share and the coulter; then the hire of the best ox; then the hire of the driver; and then from best to best of the oxen.

2. No one from a taeog-trev is to plough until each one of the trev shall obtain co-tillage.

3. If an ox die by over-ploughing, the owner has an erw: and that is called the erw of the black ox.

4. Every pledge lapses at the end of the ninth day except these: a coulter; a cauldron; and a fuel axe: which lapse not although they should be pledged: ecclesiastical implements should not be pledged; and, if pledged, do not lapse.

5. A period of a year and a day is allowed for gold; [19]books; hauberks; and golden vessels; when they shall be pledged.

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[a] [21]six [b] [22]twenty-four pence in value.

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next in X. [17] eglwys *X.* [18] *not in W.* [19] *not in W.* [20] *not in W.* [21] *W.* [22] *W.X.*

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[a] Literally 'crook-beak;' it is considered to be the appellation of some species of hawk.

vi. Kŷfreith benfic ŷō ŷdŷuot mal ŷrother.

vii. Ŷ neb arotho benffic [1]adŷlŷ kŷmrŷt′ tŷston [2]neu wystyl ary benfic′ rac mŷnet ŷnŷ erbŷn. [3]Or eir ŷnŷ erbŷn [4]agordiwes or perchennaōc arnaō′ talet ŷndeudŷblŷc.]

viii. Y neb aadaōho da y [5][dyn] arall [6]pan del hōnnō′ y ouyn [7]os diwat′ kyfreith anudon [8]arnaō. Os yn [9]gyhoed y tōng′′ [10]talet tri buhyn camlōrō yr [11]arglōyd achymeret ynteu y penyt am yr anudon ar llall orbyd tyston gantaō y da ageiff.

xx. [12]KYFREITH CATH.′′′′

i. Y neb aladho cath awarchatwo [13][ty ac] ysgubaōr [13][y] brenhin [14]neu [15]ae dycco′ [[16]ŷn [17]lledrat] [18]dodi awneir y phen ar y dayar ae llosgōrn y uynyd ar dayar auyd ysgubedic′ a[19][c odyna] [20]dineu [21][graōn] gwenith [22]glan [23]ymdanei yny cudyo′ blaen y llosgōrn [24]ahynny yō y gwerth.′

ii. Cath arall pedeir keinaōc kyfreith [25]atal.

iii. Teithi cath yō y bot yngyfglust, gyflygat, [26][gyfdanhed] [27]gyflosgōrn, gyfiewin, [28]ac yn′ diuan o tan; allad llygot [29]yn da′ ac nat ysso ychnawon; ac na [30]bo chatheric ar [31]ulaen pob lloer.

iv. [32][Teithi kath kymeint yō ae guerth kyfreith.]

v. [33]Punt yō gwerth lletuegin brenhin.

vi. Lletuegin breyr chweugein atal.

vii. Lletuegin tayaōc keinaōc cotta.

xxi. [34]GWERTH GELLGI.′

i. Keneu gellgi brenhin tra uo cayet y lygeit pedeir arugeint atal:

ii. [35][Yny growyn vyth adeugeint atal:]

iii. Yny gynllōst, un ar pymthec aphedwar ugeint atal:

iv. [36]Yny ofer hely, [37]hanher punt′ atal:

v. Pan uo kyurōys punt atal.

1′ kymered *X.* 2′ *not in W.* 3 Od *X.* 4′ *not in X.* 5 *X.* 6′ ac os diwat pan delher ŷ ouŷn *W.* ′′ kyfureith yw dwyn gawael yda hwnnw onydiwad. Ac o godiwedir arnaw anvdon ay da *X.* 7′ *not in W.* 8 – auŷd. *W.* 9 gŷhoedaōc *W.* 10 nŷt amgen *W.* 11 brenhin *W.* ′′′′–*X.* 12′′′′ *not in W.* 13 *X.* 14′ *not in X.* 15 a *W.* 16 *W.* 17 *V. W.* 18′ y phen aossodir *V. W. X.* y waeret *V. W.* yr dayar *X.* ar laōr glan gōastat *V.* ac llosgōrn [adyrcheuir *V. W.*] y uynyd *V. W. X.* ahŷnnŷ *W.* ar laōr

6. The law of borrowing is, to return the thing in the state when given.

7. Whoever shall lend is to take witnesses, or a pledge, as to the lending, lest it be denied. If it be denied, and the owner prove it, let him pay twofold.

8. Whoever shall promise property to another, when such a person comes to demand it, if he deny it, the law of perjury is to be applied to him. If he swear publicly, let him pay three kine camlwrw to the lord; and let him do penance for the perjury; and the other, if he have witnesses for him, shall have the property.

XX. THE LAW OF A CAT.

1. Whoever shall kill a cat, that guards a house and a barn of the king, or shall take it stealthily; it is to be held with its head to the ground, and its tail up, the ground being swept, and then clean wheat is to be poured about it, until the tip of its tail be hidden: and that is its worth.

2. Another cat is four legal pence in value.

3. The teithi of a cat are, that it be perfect of ear, perfect of eye, perfect of teeth, perfect of tail, perfect of claw, and without marks of fire; and that it kill mice well; and that it shall not devour its kittens; and that it be not caterwauling on every new moon.

4. The teithi and the legal worth of a cat are coequal.

5. A pound is the worth of a pet animal of the king.

6. The pet animal of a breyr is six score pence in value.

7. The pet animal of a taeog is a curt penny in value.

XXI. THE WORTH OF A COVERT-HOUND.

1. A cub of the king's covert-hound, whilst its eyes are shut, is twenty-four pence in value:

2. In its litter, it is forty-eight pence in value:

3. In its kennel, it is ninety-six pence in value:

4. In its random hunting, it is half a pound in value:

5. When it has been trained, it is one pound in value.

[glan *W.*] guastat *W.X.* [19] *V.W.X.* [20] bwrw *X. not in W.* [21] *V. W.X.* [22] adineuir *W. not in V.X.* [23]/ am yphen hyd ban gudyei *X.* [24]/ *not in V.W.X.* [25] *not in X.* [26] *V.W.* [27] *not in V.W.X.* [28]/ *not in X.* [29]/ *not in V.W.X.* [30] *not in X.* [31] *not in V.W.X.* [32] *V.W.* Y gwerth yw ytheithi. *X.* [33]/ *not in V.* [34]/ *not in W.X.* [35] *V.W.* [36] Yn *X.* [37]/ wheugeint *V.*

VI. [1]Milgi [2][a brenhin] [3]or dechreu hyt y diwed, hanner kyfreith gellgi brenhin gogyuoet ac ef' [4]atal.

VII. [5]Gellgi breyr [6]uṇ werth uyd' a milgi brenhin [7]gogẏuoet ac ef.'

VIII. [8]Sef atal milgi breyr hanher kyfreith gellgi breyr gogyuoet ac ef.]

IX. [9]Pa ryó bynhac uo keneu tayaóc [10]kyn agori y lygeit, keinaóc [11][cota] atal:

X. Yny crowyn dóy [11][geinhaóc cota] atal:

XI. Yny kynllóst, teir keinaóc [11][cota] atal:

XII. Pan o̧llygher yn ryd, pedeir keinaóc cotta' atal.

XIII. Costaóc [12]kyt boet' [13][y] brenhin bieiffo, ny thal [14]namyn pedeir keinaóc cotta.

XIV. [15]Or byd' bugeilgi [16][hagen] eidon [b]taladóy atal. [17][Ac] [18]ot amheuir y uot [19]y uelly [20][ef] tyget y perchenaóc achymydaóc uóch [21]y drós ac arall is [21]y drós [22]y uynet ym blaen' yr ysgrybyl y bore, achadó [23]eu dilyryeit' y [24]diwedyd.

XV. [25][Y neb adiotto llygat gellgi brenhin neu atorho y loscórn talet pedeir keinhaóc kyfreith ygkyfeir pop buch atalho.]

XXII. [26]KI KALLAWET.'

I. Ki kallauet [27]or lledir [28]pellach [29]no' naó cam [30]y órth y' [31]ty, ny thelir [32][[c]or lledir ynteu o vyón y naó cam] pedeir arugeint.[33]

II. Nyt oes [34][werth] kyfreith ar ueitheiat. [35]Ar peth ny bo gwerth [36]kyfreithaól arnaó' damdóng a [37]geir o honaó.'

III. [[38]Ny byd diróy am gi [39]kyn dycker [40]ỳn lletrat [d]namyn camlóró.

IV. [40]Llo un dyn yssyd [41]digaón y [42]wadu ki,' [43]kanys beich kefyn yó olódyn anhyys.]

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[a] [44]breyr

[b] [45]kyhyd ygorn ae yscyvarn

[c'] [46]drostaó namyn

[d] [47]na

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[1] – Sef atal *W.* 'Keneu milgi brenhin kyn agori y lygeit, deudec keinhaóc atal: Yny growyn pedeir ar hugeint atal: Yny gynllóst óyth adeugeint atal: Yny ouer hela vn ar pymthec aphetwar vgeint atal: Pan vo kyfróys punt *V.* [2]*W.X.* [3]' punt *X.* [4]*not in W.* [5] – Vn werth *V.W.X.* yó *V.W.* [6]' *not in V.W.X.* [7]' *W.* yw *X.* [8] *V.W.* [9] Py *V.* [10]'or dechrev hyd diwed IIII. keinyauc cotta *X.* [11] *V.W.* [12] kyn *V.* 'keffoet *W.* [13] *X.* [14] eithyr *V.* [15] O *X.* 'Os *V.* [16] *X.* uyd *V.* [17] *V.W.*

6. The [a] king's greyhound, from first to last, in law, is half the value of the king's covert-hound of equal age.

7. The covert-hound of a breyr is of the same worth as the king's greyhound of equal age.

8. A breyr's greyhound, in law, is half the value of a baron's covert-hound of equal age.

9. Of what breed soever the cub of a taeog may be, before its eyes are opened, its value is one [11]curt penny:

10. In its litter, it is two [11]curt pence in value:

11. In its kennel, it is three [11]curt pence in value:

12. When it shall be set free, it is four curt pence in value.

13. A cur, although it should belong to the king, is only four curt pence in value.

14. If it be a shepherd dog, however, it is of the value of an ox [b]of current price.[/] And should it be doubted being so; let its owner swear, with a neighbour above his door, and another below his door, to its going before the cattle in the morning, and guarding the hindmost ones at the close of day.

15. Whoever shall pull out the eye of a covert-hound of the king, or shall cut off its tail, let him pay four legal pence for every cow that it may be worth.

XXII. A RAMBLING DOG.

1. If a rambling dog be killed further than nine paces from the house, [c]it shall not be paid for: if it be killed within the nine paces,[/] twenty-four pence are paid for it.

2. There is no legal worth upon a hound. For what there is no legal worth an appraisement is made.

3. There is no dirwy for a dog, although stolen, [d]only a camlwrw.

4. The oath of one person is sufficient to deny a dog, for it is a back-burden of an unclean animal.

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[a] [44]breyr's
[b/] [45]with horn as long as its ear.
[c/] [46]only
[d] [47]nor

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[18]or *W.* [19]*not in V.W.X.* [20]*W.* [21]*not in X.* [22/]raculaenu *V.W.* [23]ỳ *W.* [/]yr olyeid *V.X.* [24]nos *X.* [25]*V.* [26/]*not in V.W.X.* [27]o *X.* [28/]*not in W.* [29]*not in V.* [30/]pellach nor *W.* [31]drŏs *V.W.* [32]*V.* [33]–atal. *V.W.* yw y werth. *X.* [34]*V.W.X.* [35]Pop *V.W.* Y *X.* [36]kyfreith *V.* [/]–idaŏ *W.* [37]geffir *X.* [/]–ymdanaŏ. *V.W.* [38/]*V.W.X.* [39]kŷt *W.X.* [40]*not in V.* [41]*not in X.* [42]diwat *W.X.* [43]*V.W.* [44]*U.* [45]*X.* [46]*U.* pan talher *W.* –hagen *X.* [47]*X.*

v. [1]Or kyrch ki [2][neb] dyn yr keissaŏ y [3]rŏygaŏ, ket [4]lladho [5]ef y ki ac [6]araf [7]oe laŏ, ny thal [8]dim [9]ymdanaŏ.

vi. [10]O brath ki [11][neb] dyn yny del y gwaet, talet [12]y [13]arglŏyd [14]waet y dyn ac [15]or llad y dyn [16][rŏygedic] y ki [17][hagen] [18]kyn symut [19]odyno, ny cheiff [20][dim] [21]namyn un arpymthec [22]yn lle y waet.′

vii. Ki kynneuodic arŏyco [23]dyn teir gweith onys llad y [24]arglŏyd [25][ef] [26]o kyfreith [27]y rŏymir′ ŏrth troet y arglŏyd dŏy [28]rywant y ŏrthaŏ, ac [29]y uelly y lledir; ac odyna [30]tri buhyn camlŏrŏ [31]y gan arglŏyd y ki′ yr brenhin.

viii. [[32]Ny diwygir [33]drŏc awnel ki [34]kyndeiraŏc;′ [35]kany [36]medir arnaŏ.′

ix. [37]Kyn [38]dyccer ki yn lledrat, ny wneir kyfreith lledrat arnaŏ.′

x. [39]Nŷ bŷd [40]na dirŏŷ nachamlŏrŏ am neb edeinaŏc kŷt [41]lletrataher namŷn talu′ ŷ werth kŷfreith [42]onŷ cheffir [43]ehun.]

xi. [44]Colŏyn brenhin, neu urenhines, punt atal.

xii. Colŏyn breyr chweugeint atal.

xiii. Colŏyn mabeillt pedeir keinaŏc atal.′

xxiii. [GŌERTH ANIVEILIEID.]

i. [45]Karŏ [46]ych [47]atal.

ii. Ewic [48]buŏch [49]atal.′′

iii. [[50]Iŏrch [51]vn werth ac vn ardŷrchauel′ a gauyr:

iv. [52]A chaeriŏrch a bŏch.

v. [53]Gŏythŏch [51]un werth ac un ardŷrchauel yŏ′ a hŏch tref.

vi. Broch ny allŏys ygneit Hywel da dodi guerth kyfreith arnaŏ canys y ulŏydyn ybei yuynyglaŏc ar ymoch breint ki agymerei ynteu yna arnaŏ ar ulŏydyn ybei y gyndared ar y cŏn breint hŏch a [54]gymerei ynteu yna arnaŏ.

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[1] O *X.* [2] *V.W.* [3] vrathv *X.* [4] lladei *X.* [5] y *V.X.* dyn *V.W.X.* [6] aryf *V.W.X.* [7] auo ŷnŷ *W.* [8] na dirŏy na chamlŏrŏ *V.* [9] amdanaŏ. *X.* [10] Or *V.W.* [11] *V.W.X.* [12] *not in V.W.* [13] perchennaŏc *V.* [14] – y ki *V.W.* [15] o *X.* [16] *W.* [17] *V.* [18] heb *V.W.* [19] odyna *V.* or lle *X.* [20] *W.* [21] onyt *V.* [22]′ o *X.* aryant. *V.W.X.* [23] dynyon *X.* [24] perchennaŏc *V.* [25] *W.* [26] *not in V.W.* [27]′ yŏ rŏymaŏ *V.W.* [28] rychwant *X.* [29] *not in V.W.* [30] – talet *V.W.* [31]′ *not in V.W.X.* [32]′ *V.W.X.*

5. If a dog attack any person, and attempt to tear him, although he should kill the dog, with a weapon from his hand, he pays nothing for it.

6. If a dog bite any person, so that the blood come, let its lord pay the blood of the person; but, if the lacerated person kill the dog, before moving from thence, he shall have nothing, except sixteen pence for his blood.

7. An habituated dog, that shall tear a person three times, if its lord do not kill it; by law, it is to be tied to the leg of its lord, at the distance of two spans from him, and thus killed; and then three kine camlwrw from its lord to the king.

8. No reparation is to be made for the mischief done by a mad dog; since there is no command over it.

9. Although a dog should be stolen, the law of theft is not to be enforced thereon.

10. There is to be neither dirwy, nor camlwrw, for any winged creature, although it should be stolen; but its legal worth is to be paid, unless it be found.

11. A spaniel belonging to the king, or the queen, is one pound in value.

12. A breyr's spaniel is six score pence in value.

13. The spaniel of an aillt is four pence in value.

XXIII. [THE WORTH OF ANIMALS.]

1. A stag is of the value of an ox.

2. A hind is of the value of a cow.

3. A roe and a goat are of the same worth, and the same augmentation:

4. And so also a roebuck and a he goat.

5. A wild sow and a domestic sow are of the same worth, and the same augmentation.

6. The judges of Howel the good were not able to fix a legal worth on a brock: for, during the year that the swine were affected with the quinsey, it obtained the privilege of a dog; and during the year that there was madness among the dogs, it then obtained the privilege of a sow.

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[33] *not in X.* [34] claf, o drwc *X.* [35] *V.X.* [36] ellir medyant *X.* [37] *V.* Kŷt *W.* [38] *V.W.* [39] *W.X.* [40] *not in X.* [41] dycecr yn lledrad *X.* [42] – yawl atelir hagen *X.* [43] ef. *X.* [44] *not in V.W.X.* [45] *The rubrick is transferred to the next chapter.* [46] *not in X.* – ŷô *W.* vn werth ac vn ardrychauael [uyd *V.*] ac *V.W.* [47] Ac *V.W.* [48] – a *V.W.* [49] A *V. not in W.* [50] *V.W.* [51] *not in V.* [52] Ac uellŷ *W.* [53] – A *V.* [54] gŷmer *W.*

VII. Yscyuarnaȣc ny wnaethpȣyt [1]heuyt guerth kyfreith arnei canys yneill mis y [2]bydei ȣryȣ ar llall [3]y bydei′ uenyȣ.

VIII. Guerth ystalȣyn march [4]greȣỳs a allo toi achassec [4]reȣỳs oe ulaen ac arall yny ol.

IX. Guerth tarȣ trefgord [4]ỳȣ tarȣ arall aallo llamu abuch oe ulaen ac arall yny ol.

X. Guerth baed kenuein baed arall aallo cleinaȣ ahȣch oe ulaen ac arall yny ol.

XI. Bleid achadno ac amryuaelyon ereill nỳ wnelhont [5]namyn drȣc, ny wnaethpȣyt guerth [6]kyfreith arnunt, ryd yȣ ypaȣb eu llad.

XII. Guerth pop aniueil or a ysser y gic eithyr ymoch deu parth y guerth auyd ar yr eneit ar trayan ar y gorff.

XIII. Teithi gȣr yȣ gallu kyt agureic abot yngyuan y aelodeu oll.

XIV. Teithi gureic yȣ dyuot arȣyd etiued idi abot yn gyfan y holl aelodeu.

XV. Teithi treis yȣ llef achorn achȣyn.

XVI. [7]Teithi keilaȣc ỳȣ canu achȣcȣỳaȣ.

XVII. Teithi iar ỳȣ dodwi agori.′

XVIII. Teithi pop ederyn benyȣ yȣ dotwi a gori.

XIX. Teithi pop ederyn gȣryȣ [8]ỳȣ canu achȣcȣyaȣ.]

XXIV. [9]KYFREITH KARȣ.′

I. Yneb aladho′′ kylleic brenhin talet tri buhyn camlȣrȣ [10]yr [11]arglȣyd′ [12][drostaȣ.]

II. Deudec golȣyth [13]kyfreithaȣl auyd′ [14]yndaȣ: [15]nyt amgen′ tauaȣt, [16]tri golȣyth [17]y mynȣgyl, kimibeu, callon, deulȣyn, [18]iar, tumon,′ hydgyllen, herȣth, auu.

III. Tribuhyn camlȣrȣ atelir dros bob [19]un or golȣython [20]hynny.′

IV. [21]Deudec mu′ atelir dros [22]y kylleic [23]oll [24]pan gyfriuer [a]y gyt.′

V. [25][Ny byd [26]golȣython [27]breinyaȣl yn hyd′ brenhin namyn oȣyl Giric hyt [28]galan [b]gaỳaf [29]ac] ny byd [30]kylleic [31]brenhin

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[a] [32]pop camlȣrȣ deu vgein mu. [b] [33]Racuyr

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[1] *not in W.* [2] bỳd *W.* [3]′ỳn *W.* [4] *not in V.* [5] eithỳr *W.* [6] kỳfreithaȣl *W.* [7]′ *not in V.* [8] *not in V.* [9]′ *not in X.* ′′ Pȣy bynhac adefnydyo *V. W.* [10]′ gessevin adeliir *X.* [11] brenhin. *V. W.* [12] *W.* amdanaw. *X.* [13]′ brenhinaȣl ageffir *X.* [14]′ yg kylleic brenhin *V.* [15]′ *not in W. X.*

7. A hare, likewise, was not assessed by legal worth: for, during one month it becomes male, and the other female.

8. The worth of a stallion is a stone-horse that can cover, with a stud mare before him, and another behind him.

9. The worth of a hamlet bull is another bull that can leap, with a cow before him, and another behind him.

10. The worth of a herd boar is another boar that can procreate, with a sow before him, and another behind him.

11. A wolf, a fox, and various others, which only do mischief, on which no legal worth was fixed, it is free for every body to kill.

12. Every animal whose flesh is eaten, excepting the swine, two parts of three of its worth is upon the life, and the third upon its body.

13. The teithi of a man are, rem veneream cum femina posse; and to be complete in all his members.

14. The teithi of a woman are, in menstruorum ætatem accedere; and to be complete in all her members.

15. The teithi of violence are, a cry, a horn, and a complaint.

16. The teithi of a cock are, crowing, and treading.

17. The teithi of a hen are, laying, and hatching.

18. The teithi of every male bird are, singing, and impregnating.

19. The teithi of every female bird are, laying, and hatching.

XXIV. THE LAW OF A STAG.

1. Whoever shall kill a king's hart of grease, let him pay three kine camlwrw to the lord for it.

2. There are twelve lawful pieces in it: to wit, the tongue, the three pieces of the neck, the lights, the heart, the two loins, the chine, the haunch, the stomach, the nombles, the liver.

3. Three kine camlwrw are paid for each of those pieces.

4. Twelve kine are paid for the whole hart of greáse; when reckoned [a] together.

5. There are no lawful pieces in the king's hart, except from the feast of St. Curig to the calends of [b] winter; and neither is it

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[a] [32] every camlwrw, two score kine. [b] [33] December;

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16 – a *V.W.* 17 or *V.W.* 18 yarhyd *X.* ′tumon, iar, *V.W.* 19′ golỏyth. *V.* 20 hŷn. *W.* 21′ Sef *V.W.* 22 *not in V.W.X.* 23 – brenhin *X.* – *V.W.* 24′ *not in X.* 25 *V.W.X.* 26′ kylleic *X.* 27 kŷfreithaỏl *W.* 28 – wyl *X.* 29 odyna *X.* 30′ *not in X.* 31 *not in V.* 32 *V.W.* 33 *V.*

[1][ynteu] [2]onyt tra uo′ [3][y] golŏython [4]kyfreithaŏl yndaŏ [5]oŏyl Giric hyt galan gayaf.

XXV. AM HELY.′

I. Or′′ lledir karŏ [6][brenhin] yn tref breyr y bore, katwet [7]ef yr [8]hyd′ hyt hanher dyd; ac [9]yna [a]ony [10]deuant y kynydyon, [11]paret y breyr [12]blygaŏ yr hyd a [13]llithyet y kŏn [14]ar′ y′′ kic, a [15]achymeret [16]y [17][cŏn ar] [18]croen, ar′ [19][afu ar] chwarthaŏr [20]ol, [21]achatwet yr kynydyon,′ adyget y′′ kŏn gantaŏ at dref;′′′ ac ony [22]deuant y kynydyon ynos honno, [23]mŏynhaet ef y kic [24][oll] [25]achatwet y [26][kŏn ar] croen yr kynydyon. [27]Or lledir′ [28]y karŏ am hanher dyd,′ [29]katwet [30]ef [31]yr hyd′ [32][yn gyfan hyt] ynos [33]honno; ac ony [34]deuant y kynydyon yna, [35]mŏynhaet y breyr hŏnnŏ′ mal [36]yr [37]un gynt.

II. [[38]Or lledir′ [39]hŷd brenhin′ [40]hyt nos yn [41]tref breyr′ [42]tanet [43]y breyr′ yuantell arnaŏ [44]achatwet yngyuan′ [45]ef hyt y bore; ac [46]ony doant ykynydyon [47]yna bit vn vreint [47]hŏnnŏ a′ rei gynt.

III. [48]Or byd [49]hela gellgŏn [50]yŏr ryd′ arhoet [51]ef [52]ybore hyny′ ollygo [53]y kynydyon y brenhin [54]eu cŏn′ teirgueith ac odyna [55]gollyget ynteu.]

IV. Pŏybynhac aladho hyd [56]ar tir dyn arall, roddet′ chwarthaŏr [57]y perchennaŏc y′ tir [[58]ŷ llather arnaŏ′ [59]onyt [60]hyd brenhin [61]uyd can] ny byd chwarthaŏr [62]yn hyd brenhin.

V. Or gwyl [63]dyn bŏystuil y ar [64][y] ford [65]y myŏn′ forest [66]brenhin byret [67]ergit idaŏ os myn;′ ac os [68]meder ymlynet [69][hŷt] trae gwelho; [70]ac or′ [71]llithyr y dan y olŏc [72]gadet [73]ehun.

XXVI. KYFREITH NYTH HEBAŎC.′

I. Punt yŏ gwerth nyth hebaŏc.

[a 74]– or doant ŷkŷnŷdŷon ranent ŷrhŷd mal ŷmŷnhont ac

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1 *V.W.* 2 namŷn *W.* 3 *V.W.* 4 breinhaŏl *V.* kyfureith *X.* 5′ *not in V.W.* ′′O *X.* 6 *V.W.X.* 7′ y breyr ef yn gyuan *V.W.* 8 carw *X.* 9 *not in V.X.* 10 doant *V.W.X.* 11 – yna *V.W.X.* ranned *X.* 12′ *not in X.* 13 llithaŏ *V.* 14′′ or *V.W.* 15 adyget atref *V.* eithyr llithyaw *X.* 16 – ef *W.* 17 *V.W.X.* 18′ *not in X.* 19 *V.* 20′ dilŏr *W.* 21′′ ar croen ar *X.* ′′′ *not in V.* 22 doant *V.W.X.* 23 kymered *X.* 24 *X.* 25 abid *X.* 26 *V.* 27′ Os *X.* 28′ amhanher dŷd *W.X.* ŷkarŏ *W.* ylledir *X.* 29′ katwer *W.* 30′ y breyr ef *V.* 31′ y carw *X.* 32 *V.W.* 33 *not in V.W.X.* 34 doant *V.W.X.* 35′ gwnaed *X.* 36 – am *X.* 37 hŏn *V.W.*

a king's hart of grease, but whilst it shall contain the lawful pieces from the feast of St. Curig to the calends of winter.

XXV. OF HUNTING.

1. If a hart be killed in the trev of a breyr in the morning, let him keep the hart until mid-day; and then, [a] if the huntsmen do not arrive, let the breyr cause the hart to be flayed, and lure the dogs with the flesh, and let him take [17]the dogs, and[f] the skin, and [19]the liver, and[f] the hind quarter, and keep them for the huntsmen, and take the dogs with him home; and, unless the huntsmen come that night, let him make use of the whole of the flesh, and keep [26]the dogs and[f] the skin for the huntsmen. If the stag be killed at mid-day, let him keep the stag whole for that night; and, unless the huntsmen then come, let the breyr make use of that in the manner of the former one.

2. If the king's hart be killed during the night in the trev of a breyr, let the breyr spread his mantle over it, and keep it whole until the morning; and, if the huntsmen do not then come, let it be treated in the manner of the former one.

3. If a freeman be hunting with covert-hounds, let him wait in the morning until the king's huntsmen loose their dogs three times; and then let him loose.

4. Whoever shall kill a hart upon another person's land, let him give a quarter to the owner of the land upon which it shall be killed, unless it be the king's dogs; for there is no quarter from the king's hart.

5. If a person, from the road, see a beast in the king's forest, let him discharge a missile at it, if he will; and, if he hit it, let him pursue whilst he shall see it; and, if it slip from his sight, let him leave it.

XXVI. THE LAW OF A HAWK'S NEST.

1. One pound is the worth of a hawk's nest.

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[a] [74]if the huntsmen come, let them share the hart as they will, and

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38[f] *V.W.* 39[f] *W.* 40[f] *V.W.* Os gan ynos ylledir *X.* 41 anhed *W.* 42 *V.W.X.* 43[f] *not in V.W.* 44[f] *not in X.* 45 *not in W.* 46[f] yna gwnaed mal amy *X.* 47 *not in W.* 48 – hónnó ýna. *W.* O *X.* 49 hely *X.* 50[f] y breyr *X.* 51 *not in W.* 52[f] hyd pan *X.* 53 *not in W.X.* 54[f] *not in X.* 55 ellynghed *X.* 56[f] roddo *X.* 57[f] *not in X.* 58[f] *W.* 59 *V.* eithýr *W.X.* 60 *V.W.X.* 61 *not in W.X.* 62 y *X.* 63 fordaól *V.W.* 64 *X.* 65[f] ýn *W.* 66 *not in X.* 67[f] ef *X.* 68 guan *W.* [f] ymlided ef yllwydyn hyd pan el ef *X.* 69 *W.* 70[f] a *W.* 71 pan el *V.W.* 72 – ac yna *X.* 73 – ef *X.* [f] ehunan. *V.W.X.* 74 *W.*

II. Chweugeint yŵ gwerth hebaŵc kyn mut [1]athra uo yny mut:

III. Or[′] byd guen gwedy mut punt atal.
IV. [2]Pedeir arugeint yŵ gwerth hŵyedic.
V. [3]Chweugeint yŵ gwerth[′] nyth gwalch:
VI. [4]Or byd guen gwedy mut, chweugeint atal.[′]
VII. Trugeint [5]yŵ gwerth gwalch[′′] kyn mut [6]athra uo yny mut.[′]
VIII. [7]Nyth llemysten pedeir arugeint atal.
IX. [8]Gwerth llemysten [9]tra [10]uo[′] yny mut [11]achyn mut,[′] deudec keinaŵc atal:
X. [12]Or byd gwen gwedy mut,[′] pedeir arugeint [13][atal.]

XXVII. [14]KYFREITH GWENYN.[′]

I. [15][Boned gwenyn o paradŵys pan yŵ, ac o achaŵs pechaŵt dyn y doethant odyno, ac ydodes Duŵ [16]y rat arnunt; ac ŵrth hynny ny ellir canu efferen heb y cŵyr.]

II. Modrydaf [17]gwenyn pedeir arugeint atal.
III. [18][E] kynheit un arpymthec atal.
IV. [19]Yr eil heit [a]deudec keinaŵc atal.
V. [20]Y tryded heit[′] ŵyth keinaŵc atal.
VI. Modrydaf [21]gwenyn gwedy [22]yd el [23]y kynheit o [24]honi ugeint atal.
VII. Gwedy [25]yd el yr eil heit o [26]honi [27][vn ar pymthec] [28]keinaŵc atal.
VIII. [29][Guedy [30]yd el y tryded [31]heit o honei[′] deudec [32]keinhaŵc atal.]
IX. [33]Asgelleit pedeir keinaŵc [34]atal. Sef yŵ asgelleit heit ny chaffo tri dieu ohinda kyn noc Aŵst:[′] dyd[′′] ygeissaŵ [35]lle [36][y uudaŵ] ar eil y uudaŵ; ar trydyd y orffowys.
X. [37]Naŵuet dyd kyn Aŵst, [38]pedeir arugeint atal[′] pob heit [39]canys breint modrydaf [40]agymer yna.[′′]

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[a] [41]dec

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[1]′O *X.* [2]′ *not in V.* [3]′ *not in W.* [4]′ *not in X.* [′′] wheugeint atal. Gŵalch *V.* – tra uo ŷnŷ mut a *W.* [5]′′ *not in X.* [6]′ *not in W.* [7] – trugeint atal. Or byd gŵen gŵedy mut, wheugeint atal. *V.W.* atal. *X.* [8] *not in V.W.* [9] – kyn mut a *V.X.* [′] *not in W.* [10] *not in X.* [11]′ *not in V.X.* [12]′ Gwedy mud obyd gwenn *X.* [13] *V.W.X.* [14]′ *not in V.W.X.* [15] *V.W.* [16] *not in W.* [17] gwenynen *X.* [18] *X.* [19] *not in V.W.* [20] *not in V.W.* [′] Kynteid ygynteid *X.* [21] *not in V.W.X.* [22] *not in W.X.*

2. Six score pence is the worth of a hawk before mewing, and whilst it shall remain in the mew:

3. If it be white after mewing, it is one pound in value.

4. Twenty-four pence is the worth of a male hawk.

5. Six score pence is the worth of a buzzard's nest:

6. If it be white after mewing, it is six score pence in value.

7. Three score pence is the worth of a buzzard before mewing, and whilst it shall remain in the mew.

8. The nest of a sparrow-hawk is twenty-four pence in value.

9. The worth of a sparrow-hawk whilst it shall remain in the mew, and before mewing, is twelve pence:

10. If it be white after mewing, it is twenty-four pence in value.

XXVII. THE LAW OF BEES.

1. The origin of bees is from paradise, and on account of the sin of man they came from thence, and God conferred his blessing upon them; and, therefore, the mass cannot be sung without the wax.

2. A stock of bees is twenty-four pence in value.

3. The first swarm is sixteen pence in value.

4. The second swarm is [a] twelve pence in value.

5. The third swarm is eight pence in value.

6. A stock of bees, after the first swarm has gone out of it, is twenty pence in value.

7. After the second swarm has gone out of it, it is sixteen pence in value.

8. After the third swarm has gone out of it, it is twelve pence in value.

9. A wing swarm is four pence in value. A wing swarm is a swarm that has not had three days of fair weather before August: a day to seek a place; the second to move; and the third to rest.

10. The ninth day before August, twenty-four pence is the value of every swarm; because it then assumes the privilege of a stock.

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[a] [41] ten

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[23] *not in X.* [24] heni *W.* [25] *not in W.X.* [26] heni *W.* [27] *V.W.X.* [28] *not in V.W.X.* [29] *V.W.X.* [30] *not in W.X.* [31] *not in X.* [32] *not in X.* [33] Ny thal neb heit *V.W.X.* eithyr *V.* namỳn *W.X.* [34] hyny uo [teir nos a *W.*] tri dieu ar hed ac yn wastat *V.W.* [35] kyn no yboed tri diev kyn Awst, vn *X.* [35] – y *X.* [36] *V.W.* [37] – Yn *X.* [37] *This section follows the two next in V.W.* [38] yd a *V.W.* [39] ym *V.W.* [40] ac yna pedeir arhugeint atal. *V.W.* [41] *X.*

XI. [1]Ny chymer [2]asgelleit ureint modrydaf hyt [3][y] kalan Mei [3][rac ŏyneb ac] yna [4]hagen pedeir arugeint [5]yŏ y gwerth,′ [6][mal yrei ereill.]

XII. Yneb agaffo heit [7][ar gaghen] ar tir dyn arall, [8]pedeir keinaŏc [9]ageiff ygan perchenaŏc y tir [10]or mynn ynteu yr heit.

XIII. Yneb agaffo bydaf ar tir dyn arall, keinaŏc kyfreith ageiff [11][ef] neur cŏyr ar dewis perchenaŏc y tir.

XXVIII. [12]KYFREITH YT A GWARCHAY.′

I. Or pan dotter [13][yr] yt yny dayar [14]yny el yny ysgub, aryant tal adaŏ [15]arnaŏ; [16][ac] odyna ysgub iach [17]yn lle′ [18]yr glaf.

II. [19]O bob march [20]hualaŏc neu [21]lawetheiraŏc, keinaŏc ydyd, adŏy [22]yr nos.

III. [23]Orbyd disgyfrith [24]oll [[25]dimei y dyd, a cheinhaŏc y nos.′

IV. [26]Os disgyureitha y deiliat] [27]y march′ [28]pan [29]dalher ar yr yt′′ talet tri buhyn [30]camlŏrŏ yr brenhin dodet′ hagen [31]y dŏy egŏyt [32]ar yr un′ troet [33]idaŏ, [34]ac [35]y′ uelly ny chyll dim.

V. O bob eidon buarth, dimei ydyd a [a]dŏy ynos.

VI. Or cadŏ kyfreith or moch [36][dalyet] yr hŏch a [37]dewisso, eithyr [38]y tri llydyn arbenhic, [39]dalher yny llŏgŏr o kyfreith ryd uydant y tri hynny; achymeret keinaŏc o bob hŏch or rei ereill;′ [40]acyna [41]hagen′ kyniget [42]y′′ perchennaŏc [43]yg gŏyd tyston′ ac onys [44]dillŏng [45]gŏnaet [46][y deilyat] y defnyd [47]or hŏch.′

VII. [48]Sef yŏ [49]yr cadŏ kyfreith or moch deudec llydyn abaed.

VIII. [50]Parchell pan ymchoelo ybiswelyn gyntaf ae trŏyn, un kyfreith uyd ae mam.

IX. Or cadŏ kyfreith or moch pa amser bynhac y caffer yn llygru gweirglaŏd, pedeir keinaŏc kyfreith atelir o honunt.

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[a] [51]cheinhaŏc

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[1] – Eithyr asgelleit kan *V.* ′ *not in W.X. This follows section* XIII. *in U.* [2] hi *V.* [3] *V.* [4] *not in V.* [5]′ atal, *V.* [6] *V.* [7] *X.* [8] – ar gagen *V.W.* [9] adŷlŷ ef *W.* [10] o *X.* [11] *V.W.* [12]′ *not in V.W.X.* [13] *V.W.X.* [14] hyt pan *V.W.* [15] drostaŏ *V.W.* amdanaw *X.* [16] *V.X.* [17]′ am *X.* [18] y *V.W.X.* [19] *Section* v. *here follows in V.W.* [20] auo hual *V.W.* – arnaw *X.* [21] laŏhethyr *V.W.X.* arnaŏ *V.W.* [22] y *V.W.X.* [23] O *X.* [24] *not in V.W.X.* [25]′ *V.W.X.* [26] *V.W.* [27]′ ef *V.* ′′ a *X.* [28]′′ *not in W.* [29] y dalyo *V.* [30]′ obyd *X.* [31]′ am yneill *X.* [32] am *V.W.* [33] *not in*

11. A wing swarm does not assume the privilege of a stock until the calends of May; then, however, twenty-four pence is its worth, like the rest.

12. Whoever shall find a swarm upon a bough in another person's land, has a penny from the owner of the land, if he will have the swarm.

13. Whoever shall find a wild swarm upon another person's land, has a legal penny, or the wax, at the option of the owner of the land.

XXVIII. THE LAW OF CORN AND IMPOUNDING.

1. From the time corn is put into the ground, until it come into its sheaf, money payment is to be made for it; and thence a sound sheaf instead of the one damaged.

2. For every fettered or clogged horse, a penny the day, and two the night.

3. If the horse be entirely freed of restraint, [25]a halfpenny the day, and a penny the night.

4. If the taker unfetter it,[f] when caught upon the corn, let him pay three kine camlwrw to the king; let him, however, put the two clogs upon the same foot of the horse, and thus he forfeits nothing.

5. For every fold ox, a halfpenny the day, and [a] two the night.

6. Of the legal herd of swine, let him catch the sow he may choose, excepting the three special ones which if caught in their trespass, by law, are free; and take a penny for every sow of the others; and then, however, let him offer it to the owner, in the presence of witnesses; and, if he do not redeem it, let the taker make use of the sow.

7. The lawful herd of the swine is twelve animals and a boar.

8. A pig, when it shall first turn up the dung with its snout, is under the same law with its mother.

9. Of the lawful herd of the swine, at what time soever they be found damaging hay land, four legal pence are paid for them.

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[a] [51]one penny

V.W. [34]*f not in X.* [35]*not in V.W.* [36]*V.* [37]uynho *V.W.* [38]*not in X.* [39]*f*agadet or pryt ygilyd *V.W.* dalyed yr hwch avynho yny dillyngher oc chyfureith: odyna ef adyly ydala or pryd bwy gilyd. *X.* [40]*f* a *W.* [41]*not in V.* *f* ychynnyc yr *X.* [42]oe *V.* ỳna or *W.* [43]*f not in V.X.* [44]gollwng ar ygyfureith *X.* [45]– oe chyfreith *V.W.* [46]*V.W.* ef *X.* [47]*f* o *V.W.* honei. *V.* heni. *W.* [48]– ahynny ygwyd tystyon. Ys *X.* [49]ỳ *W.X.* *not in V.* [50]*f not in V.W.X.* [51]*V.W.*

x. Yneb agaffo moch yn llygru yny coet, lladet un o honunt y saōl weith y caffo hyt y diwethaf; eithyr y tri llydyn arbenhic: sef yō y tri hynny, arbenhic y moch; ar baed kenuein; ahōch y geiuyr.′

xi. Or cadō kyfreith or deueit, dauat [1]ageffir [2]ohonunt; afyrdling [3]yg kyueir′ pob′′ [4][pymp] llydyn.′[5]

xii. [6]Meint y cadō [7]kyfreith or deueit dec [8][llydyn] arugeint [9][ahwrd.]

xiii. [10]O bob′ oen [11]y telir′ by iar [12]hyt y cadō kyfreith; acyna oen a [13]telir ohonunt.′

xiv. Or geiuyr [14]ac or′ mynneu [15]y [16]telir y′ kyffelyp.′′

xv. Yneb agaffo gōydeu [17]yny yt, torret fon [18]auo kyhyt ac o pen [18]y elin hyt ym blaen y [a]uys [18]y bychan′ [19]yny refhet′ y mynho; [20]a lladet y gōydeu [21]ynyr yt, [22][ar ffon] ac aladho [23]y maes or′ yt, talet.

xvi. [24]Y gōydeu agaffer yn llygru yt trōy [25]ytlan neu [26][trōy] ysgubaōr,′ [27]gwasget wialen ar eu [28]mynygleu a [29]gadet [[30]yno [31]ōynt] [32]yny [33]uont uarō.′

xvii. Yneb agaffo iar yny [34]ysgubaōr neu yny [35][ard] lin,′ dalet [36]y iar′ [37]yny [38]dillygher o ōy [39][iar] [40]neu [41]or [42]deily y keilaōc, torret ewin idaō [[43]a gollyget′ [44]yn ryd] neu [45]dillygher o′ ōy [46]yg kyueir′ pob iar [47]or auo [48]yny ty.′

xviii. [49][Yneb adalhyo cath [50]yn llygotta′ yny ard lin talet [51]y pherchenaōc′ y llōgyr.]

xix. Yneb a [52]gaffo lloi yny yt, [53]daled [54][ōynt] or pryt [55]pōy gilyd heb laeth eu [56]mameu [57][ac yna gollyget [58]ōy yn ryd.]

xx. [59]Or llygrir yt yneb [60][dyn] yn ymyl trefgord ac na [61]chaffer [62]daly un llōdōn arnaō, kymeret [63]ef y [64]creireu a [65]deuet yr tref; ac [66]or [67]tōng llō dirnabot, talent yr yt [68]y

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[a/ 69]hirvys

1′′ ac o *X.* 2′ac o *V.* 3′ o *W.* 4′ *V.W.X.* 5 – hyt ykadō kyfreith ffyrlling ageffir. *V.* ffyrdling adeliir pob vn ohonunt. *X.* 6 Ysef yw *X.* 7 *not in X.* 8 *V.W.X.* 9 *X.* 10′ Or cadw kyfureith or wyn *X.* 11′ ac oboen *X. not in V.* 12 – ageffir *V.* ′adeliir. *X.* 13′ ageffeir. *V.* 14′ ar *V.W.* 15′′ ffyrlling adcliir am bop vn ohonunt. *X.* 16′ dadyl *V.W.* 17 ar y *X.* 18 *not in V.W.* 19′ yngynvrassed ac *X.* 20 *not in X.* 21 ar y *X.* 22 *V.* 23′ o dieithyr yr *X.* 24 *not in V.W.X.* 25 ỳscubaōr *W.X.* 26 *V.W.* ′ỳtlan *W.X.* 27 guasger *V.W.* 28 mwnygwl *X.* 29 gatter *V.* 30 *V.W.X.* 31 *V.W.* 32 hyt pan *V.* 33 uōynt *V.W.* vo *X.* ′ueirō. *V.W.*

10. Any one who shall find swine doing damage in his woods, let him kill one of them, every time he shall find them, unto the last; excepting the three special animals: those three are, the principal of the swine; the herd boar; and the sow for [the gwestva.]

11. Of the lawful flock of the sheep a sheep is taken; and a farthing for every [4]five sheep.

12. The amount of the lawful flock of the sheep is thirty sheep and a ram.

13. For every lamb there is paid a hen egg, unto the legal flock; and then a lamb out of them is paid.

14. For the goats and kids, the same is paid.

15. Whoever shall find geese in his corn, let him cut a stick, in length from his elbow to the end of his [a]little finger, and as thick as he will; and let him kill the geese in the corn, with the stick; and those that he shall kill out of the corn, let him pay for.

16. Geese that shall be found damaging corn through a rick-yard fence, or through a barn fence, let him tighten a rod round their necks, and let him leave them there until they die.

17. Whoever shall find a hen in his barn, or in his flax garden, let him detain the hen until redeemed with a hen egg; or, if he catch the cock, let him cut off one of his claws, or let him be liberated by an egg for every hen there shall be in the house.

18. Whoever shall catch a cat mousing in his flax garden, let its owner pay for its damage.

19. Whoever shall find calves in his corn, let him keep them from one meal time to another, without the milk of their mothers, and then let him set them at large.

20. If the corn of any person bordering upon a hamlet be damaged, and there shall not be one animal caught upon it, let him take the relics and come into the hamlet; and, if they swear

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[a] [69]long

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[34] ardlin *V.* [35] *W.X.* / ysgubaȯr *V.* [36/] hi *V.W. not in X.* [37] hyt pan y *V.* [38] dillygo y pherchennaȯc *V.W.X.* hi *V.W.* [39] *V.* [40] ac *V.W.* [41] o *X.* [42] deila *V.* [43/] *V.W.* [44] *V.* ỳndeith *W.* gan bob daly agollynghed *X.* [45] *not in X.* / gymeret *V.W.* [46/] iar *V.* o *V.W.X.* [47] *not in V.W.* [48/] adanaw. *X.* [49] *V.W.X.* [50/] *not in W.X.* [51/] *not in X.* [52] dalyo *X.* [53] dalyet *V.W.* attalyed *X.* [54] *V.* ȯỳ *W.* [55] y *V.W.* [56] mam *X.* [57] *V. W.X.* [58] *not in V.X.* [59] O *X.* [60] *V.W.X.* [61] chaffo *W.X.* [62] dala *V.W.* [63] *not in X.* [64] creir *V.W.X.* [65] doet *V.W.X.* [66] o *X.* [67] tygent *V.* tȯngant *W.X.* [68/] yr ryw *X.* [69] *X.*

rif′ llódón [1]allódón: ar kyfreith honno aelwir telitor gwedy halaódc ló.

xxi. [2]O [3]deily dyn ysgrybyl ar [4]ẏ] yt abot [5]amrysson rógy deilat [6]a pherchenaódc [7]yr ysgrybyl;′ y deilat [8]bieu tygu caffel [9][ẏ] [10]blaeneit ac′ olyeit [11]yr ysgrybyl [12]yn′ yr yt.′′

xxii. [13]Or [14]deily dyn ysgrybyl aghyneuin [15]yny yt neu [16]yny weir ac ymlad [17]or [18]rei hynny′ yny gwarchae allad o [19]ló dón y llall; perchennaódc [20]yr ysgrybyl bieu talu y llódón aladher′ ar deilat auyd ryd.

xxiii. [21]Or llad ysgrybyl trefgord llódón ac na óyper póy ae lladho; [22]doet y perchennaódc attunt, arodent llóf dirnabot; acodyna talent [23]y llódón y rif′ eidon; ac [24]or byd eidon moel, [25]bit ran deu eidon [26]arnaó: ar kyfreith honno aelwir llóyr dal wedy llóyr tóng. [27][O byd adef llad oeidyon yllall talhed yn diohir.]

xxiv. [28]Or byd bugeil trefgord y tystolaeth ef acredir ar y llódón aladho y llall: canys naóuet dyn acredir y tystolaeth ehun yó bugeil trefgord am y uugeilyaeth.

xxv. [29]Póybynhac atorho troet anyueil dyn arall neu y uordóyt, neu anel bríó ydel nychdaót idaó abot yr anyueil yn lan mal y galler bóytta y gic; ef adyly y gymryt attaó ae uedeginaethu yny uo iach: ac or byd maró talet y werth.

xxvi. Póybynhac ahuryho neu loco anyueil ae y dóyn peth arnaó ae y eredic; ony wneir aghyfreith ac ef kyt collo y eneit ny thelir.

xxvii. Or brath anyueil dyn, y dyn brathedic ageiff yr anyueil ae bratho; neu talet perchennaódc yr anyueil sarhaet ydyn agwerth y waet.

xxviii. Póybynhac adywetto ar ysgrybyl llygru y yt, perchennaódc yr ysgrybyl adyly eu iachau ar y ló yny meint ygónaethant y llógór ac ar nys tygho talet or llógór.

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[1] *not in W.X.* [2]′′ *not in V.* [3] deila *W.* [4] *W.* [5] ýmdaeru *W.* [6] ar *W.* [7]′ *not in W.* [8] – yr ysgrybyl *X.* adýlý *W.* [9] *W.* [10]′ *not in X.* [11] – ableinyeid *X.* ′ ar *W.* [12] ar *X.* [23] O *X.* [14] deila *V.* [15] ar *V.W.* – y *X.* [16] ar y *V.W.X.* [17]′ ohonunt *V.* [18]′ ýscrýbýl *W.X.* [19] vn *X.*

an oath of ignorance, let them pay for the corn, by the average of the animals: and that law is called, paying after a polluted oath.

21. If a person catch an animal upon his corn, and there be a contention between the impounder and the owner of the animal; it belongs to the impounder to swear to the finding the foremost and hindmost of the animals in the corn.

22. If a person catch animals strange to each other in his corn, or in his hay, and those fight in the pinfold, and one animal kill the other; the owner of the animal is bound to pay for the animal killed; and the impounder is free.

23. If the animals of a hamlet kill a beast, and it be not known whose it was that killed it; let the owner come to the people, and let them swear an oath of ignorance; and then let them pay for the beast, by the average of the oxen; and, if it be a cush ox, let there be the share of two oxen on it: and that law is called, complete payment after complete swearing. [27]If one ox be acknowledged to have killed the other, let the owner pay without delay.[/]

24. If there be a hamlet herdsman, his testimony is to be credited, as to which beast shall kill the other: for the ninth person whose testimony is to be credited, is the hamlet herdsman concerning his charge.

25. Whoever shall break the foot of an animal belonging to another person, or its thigh, or inflict a wound that shall cause ailment, and the animal be clean, so that its flesh may be eaten; he is to take it himself, and apply remedies, until it shall be well: and, if it die, let him pay the worth of it.

26. Whoever shall hire or engage an animal, either to carry a load, or to plough; unless it be used unlawfully, although it may lose its life, it is not to be paid for.

27. If an animal bite a person, the bitten person has the animal that has bitten him; or let the owner of the animal pay the saraad of the person, and the worth of his blood.

28. Whoever shall say that animals have damaged his corn, the owner of the animals is to exculpate them, upon his oath, as to the amount of the damage they have done; and, for what he will not swear to, he is to pay the damage.

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[20] y llwdyn alado y llall ac tal *X.* [21] O *X.* [//] *not in V. W.* [22/]kymered perchennawc yllwdyn y kreiryev, achymered lw ygan bawb *X.* [23/] y ryw *X.* [24] o *X.* [25] *not in X.* [26] – aa *X.* [27] *X.* [28] O *X.* [29//] *not in X.*

xxix. Pŵybynhac agaffo iaŵn am yt llygredic gan ysgrybyl, ny dylyir am y kalafŵt hŵnnŵ na thal na daly ysgrybyl arnaŵ.

XXIX. GOBREU GWRAGED.''

I. Seith punt yŵ gobyr merch brenhin, ac yr uam y telir; [1]ar gŵr atal y cowyll canys tir atelir idi.

II. [2]Pedeir punt arhugeint [3]yŵ yheguedi.]

III. [4]Od a merch breyr gan ŵr [5][yn llathrut] heb rod kenedyl pan atter sef [6]yŵ y hegwedi chwech eidon kyhyt eu [7]kyrn ac eu hysgyfarn.

IV. [8]Merch tayaŵc' [9]tri eidon [10]uyd y hegwedi.'

V. [11]Or kymer gŵr gwreic o rod kenedyl, [12]ac os gat' kyn pen [13]y seith mlyned; talet [14]yhegwedi [15]idi.

VI. [[16]Os [17]merch breyr' [18]uyd [19]teir punt [20]uŷd ŷ heguedi.]

VII. Punt ahanher [21]uyd y chowyll.

VIII. Chweugeint' [22]uyd y gobyr.

IX. [[23]Os [24]merch tayaŵc' [25]uyd [26]punt ahanher yny heguedi.

X. [27]A wheugeint yny chowyll.

XI. [27]A pedeir arhugeint yny gobyr.]

XII. Os gwedy [28]pen y seith mlyned y [29]gedir, bit ran deu hanher y rydunt onyt breint [30][ygwr] a [31]dŵc ragor yr gŵr.

XIII. Deuparth y plant adaŵ [32]yr gŵr; nyt amgen [33]yr hynaf, ar ieuhaf; ar trayan [34]yr uam.'

XIV. [35][Os agheu ae guahana [36]bit ran' deu hanher [37]yrydunt o' pop peth. [38]]

XV. Sarhaet gŵreic ŵryaŵc [39]ŵrth ureint y gŵr y telir [40]idi.

XVI. Pan ladher gŵr gŵreigaŵc, y sarhaet atelir [41]idaŵ gysseuin;' ac odyna y alanas'' [42]canys trayan [43]y sarhaet [44][hagen] ageiff y wreic, [45]ac ny cheiff dim [46]or alanas.'[47]

XVII. Gwreic gŵr [48]breinhaŵl a [49]digaŵn [a]benffygyaŵ y chrys ae

[a] [50]rodi

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[1] ŷ *W.X.* [2] *V.W.X.* [3] uŷd *W.* [4] Or *V.W.* [5] *V.W.* [6] uyd *V.W.X.* [7] corn *X.* [8] – Y *V.X.* ' *not in W.* [9] – y telir *V.* [10]' go *V.* gyfoet arei hynny. *V.W.* atelir ŷuerch taŷaŵc. *W.* adeliir. *X.* [11] O *X.* [12]' ae hadaŵ *W.* [13] *not in X.* [14] – idi teir punt yn *V.* [15] *not in V.* [16] *V.W.* O byd *X.* [17]' *V.W.X.* [18] *V.W.* [19] *W.X.* [20] Ac yny chowyll *V.* yn *X.* [21] ŷn *W.X.* ' Ac *V.* [22] yn *V.W.X.* [23] *V.X.* Or bŷd *W.* [24]' *V.W.X.* [25] *V.X.* [26] *V.W.* hanerawc vyd amerch breyr. *X.* [27] *not in W.* [28] *not in V.W.*

29. Whoever shall have right for corn damaged by animals, is to have neither payment for, nor detain animals on, that worthless straw thenceout.

XXIX. GOBYRS OF WOMEN.

1. Seven pounds is the gobyr of the king's daughter, and is paid to the mother; and the husband pays the cowyll; for land is paid to her.

2. Twenty-four pounds is her agweddi.

3. If the daughter of a breyr go away with a man [5]clandestinely, without gift of kindred; when deserted, her agweddi is six bullocks, with horns and ears of equal length.

4. The daughter of a taeog has three bullocks as her agweddi.

5. If a man take a wife, by gift of kindred, and leave her before the end of seven years; let him pay her agweddi to her.

6. If she be a breyr's daughter, her agweddi is three pounds.

7. One pound and a half is her cowyll.

8. Six score pence is her gobyr.

9. If she be a taeog's daughter, her agweddi is one pound and a half.

10. Six score pence for her cowyll.

11. Twenty-four pence for her gobyr.

12. If she be left after the end of seven years, let there be an equal sharing between them; unless the privilege of the husband entitle him to more.

13. Two thirds of the children come to the husband; to wit, the eldest and the youngest; and the third to the mother.

14. If they be separated by death, every thing is to be equally shared between them.

15. The saraad of a married woman is paid her according to the privilege of her husband.

16. When a married man shall be murdered, his saraad is first paid; and then his galanas; for the wife has the third of the saraad, and she has no part of the galanas.

17. The wife of a privileged man can [a]lend her shift, her

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[a] [50]give

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[29]gat *V.W.* [30]*X.* [31]dyry *V.W.X.* [32]yn ran y *X.* [33]nor *X.* [34]/adaw *X.* ỳn ran ỳuam *W.X.* adaϭ. *W.* [35]*V.W.X.* [36]/ *not in W.X.* [37]/ uỳd *W.X.* [38]–ỳrỳdunt. *W.* rynghunt oll. *X.* [39]herwyd *V.W.X.* [40] *not in V.* [41]/yngyntaf *V.W.* [//] – *X.* [42] *not in V.W.* [43] *not in V.* [44]*W.* y gur *V.* [45]/ *not in V.W.* [46]oe *X.* [47]– ac odyna yteliir y alanas. *X.* [48]ryd *V.W.X.* [49]dichaϭn *V.W.X.* [50]*V.W.*

mantell, ae phenlliein [1][ae hegityeu] [2]heb ganhyat y gŏr; aroddi y bŏyt ae diaŏt;′ [3]a benffygyaŏ [4]dodrefyn [5]yty [6]yn gŏbyl.

xviii. Ac′ ny [7]digaŏn gŏreic tayaŏc [8][na] roddi [9]dim nae′ uenffygyaŏ′′ [10]heb ganhyat y gŏr [11]namyn′ y fenguŏch [a]ae gogyr ae ridill ahynny hyt y clywer [12]y galŏ ae throet [13]ar y [14]trothŏy.

xix. [[15]Or [16]a [17]morŏŷn wŷrŷ ŷnllathrut heb canhat [18]kenedŷl y that [19]addichaŏn ŷhattŏŷn [20]oe hanuod [21]rac ŷgŏr′ ac nŷthal [22]ŷ hamobŷr′ ŷr arglŏŷd.

xx. [23]Or a gureic hagen ŷn llathrut nŷ eill neb ŷ [24]hattŏŷn oe hanuod rac ŷgŏr.

xxi. Or lle ŷbo ŷhatlam ŷtelir ŷ [25]hamobŷr.]

xxii. Yneb adycco treis ar wreic talet y gobyr yr arglŏyd; [26][ae dirŏŷ] [27]ae [28]hegwedi′ ae [29]dilystaŏt, [[30]ae sarhaet atal′ [31]ŷr wreic:[32]] ac [33]or byd′ morŏyn [34]talet ychowyll.

xxiii. [35]O diwat [36]y gŏr [36]y treis [37]ac os [38]gyrr y wreic [39]arnaŏ; kymeret hi y [40]creir yny llaŏ [41]deheu [42]idi, ae gala [43][ŷnteu] yny llaŏ asseu [44][idi;] athyget [45]rydŏyn treis [46][o honaŏ ef] [47]erni: ac y uelly ny chyll dim oe iaŏn.

xxiv. [48]Gwreic atreisser ony ŏybyd pŏy ae treisso ny thal amobyr cany ketwis y brenhin hi rac treis y byd colledic ynteu oe amobyr: ac o damheuir y wreic am hynny, rodet y llŏ na ŏyr pŏy ae treissŏys ae ry treissaŏ mal kynt.′

xxv. [49][Ŷ neb adiwatto treis rodet lŏ deg wŷr adeugeint heb gaeth aheb alltut.

xxvi. O tri achaŏs nŷ chŷll gureic ŷheguedi kŷt adaŏho [50]hi ŷ gŏr [51]nyd amgen′ o glauŷri adrŷc anadŷl ac eisseu kŷt.

xxvii. Tri pheth nŷ dŷgir [52]rac gureic kŷt gatter [53]hi am ŷ cham ŷ chowŷll ae hargŷfreu ae hŏŷnebwerth pan gŷttŷo [53]y gŏr agureic arall.[54]]

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[a] [55]ac ny eill benfygyaŏ [56]onyt

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[1] *V.W.X.* [2]′ a *V.* ae *W.* a rodi *X.* blaŏt, ae chaŏs, ae hemenyn, ae llaeth, *V.W.X.* [3] ac adichaŏn *V.* ae *W.* ′ *not in X.* [4] – ŷ *W.* holl *V.W.* [5]′ adichaŏn. *W.* [6]′ *not in V.* [7] dichaŏn *V.* dŷrŷ *W.* eill *X.* [8] *X.* ′′ *not in W.* [9]′ na *X.* ′′ *not in V.* [10]′ dim eithyr *X.* [11] onyt *V.* [12] *not in X.* [13] ŏrth *W.* [14] throtheu. *V.W.* [15] *V.W.* Od *X.* [16] *V.W.X.* [17] *W.X. A leaf here lost in V.* [18] *not in X.* [19] ae chenedyl a eill *X.* [20] – dracheuyn *X.* [21]′ *not in X.* [22]′ gobyr *X.* [23] Od *X.* [24] dydwyn *X.*

mantle, her head-cloth, [1]and her shoes,' without the consent of her husband; and may give her food and drink; and lend the furniture of the house unrestrictedly.

18. The wife of a taeog cannot give any thing, nor lend it, without the consent of her husband, excepting her bonnet, [a]her sieve, and her riddle; and that only to the distance she can be heard calling, with her foot upon the threshold.

19. If a pure maiden go away clandestinely, without the consent of kindred, her father can bring her back against her will, from her husband; and he is not to pay her amobyr to the lord.

20. If a woman, however, go away clandestinely, no one can bring her back against her will, from her husband.

21. According to where her home may be, her amobyr is paid.

22. Whoever shall commit a rape upon a woman, let him pay her gobyr to the lord; [26]and her dirwy,' and her agweddi, and her dilysdawd, and her saraad, he pays to the woman: and, if she be a maid, let him pay her cowyll.

23. If the man deny the violation, and the woman persevere in the charge; let her take the relics in her right hand, and penem ejus in manu sinistra; and let her swear to his having violated her: and so she loses nothing of her right.

24. A woman who shall be violated, if she know not who has violated her, is not to pay amobyr; since the king preserved her not from violation, he loses her amobyr: and, if the woman be doubted in that respect, let her give her oath, that she knows not who has violated her; and that she was violated as aforesaid.

25. Whoever shall deny a rape, let him give the oaths of fifty men, without bond, without alltud.

26. From three causes a woman loses not her agweddi, although she may leave her husband: to wit, on account of leprosy; bad breath; and default of connexion.

27. Three things of which a woman is not to be deprived, although she be abandoned for her crime: her cowyll; her argyvreu; and wyneb-werth, when her husband shall be connected with another woman.

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[a] [55]– and can lend only

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[25] gobyr. *X.* [26] *W.X.* [27]' *not in X.* [28] dilystaȣt *W.* [29] heguedi *W.* [30]' *W.* ac *X.* [31] *W.X.* [32] – ysarhaed *X.* [33] o *X.* ' os *W.* [34] – uŷd *W.* [35] Or *W.* [36] *not in W.X.* [37] – ar wreic *W.X.* [38] katarnha *W.X.* [39] ŷnŷ erbŷn *W. not in X.* [40] creiryev *X.* [41] – y *X.* [42] *not in W.X.* [43] *W.X.* [44] *W.* [45] dwyn *X.* [46] *W.* or aelawd hwn *X.* [47] arnei *W.X.* [48]' *not in W.X.* [49] *W.X.* [50] *not in W.* [51]' *not in W.* [52] yar *X.* [53] *not in W.* [54] – talhed idi y hwynepwerth. *X.* [55] *V.W.* [56] eithŷr ŷ *W.*

xxviii. Oâymda gwreic ehunan, adyuot gŏr idi [1]ae threissaŏ;′ os diwat awna ygŏr roddet lŏ deng wyr adeugeint, athri o honunt yn diofredaŏc, [2]o uarchogaeth alliein agwreic.′ Ony myn diwat, talet yr wreic y gwadaŏl, ae dilystaŏt, [3]a dirŏy; agwialen aryant yr brenhin yny wed y [4]dylyo: [5][ac] ony eill ygŏr [6]y thalu dyker [7]ydŏy geill. Os dŏy wraged y bydant, rodet yneill geill y hon ar llall yr llall or byd gantunt ell dŏy.′

xxix. Ony wna morŏyn [8]y mynn or′ cowyll kyn [9]kychwynn y gŏr [10]y bore′ y gyd y byd y rydunt.

xxx. [11]Teir gueith ŷ keiff gureic ŷhŏynebwerth ŷ gan ŷ gŏr pan gŷttŷo [12]ef agureic arall [a]ac os [13]diodef [b]dros hŷnnŷ′ nŷ cheiff dim.]

xxxi. Orodir morŏyn aeduet yŏr, ac [14]o dyweit [15]ygŏr nat oed uorŏyn [16][hi] tyget y uorŏyn ar y phymhet [17][or dynyon nessaf y gwerth] nat oed wreic: [18][sef dŷnŷon uŷdant] hi ae′ that ae mam ae braŏt ae chwaer.

xxxii. [[19]Tri llŏ adŷrŷ gureic ŷŏr pan enlliper [20]ŷn gŷntaf′ llŏ seith wraged [21]ac ar [22]ŷr eil enllip llŏ pedeir [22]guraged ardec ac ar ŷtrŷdŷd enllip llŏ deg [22]wraged adeugeint′′ [23]ac os godef dros hŷnnŷ nŷ cheiff dim.]

xxxiii. Na rodet neb wreic y ŏr, heb [23][gŷmrŷt] uach ar y gobyr yr arglŏyd.

xxxiv. [24]O dŏc gŏr′ wreic [25][ŷn llathrut] ynebty, kymeret gŏr y ty uach ar y gobyr [25][ŷr arglŏŷd] ac [26]o nys kymer, talet [27]ehun.

xxxv. Gobyr alltudes [28][ŷŏ] pedeir arugeint.

xxxvi. [29]Oroddir Kymraes y alltut, yphlant ageiff ran o tref [c]y that′ eithyr [30][yr] eissydyn arbenhic; hŏnnŏ hagen [31]nys caffant hyt y trydeach.

xxxvii. Or gynniwedi honno ydaŏ gwarthec dyuach [32]canyt oes genedyl tat idaŏ [33]y da oll yr alanas ar genedyl y uam.′′

[a 34]–teir gweith [b′ 34]hi ybedwared weith [c′ 34]eu mam

[1′]adŏŷn treis arnei; *W.* [2′]na mŷnho gureic; ac nat ŷsso kic; ac na marchocco uŷth. *W.* [3]ac *W.* [4]dŷlŷ *W.* [5]*W.* [6]*not in W.* [7′]*not in W.* [8′]auŷnho ae *W.X.* [9]kŷuot *W.* kyuodi *X.* ŷbore ŷ *W.X.* ŏrth *W.* gan *X.* [10′]*not in W.X.* [11]*W.X.* [12]*not in X.* [13]godef *X.* [14]or *W.* [15]ŷnteu *W.* [16]*W.* [17]*X.* [18]*W.* ′Yssef yw rei hynny y *X.*

28. If a woman walk about alone, and a man come, and violate her; if the man deny it, let him give the oaths of fifty men, three of them abjuring chivalry, and linen, and woman. If he will not deny it, let him pay to the woman her gwaddol, and her dilysdawd, and a dirwy; and a silver rod to the king in the manner he is entitled: and, if the man cannot pay, his testicles shall be taken. If there be two women, let one testicle be given to one, and the other to the other, if he be connected with the two.

29. If a maiden do not exercise her will as to the cowyll, before the husband rise up in the morning, it is to be between them.

30. Three times a wife has her wyneb-werth from her husband, when he shall be connected with another woman[a]; and, if she endure [b]beyond that,[/] she has nothing.

31. If a mature maid be given to a man, and the man say she was not a maid; let the maid swear, with four persons nearest to herself in worth, that she was not a woman: the persons are to be, herself, her father, her mother, her brother, and her sister.

32. Three oaths a woman gives to a husband, when scandalized: first, the oaths of seven women; and, on the second scandal, the oaths of fourteen women; and, on the third scandal, the oaths of fifty women: and, if he endure beyond that, he has nothing.

33. Let no one give a woman to a man, without taking surety for her gobyr to the lord.

34. If a man take a woman [25]clandestinely to any house, let the man of the house take surety for her gobyr to the lord; and, if he do not take it, let him pay himself.

35. The gobyr of a female alltud is twenty-four pence.

36. If a Welsh female be given to an alltud, her children have a share of the [c]father's trev, excepting the principal homestead; that, however, they are not to have until the third descent.

37. From such connexion originate the cattle without surety; since there is no father's kindred for such, the whole of the galanas falls upon the mother's kindred.

[a 34]– three times; [b/ 34]the fourth time, [c 34]mother's

19// *W.X.* 20/rodded *X.* 21 gessefin *X.* 22 *not in X.* 23 *W.* 24/Or dyrig *W.* 25 *W.X.* 26 os *X.* 27 ehunan. *W.X.* 28 *W.X.* 29// *not in W.* 30 *X.* 31 ny *X.* 32 – canys obyd llofurvd ykymysc mab hwnnw, kenedyl ymam atal oll yr alanas gantaw *X.* 33// *not in X.* 34 *X.*

xxxviii. [1Or 2ỳscar gór agureic kỳn pen ỳseith mlỳned, val hỳn ỳ renir ỳdootrefỳn ỳ 3rỳdunt. Ỳ gór bieu auo 4or dillat guelỳ ỳrỳdaó′ ar llaór: 5ar wreic bieu ỳ teispan. Ỳ gór bieu ỳr ỳt: ar wreic bieu ỳ blaót paraót. Ỳ gór 6bieu ỳ brỳccan ar nithlen ar gobenỳd tỳle, ar cólltỳr ar uóỳall gỳnut ar llaó 7uóỳall, ar crỳmaneu oll namỳn vn crỳman. Ỳ wreic bieu 7ỳ uóỳall lỳdan, 8arsóch ar pal 9ar vn crỳman,′ ar perued taradỳr: ar gór bieu ỳr 10heỳrn oll′ namỳn hỳnnỳ. 11Ỳ wreic bieu 12car ỳr′ ỳchen ar guedeu ar llaeth lestri oll, 13eithỳr vn paỳol,′ ardỳsgleu oll 14eithỳr vn 15dỳscỳl bieu ỳ′ gór. 16Ỳ wreic bieu ỳr emenỳn oll namỳn vn 17llestreit bieu ỳ gór:′ ac 18or bỳd breuaneu′ emenỳn 19ỳgór ageiff vn: ỳ′ wreic bieu ỳ kic oll 20auo ar ỳ llaór 21ahalen arnaó a heb halen′ ar kaós oll auo 22ỳnheli aheb halen arnunt.′ Ar gór bieu ỳ kic ar caós drỳchauedic oll.

xxxix. 23Ỳ wreic bieu bot ỳnỳ thỳ 24ỳn arhos ỳ ran or da,′ hỳt ỳmpen ỳnaóuetdỳd.25

xl. Gureic adỳweto ỳ bot ỳn ueichaóc 26pan uo maró ỳgór,′ hi adỳlỳ bot ỳnỳ thỳ hỳnỳ óỳpper 27auo beichaóc; ac bonỳ bỳd beichaóc talet tri buhỳn camlóró ỳr 28brenhin; ac adawet ỳ tỳ artir ỳr etiued.

xli. 29Or dóc gór wreic yn llathrut, ae hatal 30gantaó hỳt ỳmpen ỳ seithuet dỳd′ heb wneuthur iaón idi; 31nỳ dỳlỳ guneuthur iaón idi hỳt ỳm pen vn dỳd ablóỳdỳn;′ ỳna hagen 32ỳ dỳlỳ′ cóbỳl iaón.33

xlii. Gureic ael ỳn llathrut 34gan ór 35ỳn haeduetróỳd, ae dóỳn or gór′ hi 36ae ỳlóỳn, 37neu ỳperth,′ neu 38ỳ tỳ, 39ae hỳmrein′ ae hellóg draecheuỳn; achóỳnaó o heni 40hitheu órth ỳ chenedỳl ac ỳn 40ỳ dadleu, 41sef adỳlỳ hỳ ỳnỳ diweirdeb kỳmrỳt taró trigaỳaf ac eillaó ỳ loscórn ae iraó a guer, ac odỳna 42grỳnu ỳ loscórn tróỳ 43ỳ dorglóỳt; ac odỳna aet ỳwreic ỳmỳón ỳ tỳ 44ar tarw yn y maes′ adodet ỳ 45throet órth ỳ 46trotheu, achỳmeret 47ỳ losgórn′

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a 48vweill b 48yna o

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1 *W.* Od *X.* 2 *W.X.* 3 ryngthunt. *X.* 4′ yryngthaw *X.* 5 – or dillad gwely *X.* 6 *not in X.* 7 y swch ar *X.* 8 *not in X.* 9′ ac or crymanev *X.* 10′ holl heyrn *X.* 11 Ar *X.* 12′ y car *X.* 13′ *not in X.* 14 namyn *X.* 15′ abaeol yr *X.* 16 Ar *X.* 17′ llestyr *X.* 18′ vn vreuan or *X.* 19′ Ar *X.* 20 – or *X.* 21′ *not in X.* 22′ ar y llawr yny heli. *X.* 23 *not in X.* 24′ *not in X.* 25 – yn arhos yran or da. Y wreic auo marw gwr

38. If a husband and wife separate before the end of the seventh year, the furniture is thus shared between them. To the husband belong the bed-clothes between him and the floor: and to the wife belongs the coverlid. The corn belongs to the husband: and the made flour belongs to the wife. To the husband belong the plaid, the winnowing-sheet, the dormitory bolster, the coulter, the fuel axe, the hand [a]axe, and all the hooks but one. To the wife belong the broad [a]axe, the share, the spade, the one hook, and the medium augre: and all the irons belong to the husband, those excepted. To the wife belong the ox car, the yokes, and all the milk vessels but one pail, and all the dishes but one dish, which belong to the husband. All the butter belongs to the wife but one vessel, which belongs to the husband; and, if there be lumps of butter, the husband has one: to the wife belong all the unhung meat, salted and unsalted, and all the cheese in brine and unsalted. To the husband belong all the hung meat and cheese.

39. It belongs to the wife to stop in her house, waiting her share of the property, until the end of the ninth day.

40. A wife who shall say that she is pregnant when her husband shall die, is to remain in her house until it shall be known whether she be so; and, [b]if she be not[f] pregnant, let her pay three kine camlwrw to the king; and leave the house and the land to the heir.

41. If a man take a woman clandestinely, and keep her with him until the end of the seventh day without doing her right; he is not to do her right until the end of a year and a day; then, however, she is to have full right.

42. A woman of full age who goes with a man clandestinely, and taken by him to bush, or brake, or house, and, after connexion, deserted; upon complaint made by her to her kindred, and to the courts, is to receive, for her chastity, a bull of three winters, having its tail shaven and greased and then thrust through the door-clate; and then let the woman go into the house, the bull being outside, and let her plant her foot on the threshold,

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[a] [48]axes, [b][f] [43]then if she be

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genthi. *X.* [26][f] *not in X.* [27] ybod y *X.* [28] arglwyd *X.* [29] O *X.* [30][f] seith diwyrnawd *X.* [31][f] hyt ympen vn dyd ablwydyn nydyly wneuthur iawn idi *X.* [32][f] *not in X.* [33] – ageiff. *X.* [34] – oe bod ehvn *X.* [35][f] amyned *X.* [36] *not in X.* [37][f] *not in X.* [38] *not in X.* [39][f] abod genthi *X.* [40] *not in X.* [41] – y *X.* [42] grynnaw *X.* [43] *not in X.* [44][f] *not in W.* [45] thraed *X.* [46] throthyw *X.* [47][f] llosgwrn y tarw *X.* [48] *X.*

ỳnỳ dǒylaǒ, a [1]doet gǒr o pop parth ỳr tarǒ ac erthi ỳn llaǒ pop vn [2]ỳ gỳmhell ỳtarǒ; ac [3]or dichaǒn hi [4]ỳ attal ỳ tarǒ, kỳmeret ỳnỳ hǒỳnebwerth [5]ae diweirdeb;′ ac onỳs dichaǒn kỳmeret alỳnho ǒrth ỳdǒỳ laǒ orguer.

XLIII. Gureic aỳmrotto ehunan [6]ỳnllǒỳn [7]ac ỳm′ perth [8]ỳ ǒr,′ ae hadaǒ or gǒr [9]hi agorderchu arall [10]o honaǒ ae′ dỳuot [11]hitheu ỳgcǒỳn [12]at ỳchenedỳl, ac ỳr dadleu; os diwat awna ỳ gǒr rodet ỳ lǒ ỳgloch heb tauaǒt [13]ỳndi; [a]os diuǒỳn awna ỳnteu′ talet [14]geinhaǒc idi′ kỳflet ae thin.]

XXX. [15]LLYMA DADLEU TIR ADAYAR ADADANHUDEU AM TIR ADAYAR.′

I. Tri [16]ryǒ dadanhud tir yssyd: [17][datanhud] karr; a [17][datanhud] beich; ac [17][datanhud] eredic.

II. [18]Os dadanhud beich [19]auernir [20]ydyn: tri dieu atheir nos gorffowys [21]ageiff yn [22]dihaǒl; [23]ac yny trydydyd [24]dir yǒ′ atteb [25]yr neb ae holo;′ ac yny naǒuet dyd barn.′′

III. [26]Os dadanhud karr [27]auernir idaǒ: pump nieu aphum nos gorffowys [28]ageiff yn [29]dihaǒl; [30]ac yny [31][b]pymhet] dyd [32]ydyry attep [33]yr neb ae holo;′ ac yny [c]naǒuet dyd barn.′′

IV. [34]Os dadanhud [35]ar ac′ eredic [36]auernir idaǒ gorffowys [37]ageiff yn dihaǒl [38]yny ymchoelho y geuyn ar y das [39]y kynhayaf; ac odyna yn naǒuet dyd Racuyr ydyly atteb yr neb ae holo;′ ac yn [40][d y] naǒuet dyd barn.′′

V. [41][Ny dyly [42]neb datanhud namyn or tir a [43]vo yn llaǒ ytat [44]yny uyǒ [45]a hyt y′ uarǒ.[46]]

VI. [47]Pǒy bynhac y barnher dadanhud [48]idaǒ o kyfreith′ ny [49]eill neb y uǒrǒ [50]or dadanhud namyn etiued priodaǒr cany [51]ǒrthlad yr eil dadanhud [52]y dadanhud′ kyntaf.

[a′ 53]ac onys diwad
[b 54]naǒuet
[c 54]–eil
[d 54]yr eil

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[1] dotter *X.* [2] –onadwnt *X.* [3] o *X.* [4] *not in X.* [5′] *not in X.* [6] –hi *X.* [7′] a *X.* [8′] *not in X.* [9] *not in X.* [10′] a *X.* [11] –o honei *X.* [12] ar *X.* [13] idi *X.* [14′] idi geinnyawc *X.* [15′] *not in W.X. V. here resumes.* [16] *not in V.W.X.* [17] *V.W.* [18] –Ac *X.* Y neb y barner *V.* Ac or bernir *W.* ′′ *This section follows the next in X.* [19] *not in V.W.* [20] idaw *V.X.* [21] *not in V.W.* [22] didaǒl *X.* [23] –ageiff *V.* ′′–*W.* Ac *X.* [24′] ydyry *V.* [25′] *not in V.* [26] Y neb y barner *V.* [27] *not in V.* [28] *not in W.* [29′′] didaǒl

and let her take his tail in her hand, and let a man come on each side of the bull, with goads to propel the bull; and, if she can hold the bull, let her take it for her wyneb-werth and her chastity; and, if not, let her take what grease may adhere to her hands.

43. If a woman abandon herself in bush and brake to a man, and be deserted by the man who shall form connexion with another woman, and she come to complain to her kindred, and to the courts; if the man deny, let him swear upon a bell without a clapper; [a] if he make compensation,[/] let him pay her a penny as broad as her buttocks.

XXX. THESE ARE PLEAS OF LAND AND SOIL, AND DADENHUDDS CONCERNING LAND AND SOIL.

1. There are three kinds of dadenhudds of land: dadenhudd of car; dadenhudd of burden; and dadenhudd of aration.

2. If dadenhudd of burden be adjudged to a person: he has three days and three nights of rest, without suit; and on the third day it is imperative to answer the person who shall sue him; and on the ninth day judgment.

3. If dadenhudd of car be adjudged to him: he has five days and five nights of rest, without suit; and on the [b] fifth day he gives an answer to him who shall sue him; and on the [c] ninth day judgment.

4. If dadenhudd of tilth and aration be adjudged to him: he has rest, without suit, until he may turn his back upon the stack in the harvest; and then on the ninth day of December he is to answer to him who shall sue him; and on the [d] ninth day judgment.

5. No one is entitled to dadenhudd, but of the land that shall have been in the hand of his father in his life-time, and at his death.

6. Whoever shall have dadenhudd adjudged to him; by law, no one can oust him from the dadenhudd but the heir of a proprietor; for the second dadenhudd cannot oppose the first dadenhudd.

[a/53] and, if he do not deny, [b 54] ninth
[c 54] – second [d 54] – second

X. [30//] ageiff *W.* [31] *V.* [32] *not in V.* [33/] *not in V.* [34] Y neb y barner *V.* [35/] *not in V.W.X.* [36] *not in V.* [37] *not in V.W.* [38] – ageiff *V.W.* [39/] *not in V.* //–*W.X.* [40] *V.* [41] *V.W.X.* [42] dyn *X.* [43] rŷffo *W.* [44] yn *X.* [45/] ac *W.* ac yn *X.* [46] – arnaỏ. *W.* [47] Pydiỏ *V.* //*not in W.X.* [48/] *not in V.* [49] dichaỏn *V.* [50] oe *V.* [51] dichaỏn *V.* [52/] gỏrthlad y *V.* [53] *X.* [54] *U.*

vii. [1]Or byd ymhaŏl rŏg etiuedyon am dadanhud ny eill neb ŏrthlad y gilyd oe dadanhud.

viii. Dadanhud yŏ eredic o dyn y tir ardyssei y dat kyn noc ef.

ix. Yny pedwarydyn yda dyn yn priodaŏr ydat ae hendat ae orhendat ac ehun yn pedweryd.

x. Gwedy yd del ef yn priodaŏr ny diffyd y priodolder hyt y naŏuet or bydant hŏynteu heb eu dylyet hyt y naŏuet dyn hŏnnŏ yn mynet o priodaŏr yn ampriodaŏr yna ydyly hŏnnŏ dodi diaspat uŏch aduan ac y dyly ynteu caffel kynnŏys sef yŏ hynny kymeint ar gŏr mŏyhaf y warchadŏ; achet galwo am diaspat uŏch aduan or naŏuet dyn allan ny werendewir.

xi. Or diuernir gwelygord o tir abot rei yg gorwlat ac nat arhoer am kyfreith hŏy adylyant kyfreith pan delhont: ɔs hŏynteu ny ouynant kyfreith pan delhont hyt yn oet un dyd ablŏydyn, cayedic uyd udunt kyfreith o hynny allan.′

xii. Pŏybynhac aodefho roddi tref y dat yny ŏyd y arall heb lud heb wahard nys keiff gwedy tra uo byŏ.′′

xiii. Pŏybynhac agynhalo tir teir oes [2]yn un wlat [3]ar [4]dynyon kyn boent′ dyledogyon, [5]oes tat ahendat agorhendat heb haŏl aheb [6][arhaŏl heb] losc [6][ty] heb′ tor aradyr [7]ny [8]ŏrthebir [9]am tir y′ hŏnnŏ can [10][ry] cayŏys kyfreith yrydunt.

xiv. [11]Pŏybynhac adechreuho ymhaŏl am tir ar amdiffynnŏr yn paraŏt y atteb, ac odyna or teu yr haŏlŏr agwallocau y haŏl hyt yn oet un dyd ablŏydyn kyt dechreuho holi yr haŏl gwedy hynny ny cheiff dim canys haŏl tra blŏydyn yŏ.′

xv. Y neb aholo tir yn naŏuet dyd Racuyr braŏd ageiff ohonaŏ kyn naŏuet Mei [12][ac] ony cheiff [13]braŏd yna [14]holet yn naŏuet dyd Mei [15]elchwyl or myn [16]y gaffel;′ ac odyna agoret uyd [17]gwir idaŏ [18]pan [19]uynho y brenhin.

xvi. [20]Ny dyly neb kyffroi haŏl am tir namyn yn un or deu naŏuet dyd hynny.

1′ *not in V.* 2 – guyr *V.W.* y *X.* 3′ a *X.* 4′ *not in V.W.* 5′ tir, heb vn odri arllud tir ganthunt amy tir, hawl yn dadleu, nev *X.* 6 *V.W.* 7 – neu losgi ty ar y tir *X.* 8 ŏrtheb *W.* 9′ udunt *V.W.X.* uyth or

7. If there be a mutual claiming among inheritors, as to dadenhudd; no one can oppose the other in his dadenhudd.

8. A dadenhudd is, the tilling by a person of land tilled by his father before him.

9. In the fourth degree a person becomes a proprietor: his father, his grandfather, his great grandfather, and himself the fourth.

10. After he becomes a proprietor, his title does not become extinguished until the ninth, if they be without their right unto the ninth person, such from a proprietor becoming a non-proprietor: then it is incumbent upon that person to utter a cry over the lost spot, aud then he ought to obtain reception; and that equal to the man of the greatest conservancy; and should any one, beyond the ninth person, utter a cry over the lost spot, he is not listened to.

11. If a tribe-stock be adjudged to lose land, and some of its members be in a border-country, and they be not awaited for law, they are entitled to law when they shall return; if they do not demand law, when they do return, to the end of a year and a day, the law is shut against them thence onward.

12. Whoever shall suffer the transfer of his patrimony, in his presence, to another, without let, without forbiddance; he shall not afterwards have it whilst he shall live.

13. Whoever shall hold land, during three lives, in the same country with persons possessed of title, during the lives of father, grandfather, and great grandfather, without claim, without surclaim, without burning, without breaking of plough; that land shall not be answered for; since the law has shut between them.

14. Whoever shall commence a suit for land, the defendant being ready to answer, and then be silent, and neglect his claim unto the end of a year and a day; although he should begin to proceed in the claim after that, he shall have nothing: for it is a claim beyond a year.

15. Whoever shall claim land on the ninth day of December, shall have judgment respecting it before the ninth day of May: and, if he do not then have judgment, let him claim on the ninth day of the succeeding May, if he will to obtain it; and then equity is open for him, when the king shall will.

16. No one is to institute a claim for land but on one of those two ninth days.

V.W. amy *X.* tir *V.W.X.* [10] *V.W.* [11] *not in V.W.X.* [12] *V.W.X.* [13] *not in X.* [14] – ohonaỽ *W.* vrawt *X.* [15] *not in X.* [16] erbyn kyfreith *V.W.* [17] kyfreith *V.* [18] – beunyd *X.* [19] – y *V.W.* [20] *not in V.W.X.*

xvii. Y neb aholo tir yn naũuet Racuyr neu yn naũuet dyd Mei; yny trydydyd y roddir atteb idaũ ac y naũuet dyd y keiff barn.

xviii. Os naũuet dyd Mei y dechreu holi agohir am uarn o dyd y gilyd hyt Aũst; ny cheiff barn hyt naũuet dyd Racuyr canys tymhor cayet yũ y kynhayaf: os naũuetdyd Racuyr y dechreu holi agohir am uarn o dyd y gilyd trũy y gayaf tymor cayet yũ y gwanhũyn yn gyffelyb yr kynhayaf canys dideruysc y dylyir heu allyfnu y gwanhũyn adũyn yr yt y myũn y kynhayaf.′

xix. [1]Or gomed dyn [2]teir [3]gweith] wys o pleit [4][y] brenhin am tir onyt maũr aghen ae llud y tir aroddir yr neb ae holo.

xx. [5]Or [6][a]daũ [7]ynteu [6]ũrth] yr eilwys neu [8][ũrth] y [9]trydyd wys′ gũrthebet [10]or byd′ iaũn idaũ [11]am y tir;′ athalet tri buhyn camlũrũ yr brenhin am omed gwys.

xxi. [12]Aghenyon kyfreithaũl y omed gwys: llifdũr o uor hyt uynyd heb ryt heb pont arnaũ; acharchar; achleuyt gorweidyaũc.′

xxii. [[13]Y neb′ [14]atalho gobyr estyn am tir, ny thal hũnnũ ebediũ gan iaũn.]

xxiii. Pũybynhac aholo tir o ach ac [15]eturyt [16]kyt gwarandaũho y haũl,′ reit yũ y henaduryeit gũlat tygu [17]yr ach.

xxiv. [18]Pũybynhac ageisso dyuot o ach ac eturyt ar tir o da′ ar gogeil mũy no their gweith [19]gan dũyn y ach′′ colledic uyd oe haũl.

xxv. [19]Pũybynhac aholo tir eglũyssic nyt erhy naũuet dyd namyn agoret uyd gwir idaũ pan y gouynho.′′

xxvi. [20]Or keis dyn ran o tir [21]y gan [22]genedyl wedy hir alltudet; rodet chwugeint [23]gobyr [24]cadũ udunt′ or′′ canhadant ran idaũ.

xxvii. Ytir arodho [25][y] brenhin [25][ydyn] gan iaũn, nys attũc y neb ae gũledycho wedy ef.

xxviii. Teir gweith rennir [26]tir [27][rũg brodoryon] [28]gysseuin

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[a] [29]gomed

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[1] O *X.* [2] *V.W.X.* [3] *X.* [4] *V.W.X.* [5] O *X.* [6] *V.W.X.* [7] *V.W.* [8] *V. W.X.* [9]′ tryded *V.W.X.* [10] o *X.* ′ am ỳ tir *W.* os *V.W.* [11]′ *not in V.W.* [12]′ *not in V.W.X.* [13]′ *V.X.* Pũỳ bỳnhac *W.* [14] *V.W.* arodo gobyr yr brenhin, pann estynher tir idaw, nythal dim yn ebediw. *X.* [15] etrif *V.* etrỳt *W.* [16]′ *not in V.W.* [17] ỳ *W.* [18]′ Aholho tir or dũc

17. Whoever shall claim land on the ninth of December, or on the ninth day of May; on the third day has an answer; and on the ninth day has judgment.

18. If on the ninth day of May he commence proceedings, and delay obtaining judgment, from day to day, until August; he shall not have judgment until the ninth day of December; because the harvest is a close season: if on the ninth day of December he commence proceedings, and delay obtaining judgment, from day to day, through the winter; the spring is a close season, like the harvest: because sowing and harrowing are to suffer no interruption in spring, nor the corn carriage in harvest.

19. If a person [2]three times[/] neglect a summons, on the part of the king, respecting land, unless prevented by great necessity; the land is given to him who shall claim it.

20. If he [a]come at[/] the second summons, or [8]at the third summons; let him answer, if it be right for him so to do, as to the land; and let him pay three kine camlwrw to the king for contemning the summons.

21. Lawful excuses for neglecting a summons: flood-water, from sea to mountain, without a ford, without a bridge thereon; imprisonment; and bed-ridden disease.

22. Whoever shall pay an investiture fee for land is not, by right, to pay ebediw.

23. Whoever shall claim land by kin and descent, should his claim be listened to, it is necessary for the elders of the country to swear to his kin.

24. Whoever shall seek to obtain possession of land by kin and descent, if he recur to the distaff more than three times, in tracing his kin, his claim becomes null.

25. Whoever shall claim church land, is not to wait for a ninth day; for justice is to be open for him when he shall ask.

26. If a person seek for a share of land from a kindred, after a long state of exile; let him give them six score pence as guardian-fee, if they concede to him a share.

27. The land that shall be granted by the king to a person, by right, is not to be retaken by him who shall reign after him.

28. Three times is land to be shared between kin: primarily

[a/29]contemn

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y ach *V.* [//] *not in W.X.* [19//] *not in V.* [20] O *X.* [21] *not in V.W.X.* [22]–y *V.W.* [23]–udunt yg *V.W.* yr genedyl, nyd amgen no *X.* [24/]guarchadó *V.W.* [//]–o *X.* [25] *V.W.* [26] *not in X.* [27] *V.W.* [28]yn gyntaf *V.W.* [29] *U.*

rŏg brodyr; odyna rŏg kefynderŏ; [1]ar trydeweith rŏg kyferdyrŏ [2]odyna [3]ny byd′ [4][priaŏt] ran ar tir.

XXXI. [5]RANU TREF TAT.′

I. Pan ranho brodyr tref eu tat y rydunt, y [6][brawd] ieuhaf [7]bieu [8][yr] eissydyn arbenhic [9]ar [10]ŏytherŏ [11]nessaf; a′ threfneu [12]y dat′ oll, ar gallaŏr ar uŏyall gynnut [13][ar cŏlltyr] [14]cany eill tat [15][nac] [16]eu roddi′ [17][nac eu kymynnu] [18]namyn yr mab ieuhaf; a [19]chet gŏystler ny dygŏydant byth: [[20]odyna [21]kymeret pop braŏt′ [22]eissydyn ac ŏyth erŏ:] [23]y [24]mab ieuhaf [25]bieu rannu y tir;′ ac ohynaf y hynaf [26]y dewissant.′′

II. [27]Pob tir kyt adylyir y gynhal [28][[a]allŏ ac a da] ac ar nys kynhallo collet y rann wedy [28][y] ranher y tir [28][hagen.] Ny dyly neb talu dros tir ygilyd; [29]hŏy adylyant hagen [30]ar y′ llŏ kynhal o [31]baŏb gan y gilyd or brodyr ar keuyndyrŏ ar kyuerdyrŏ; ar [32][tir] agollo un or rei hynny o eisseu llŏ y rei ereill enillent idaŏ: o gyuerdyrŏ allan ny dyly neb cadŏ rann y gilyd nac [33]oe da′ nac [34]oe lŏ.′

III. [35]Tir kyt kyny bo namyn un oe etiuedyon heb diffoddi, ef adyly caffel cŏbyl or tir: gwedy ranher hagen y brenhin auyd etiued yr neb adiffodo.

IV. Tri meib yn tri broder un uam un dat, ac ny chan ydeu rann otref eu tat gan eu braŏt un uam dat acwynt: un ohonunt mab llŏyn apherth, ac gwedy cael y mab hŏnnŏ kymryt y wreic o rod kenedyl or gŏr achaffel mab or un wreic honno; ny dyly y mab hŏnnŏ rannu tir ar mab agaffat kyn noc ef yn llŏyn ac ym perth; eil yŏ or byd yscolheic achymryt gŏreic o rod kenedyl achaffel mab o honno, ac odyna kymryt or yscolheic urdeu effeiradaeth achaffel mab arall or un wreic; ny dyly y mab agaffat kyn noc ef kyuran tir ahŏnnŏ canys yn erbyn dedyf y caffat; trydyd yŏ mut cany dylyir roddi gŏlat yfut.

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[a] [36]oda ac o allu

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[1] *not in V.W.* [2] gwedy hynny *X.* [3]′ nyt oes *V.W.* [4] *V.W.* [5]′ *not in V.W.X.* [6] *X.* [7] ageiff *V.* [8] *V.W.X.* [9] ac *V.W.* [10]′ *not in X.* [11]′ ar *V.W.* [12]′ *not in V.W.X.* [13] *V.W.X.* [14] gan gyfureith ny *X.* [15] *V.W.* [16]′ kymynv y rei hynn, noe rodi yneb. *X.* [17] *V.W.* [18] onyt *V.* [19] chyn

among brothers; afterwards among cousins; and the third time among second cousins: thence onward there is no appropriate sharing of land.

XXXI. SHARING PATRIMONY.

1. When brothers shall share their patrimony among them, the youngest brother is to possess the principal homestead, with the nearest eight erws; with all his father's stock, the boiler, the fuel hatchet, and the coulter; since a father cannot give them, nor devise them, but to the youngest son; and, although they be pledged, they never lapse: then let every brother take a homestead, with eight erws: it belongs to the youngest son to share the land; and from eldest to eldest they choose.'

2. Every joint land is to be maintained with [a]oath and with goods;[a] and he who does not so maintain it, let him lose his share, after the sharing shall have taken place, however. No one is to pay for the land of another; each, however, is to maintain it one for another, upon his oath, of the brothers, the cousins, and the second cousins; and the land, which any one of them shall lose, for lack of oath, is to be made good by the others: beyond second cousins no one is to preserve the share of another, either with his goods, or with his oath.

3. Although there may be only one inheritor of joint land with unextinguished title, he is to have the whole of the land: after it shall be shared, however, the king is to be heir to him who is extinguished.

4. There are three sons, three brothers, by the same mother, the same father, two of whom have no share of their father's property from their own brothers: one of them is a son of bush and brake, whose father afterwards takes the woman, by gift of kindred, and begets a son by that same woman; such son is not to share the land with the son begotten before him in bush and brake; the second is, if there be a scholar, and he take a woman, by gift of kindred, and beget a son by such woman, and then takes priest orders, and begets another son by the same woman; the son begotten before him is not to share land with him; because he was begotten contrary to decree; the third is a mute, since land is not to be given to a mute.

[a/36] goods and with strength;

V. [20] *V. W.* gwedy hynny *X.* [21/] *V. W. X.* [22] *V. W.* o hynaf ygilyd *X.* [23] ar *V. W.* [24] brawd *X.* [25/] aran *V. W.* //–*X.* [26//] bieu dewis. *V.* [27//] *not in W. X.* [28] *V.* [29] hóynt *V.* [30/] ac eu *V.* [31] pop vn *V.* [32] *V.* [33/] ae lû *V.* [34/] ae da. *V.* [35//] *not in V.* [36] *U.*

v. Gwreic a ymrodho ehunan yn llóyn ac ym perth heb ganhyat kenedyl; ny cheiff y phlant ran otir onyt o rybuchet cany dyly mab llóyn apherth rann o tir.

vi. Ny cheiff neb o parth mam eissydyn arbenhic, or byd ae dylyho o parth tat: iaón yó hagen o parth mam caffel ran otir.''

vii. Tri góybydyeit yssyd am tir: henaduryeit gólat yóybot ach ac [1]eturyt [2]ac y dóyn dyn ar [3][ẏ] dylyet [4][o] tir adayar;' [5]ac [6]aminogeu [7]tir [8]nyt amgen' gór obob randir or dref [9]y óybot kyuran róg kenedyl acharant'' [10][trydyd yó] [11]pan uo amrysson róg dóy tref, [12]ar meiri [13]ar righylleit ar' kyghelloryon [14]y óybot' cadó'' teruyneu; [15][kanys brenhin bieu teruynu.]

viii. Llys bieu teruynu [16][am dir] ac gwedy llys llan; ac gwedy llan breint; [17]ac gwedi breint' kygwarchadó ar diffeith; ty ac odyn ac ysgubaór [18]yó kygwarchadó.

ix. [19]Tri lle y rann kyfreith: un ohonunt' [20]or tyf kynhen róg dóy tref [21]am tir atheruyn ac wynteu yn' un ureint, [22]gwyrda [23][y] brenhin bieu teruynu hónnó os [24]medrant; [25][ac] [26]or byd pedrus [27][gantunt óy] dyledogyon ytir, paób [28]bieu tygu [29][o paób yteruyn [29][ac] odyna rannent [30]yn deuhanher [31][y] [32]róg y dóy tref' [33]y hamrysson.'

x. Ket teruyno tref ar arall ny dyly dóyn randir y órthi.

xi. Hanher punt adaó yr brenhin pan teruynher [[34]tir [35]róg dóy tref] [36]a phedeir arugeint [37]adaó yr [a]braódór.

xii. [38][Pan dycco kyfreith tir y [39]dyn haner punt a [40]daó yr' brenhin opop rantir pan y hestynho.]

xiii. [41]Eil yó róg gór agóreic pan uo maró y lleill.

xiv. Trydyd yó pan dyker anyueil or lle ny aller y caffel órth kyfreith nyt amgen o aghyfreith y kyureith.

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[a] [42]braótwyr.

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[1] edrif *V.X.* [2] *not in V.* '–*X.* [3] *W.* [4] *V.W.* [5] cil yó *V.W.X.* [6]' *not in V.W.* [7] –ydwyn yr *X.* [8]'' *not in X.* [9] –honno yó amhinogyon tir *V.W.* [10] *V.W.X.* [11]' *not in X.* [12] *not in V.W.* [13]' a *V.W.X.* [14]' arighylleit bieu *V.W.* ''y dangos *X.* [15] *V.W.* [16] *X.* [17]' a *X.* [18]' *not in X.* [19] –Lle rau kyfreith. *U.* ' *not in V.W.* [20] o *X.* [21]' *not*

5. A woman who shall give herself up in bush and brake, without the consent of kindred; her children have no share of land, unless by favour: for no son begotten in bush and brake is entitled to a share of land.

6. No one, on the part of a mother, has a principal homestead, if there be one entitled to it on the part of a father: it is right, however, on the part of a mother to have a share of land.

7. There are three evidences for land: the elders of a country for cognizance of kin and descent, and for affording a person a title to landed property; and land-borderers, to wit, a man from every randir of the trev, to know the sharing between kindred and relatives; and when there shall be contention between two trevs, the maers, ringylls, and canghellors, to ascertain the keeping of boundaries; [15]for it belongs to the king to meer.[f]

8. It belongs to the court to meer land; and after the court, the church; and after the church, privilege; and after privilege, prior conservancy on waste; a house, a kiln, and a barn, constitute prior conservancy.

9. Three cases wherein the law shares: one of them is, if contention arise between two trevs, as to land and boundary, they being of equal privilege, it belongs to the king's gwrdas to determine it, if they be able; if they doubt the proprietors of the land, every one must swear to his boundary; and afterwards, let them share equally the object of contention between the two trevs.

10. Although a trev shall meer to another, it is not to take a randir from it.

11. Half a pound comes to the king when a meer shall be fixed between two trevs; and twenty-four pence comes to the [a]judge.

12. When the law shall award land to a person, half a pound comes to the king from every randir when he shall give investiture.

13. The second is, between a husband and wife, when one party shall die.

14. The third is, when an animal shall be taken from a place where it cannot be had by law; to wit, from an illegal state to a legal state.

[a 42]judges.

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in V.W.X. [22]–am teruyn *V.W.X.* [23]*V.W.X.* [24]gŏybydant *V.W.X.* [25]*V.W.* [26]o *X.* [27]*V.W.* hagen *X.* [28]bieuvynt *X.* [29]*V.W.X.* [30]–eu hamrysson *V.W.* [31]*V.W.X.* [32]*f* rydunt *V.W.* [33]*f not in X.* [34]*V.W.X.* [35]*V.* [36]*not in V.* [37]*not in W.X.* [38]*V.W.X.* [39]nep *X.* [40]*f* geiff y *X.* [41]*f not in V.*''–*W.X.* [42]*V.W.X.*

XXXII. AM TORI FINYEU.′

I. Y neb atorho fin auo rŏg dŏy tref; neu aardho prifford; [1]talet chweugeint [2]yr brenhin agŏnaet yteruyn yn gystal achynt.

II. Y neb atorho [3]fin ar tir dyn arall; talet tri buhyn camlŏrŏ [4][yr brenhin] agŏnaet y [5]fin yn gystal achynt.′′

III. [[6]Nyt teruyn prif auon engiryaŏl rŏg deu kymhŏt onyt yny hengyrrynt.′

IV. [7]Croesuaen sef yŏ hŏnnŏ maen ffin neu pren ffin neu peth arall enwedic avo yn kadŏ ffin wheugeint atal.]

V. Messur [8]fin y′ rŏg dŏytref os ortir ybyd, gŏrhyt ahanher:

VI. Rŏg [9]deu randir, pedeir troetued:

VII. Rŏg dŏy erŏ dŏy gŏys.

VIII. Messur prifford brenhin deudec troetued.′′

IX. Y neb a [10]torho tir dros lud [11]brenhin talet pedeir keinaŏc [12]kyfreith [13]y′ perchennaŏc [14]can agores′′ dayar gan treis aphedeir keinaŏc [15]kyfreith [16]pan [17]diotter′ yr′′ [18]aradyr or dayar; acheinaŏc o bob cŏys [19]or a [20]ymchoeles yr aradyr, [21][ahynny y perchennaŏc y tir] kymeret [22]y brenhin′ yr ychen [23][oll] ar aradyr [24]ar [25]sŏch ar cŏlltŏr′ [26]a gwerth y [27]troet deheu yr [28]amaeth, agwerth y [29]llaŏ deheu yr [30]geilwat.

X. [31]Or clad dyn tir dyn arall [32]yr cudyaŏ [33]peth yndaŏ; [34]perchennaŏc ytir [35]ageiff [36]y cudua a′ phedeir keinaŏc kyfreith [37]o′′ agori dayar [38]onyt eurgraŏn [39]uyd canys [40][y] brenhin bieu pob eurgraŏn.

XI. Y neb awnel [41]annel [42]ae [43]cudyaŏ y myŏn′ tir dyn [44]arall; [45]talet pedeir keinaŏc kyfreith [46]y perchennaŏc ytir [47]o agori dayar′ ac or keffir llŏdŏn yndaŏ perchennaŏc y tir′′ [48]bieu a [49][thalet] thri buhyn camlŏrŏ yr brenhin.

XII. [[50]Or [51]cledir pŏll odŷn ar tir dŷn arall heb canhŷat

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[1] *not in V.* [2] – atal *V.* [3] teruyn *V.* [4] *V.* [5] teruyn *V.* [6]′ *V. W.* [7] *V.* ′′ *not in W. X.* [8]′ tir *V.* [9] dŏy *V.* [10] artho *V. W. X.* [11] arglŏyd *V. W. X.* [12]′ yr *X.* [13]′′ o agori *V. W.* [14] y tir canys *X.* [15] *not in X.* [16]′ o diot *W.* ′′ – *V.* [17] diotto *X.* [18] heyrn *V. W. X.* [19] *not in V. W.* [20] ymhoelo *V.* mchwelho *X.* [21] *V.* [22]′ yr arglŏyd *V.* [23] *V. W.* ar swch ar cwlldyr *X.* [24]′ *not in X.* [25]′ heyrn *V. W.* [26] ar *X.* [27] llaŏ *V.* [28] geilwat *V.* [29] troet *V.* [30] amaeth. *V.* [31] – Kyfreith kyueireu. Kyueir

XXXII. OF MEER BREACH.

1. Whoever shall breach a meer between two trevs; or shall plough a highway; let him pay six score pence to the king; and let him restore the meer to its former state.

2. Whoever shall breach a meer upon the land of another person; let him pay three kine camlwrw to the king; and let him restore the meer to its former state.

3. An impetuous large river is not a boundary between two cymwds, but in its original channel.

4. A stone cross that is a meer-stone, or meer-timber, or other specified thing, that shall preserve a boundary, is six score pence in value.

5. The breadth of a meer between two trevs, if it be of the land, is a fathom and a half:

6. Between two randirs, four feet:

7. Between two erws, two furrows.

8. The breadth of the king's highway is twelve feet.

9. Whoever shall break up land against the king's interdiction; let him pay four legal pence to the owner, since he has opened the soil with violence; and four legal pence on taking the plough out of the ground; and a penny for every furrow turned up by the plough, [21]and that to the owner of the land:[/] let the king take all the oxen, the plough, the share, the coulter, the worth of the right foot of the ploughman, and the worth of the right hand of the driver.

10. If a person excavate the land of another person, to hide any thing therein; the owner of the land shall have the hoard; and four legal pence for opening the soil; unless it be a hoard of gold; for every hoard of gold belongs to the king.

11. Whoever shall make a buckstall, and conceal it in the land of another person; let him pay four legal pence to the owner of the land, for opening the soil; and, should there be a beast found therein, it belongs to the owner of the land; and three kine camlwrw to the king.

12. If a kiln-pit be dug upon the land of another person,

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gayauar dȯy keinaȯc kyfreith atal. Kyueir gwanhȯynaȯl keinaȯc kyfreith atal. *U.* O *X.* [32]y *X.* [33]dim *X.* [34]–pedeir keinhaȯc kẏureith ageiff *W.* [35]*[/]* am *W.* [36]*[/] not in V.* [37]am *X.* [38]–ar gudua *V. W.* [39]*A chasm here in V.* [40]*X.* [41]ac *X.* [42]*[/]* ar *W.* [43]clado *X.* [44]*not in X.* [45]–ac ae cuthẏo ẏndaȯ *W.* [46]–o agori daẏar *W.* [47]*[/] not in W. [/] – X.* [48]bieiuẏd heuẏt *W.* [49]*W. X.* [50]*W.* O *X.* [51]*W. X.*

[1]talet ỳneb ae clatho[a] pedeir keinhaȯc kỳfreith [2]ỳ perchenaȯc ỳtir [3]athri buhỳn camlȯrȯ ỳr brenhin.]

xiii. Yneb aadeilho ty [4]ar tir dyn arall[a] heb [5][ỳ] ganyat [6]talet tri buhyn camlȯrȯ yr brenhin [7][ar tỳ ageiff perchenaȯc ỳtir] aphedeir keinaȯc kyfreith o agori dayar [8]gan treis[a] os ar y tir y [9]lladȯyt yr adeilwyd;[a] onyt ar ytir y [10]lladȯyt, tyget ar y trydyd o wyr un ureint ac ef; athorret [11][ỳtỳ ỳ] [12]ar [13][y tir] ogyuuȯch ar dayar adyget [14]ymdeith kyn [15][pen] y naȯuet dyd [16]ac onys dȯc perchennaȯc ytir [17]bieu.

xiv. [18]Y neb agarteilo [19][tir] [20]gan ganhyat [21][ỳ] perchenaȯc[a] teir blyned y dyly ef; ar pedwared yr perchenaȯc yn ryd.

xv. Y neb adiotto coet gan ganyat [[22]ỳ perchenaȯc[a] [23]ỳ tir] pump mlyned y dyly ef [23][ỳnrỳd] [24]ar chwechet [25]yr perchennaȯc yn ryd.

xvi. Yneb a [26]teilho [27][a] buarth teil [28][ar tir dỳn arall] gan [29][ỳ] ganyat,[a] dȯy ulyned y dyly ef ar tryded yr perchennaȯc yn ryd.

xvii. Yneb atorho gȯyd [29][o tir dỳn arall] gan [30][ỳ] ganyat[a] [a]dȯy ulyned ydyly ef;[a] ar tryded yr perchennaȯc yn ryd: [31]yn rat y keiff [32][ef] y [32][vlwydyn] gyntaf; ar eil ar y gyt[a] [32][ybyd.]

xviii. [33]Or kymer tayaȯc mab breyr ar uaeth gan ganhyat [34][ỳ] argloyd; kyurannaȯc uyd y mab hȯnnȯ ar tref tat [35]y tayaȯc[a] mal un oe ueibon [36]ehun.

xix. [37]Pȯybynhac agynhallo tir dan deu argloyd talet ebediȯ obob un o honunt.

xx. Pȯybynhac agynhallo deu tir dan un argloyd talet ebediȯ or mȯyhaf y ureint yr argloyd.

xxxiii. rantired.[a]

i. Pedeir randir [b]auyd yny [38]tref ytalher [39][[c]guestua] brenhin [40]o [41]honi.

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[a] [42]ỳ ulȯỳdỳn gỳntaf ỳkeiff ef ỳn rỳd; ar eil ulȯỳdỳn ar get; [b] [43]– ardec [c] [43]randir

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1 *a not in X.* 2 – atal *X.* 3 – y gan y nep ae clatho *X.* 4 *a not in X.* 5 *W.* 6 – ar dir dyn arall *X.* 7 *W.X.* 8 *a not in W.X.* 9 lladaȯd *W.* lletir *X.* a guỳd ỳ tỳ *W.* 10 lledir *X.* 11 *W.X.* 12 ỳmdeith *W.* 13 *X.* 14 ỳar ỳdir *W. not in X.* 15 *W.X.* 16 – ymeith *X.* 17 bieiuỳd *W.* 18 *This section follows the next in W.X.* 19 *W.X.* 20 *a not in X.* 21 *W.*

without permission; let him who shall dig it pay four legal pence to the owner of the land; and three kine camlwrw to the king.

13. Whoever shall build a house upon the land of another person, without his permission; let him pay three kine camlwrw to the king; [8]and the owner of the land has the house,[f] and four legal pence for opening the soil with violence, if the building timber was cut upon the land; if not cut upon the land, let him swear with two men of equal privilege with himself; and let him cut the building even with the surface of the ground, and take it away before the end of the ninth day; and, if he do not take it, it belongs to the owner of the land.

14. Whoever shall car-manure land, with the permission of the owner, is to have the land for three years; and the fourth it is free to the owner.

15. Whoever shall clear woodland, with permission of the owner, is to have the land for five years; and the sixth it is free to the owner.

16. Whoever shall manure with fold dung the land of another person, with his permission, is to have the land for two years; and the third it is free to the owner.

17. Whoever shall break up fresh land of another person, with his permission, [a]is to have the land for two years;[f] and the third it is free to the owner: he shall have it gratuitously the first year; and the second it is conjointly.

18. If a taeog take the son of a breyr to foster, with the permission of the lord; such a son is to participate in the patrimony of the taeog like one of his own sons.

19. Whoever shall hold land under two lords; let him pay ebediw for each of them.

20. Whoever shall hold two lands under one lord; let him pay ebediw for that of the highest privilege to the lord.

XXXIII. RANDIRS.

1. There are to be [b]four randirs in the trev, from which the king's [c]gwestva shall be paid.

[a/42]has it the first year free; and the second year conjointly;
[b43]fourteen [c43]randir

22/ *W.X.* 23 *W.* 24 a *X.* 25 ŷdŷlŷ ŷ *W.* 26 wnel *W.* 27 *X.* 28 *W.* 29 *W.* / *not in X.* 30 *W.* 31/ *not in W.* 32 *X.* 33 O *X.* // *not in V.* 34 *W.* 35/ taŷaûc ŷ *W.* 36 ehunan. *W.X.* 37// *not in W.X.* 38 *V.W.X.* 39 *V.X.* ŷr *W.* 40 – westua *W.* 41 heni. *V.W.* 42 *W.* 43 *U.*

II. [1]A deu naŵ troet ued [2]yg gwialen Hywel da; adeunaŵ [3]llath [4][auŷd] yn hyt yr erŵ, adŵy [5]lath [6]o let.

III. Deudec erŵ athrychant [7][y honno] auyd [8]yny randir [9][y] rŵg [10]rŵyd adyrys [11]a choet amaes [12]agŵlyb asych′ eithyr [13]goruotref [14]ageiff y gŵrthtir yn ragor.′

IV. [[15]Teir tref ardec adyly bot ym pop maenaŵr ar [16]trydet [17]ar dec [18]or rei hynny [19]uyd yr′ oruotref.′′

V. [20]Tref ryd [21]sŵydaŵc athref ryd [22]dissŵyd, pedeir rantir auyd ym pop tref; y teir yn gyfanhed, ar petwared yn porua yr teir [a] rantir.

VI. Teir rantir auyd [23]yny tayaŵctref;′ ym pop vn or dŵy y byd tri thayaŵc, ar tryded ymporua [24]yrdŵy.]

VII. [25]Seith tref auyd yny [26]uaenaŵl [[27]or tayaŵc [28]trefyd.]

XXXIV. [29]GWESTUA BRENHIN.′

I. Messur gwestua brenhin [30]yŵ obob [31][b]tref [32]ytaler gŵestua brenhin o honei] pŵnn march o ulaŵt gwenith ac ych a seith drefa [33]o geirch un rŵym; ac auo digaŵn [34]yn un gerŵyn [35]o uel,′ naŵ dyrnued [36][a] uyd [36][yn] uchet y gerŵyn pan uessurher [37]ar ŵyr′ or cleis [38]eithaf [39]hyt′ yr ymyl [40]nessaf; aphedeir arugeint aryant.

II. Punt yŵ gwerth gwestua brenhin chweugeint yg kyueir [41][y] bara; [42][a] trugeint [43]yg kyueir′ [44][y] [45]enllyn; [[46]a [47]trugein [48]dros y lyn] sef ytelir [49]hagen y uelly′ ony [50]roddir [51]ynoet iaŵn′ nyt amgen [52]noc yny′ gayaf.′′

III. [53]O tref maeroni neu gyghelloryaeth med atelir.

IV. [54]Otref ryd dissŵyd bragaŵt atelir.

V. O tayaŵctref cŵrŵf atelir.′

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[a] [55]tref. [b] [56]randir

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[1] *not in V.W.X.* [2] auyd yn hyt *V.W.X.* [3] llathen *V.W.* y honno *X.* [4] *W.X.* [5] llathen *V.W.X.* [6] yny *X.* [7] *V.W.X.* [8] yn bop *X.* [9] *X.* [10] – gwlyp a sych a *X.* [11] *not in W.* [12] *not in X.* [13] – yr *V.W.* [14] *not in V.W.X.* [15] *V.W.X.* [16] – tref *W.* y *X.* [17] – dref *X.* [18] ŷŵ ŷr oruotref or rei hŷnnŷ. *W.* [19] yw *X.* [20] *V.W.* [21] dissŵyd *W.* [22] sŵydaŵc *W.* [23] ŷndi *W.* [24] udunt. *W.* [25] *not in X.* [26] vaenaŵr *V.W.* [27] *V.W.* [28] tref. *W.* – Goruodtref uyd y tryded obob tref. Nyt kyfreith bot namyn tri thayaŵc ym pob un or dŵy tref ereill. Ac or randired hynny ny el . ir aminogeu tir. *U.* [29] *not in V.W.* [30] *not in V.W.* [31] *V.W.X.* [32] *V.* ŷŵ *W.* [33] *not in X.* [34] – ouel *V.W.* y *X.* [35] *not in V.W.* [36] *X.* [37] *not in W.* [38] traŵ *V.W.* [39] *not in X.*

2. And there are eighteen feet in the rod of Howel the good; and eighteen such rods are to be the length of the erw, and two rods in breadth.

3. Three hundred and twelve erws, according to that, are to be in the randir, between clear and brake, wood and field, and wet and dry; except a supernumerary trev [14]the upland has in addition.[f]

4. There are to be thirteen trevs in every [a] 'maenor,' and the thirteenth of these is the [b] supernumerary trev.

5. In each free trev with office, and free trev without office, there are four randirs; three for occupancy, and the fourth pasturage for the three [a] randirs.

6. There are three randirs in the taeog-trev; there are three taeogs in each of the two, and the third pasturage for the two.

7. There are seven trevs in the maenol [27]of the taeog-trevs.[f]

XXXIV. THE KING'S GWESTVA.

1. The measure of the king's gwestva is, from every [b] trev, from which the king's gwestva shall be paid,[f] a horse-load of wheat-flour; an ox; seven threaves of oats, bound with one length of straw; and what shall suffice for one vat of honey, nine hand-breadths to be the height of the vat, when measured diagonally, from the off groove to the near edge; and twenty-four of silver.

2. A pound is the worth of the king's gwestva: six score pence in lieu of the bread; three score pence in lieu of the enllyn; and three score pence in lieu of the liquor: it is so paid, however, unless it be furnished at the right time; to wit, in the winter.

3. From the trev of a maer-ship, or canghellor-ship, mead is paid.

4. From a free trev, without office, bragod is paid.

5. From a taeog-trev, ale is paid.

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[a] [55]trevs. [f] [56]randir,

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[40]ỳma *W.* ar ỏyr *V.W.* [41]*V.W.X.* [42]*V.* [43]*f* dros *V.* [44]*V.W.* [45]llyn *X.* [46]*V.* [47]*V.W.* [48]ỳg kỳueir *W.* ys *X.* [49]*not in X.* *f* uelly hagen *V.W.* [50]*ff* cheffir ywestua yny oed yawn. *X.* [51]*f* y bỏyt yny amser *V.W.* [52]*f* y *V.W.* [53]*not in W.* [54]*f* Bragaỏt atelir o tref rỳd dissỏỳd. Cỏrỏf atelir otaỳoctref. *W.* *ff* *not in X.* [55]*W.* Taỳaỏctref *W.* [56]*U.*

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[a] Synonymous with maenol.

[b] A gloss in the margin of *M.* has, 'Sef yw goruotref tref uchelwyr heb swydoc arnei heb swydoc o hony. A supernumerary trev is a trev of uchelwrs, without an officer over it, without an officer from it.'

VI. [1]Dŏy gerŏyneit gŏrŏf dros un uragaŏt atelir.[1']

VII. Dŏy gerŏyn uragaŏt [2][neu pedeir cŏrŏf] dros [2][un] ued [3]atelir.

VIII. Ny thelir aryant nac ebran meirch gan westua haf [4]yr brenhin.[4']

IX. Deudaŏn bŏyt [5]y ulŏydyn [6]ageiff y brenhin[6'] y gan y tayogeu.

X. Daŏn bŏyt [7]gayaf [8]yŏ hŏch tryuyssic yny hysgŏyd [9][ac yny hireis] [10]neu yny chlun [11]a henhorop [12][hallt] athrugein torth o uara gwenith or tyf [12][guenith] yno, [13]bit peilleit y naŏ torth [14]o honunt,[14'] [15]chwech yr [16]neuad a[16'] [17]their yr [18]ystauell kyulet [19]pob [20]un o honunt[20'] ac o elin hyt ardŏrn [21]os keirch uydant [22]bit rynyon ynaŏ torth kyndewet uydant [23]ac na phlygant pan dalher heruyd eu hemyl alloneit mido cŏrŏf [24]ac ugein ysgub o geirch un rŏym[24'] [25][acheinhaŏc] o bob randir [25][yr guassanaethwyr.]

XI. Daŏnbŏyt haf yŏ emenyn achaŏs [26]nyt amgen menneit emenyn adeudec cossyn[26'] sef yŏ [27][y] mannat emenyn naŏ dyrnued [27][[a] llet a dyrnued] deŏhet ae uaŏt yny seuyll; afrytllaetheu ytayogeu oll [28]yn un dyd a [b] gymhellir[28'] y wneuthur caws ahynny atelir [29]y gyt ar bara.

XII. [30]Teir tref ardec adyly bot yny uaenaŏr.[30']

XXXV. [AM DDYLYED.]

I. Ny daŏ [31]na maer na chyghellaŏr [c] yn ran [32]nac yn[32'] dofreth ar ŏr ryd.

II. Un weith [33]yny ulŏydyn y gweda y baŏb uynet [34]yorwlat yn lluyd [35]y[35'] gyt ar brenhin[36] [37]os myn ac yna y [38]dyly y urenhines[38'] rieingylch.]

III. [39]Byth hagen [40]pan [41][y] uynho y [42]brenhin [43]yd eir gantaŏ yn lluyd[43'] yny wlat [44]ehun.

IV. [45][Y kynydyon ar hebogydyon ar guastrodyon [46]agaffant

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[a] [47]yny [b] [48]gynnullir [c] [49]na

[1'] *not in V.W.* [2] *V.W.* atelir *V.W.* [3] Dŏy gerŏyn cŏrŏf atelir dros un uragaŏt. *V.W.* [4'] *not in V.W.* [5] – adaŏ yr brenhin yn *V.W.* [6'] *not in V.W.* [7] – ỳ *W.* [8] *not in W.* [9] *V.W.* [10] ac *V.W.* [11] ac *V.* [12] *V.W.* [13] bint *W.* [14'] *not in V.W.* [15] y *V.* teir *V.W.* [16] ystauell *V.W.* [17] ar *V.* [17] whech *V.W.* [18] neuad *V.W.* [19'] *not in W.* [20'] torth *V.* [21] – uỳd pop torth *W.* [22] bint *V.* [23] trŏỳ *W.* [24'] *not in V.W.* [25] *V.W.* [26'] *not in V.W.* [27] *V.W.* [28'] agynnullir yn un dyd *V.* [29] *not in V.*

6. Two vats of ale are paid for one of bragod.

7. Two vats of bragod, or four of ale, are paid for one of mead.

8. Neither silver, nor provender for horses, is paid with the summer gwestva to the king.

9. Two dawn-bwyds in the year the king has from the taeogs.

10. The winter dawn-bwyd is, a sow of three fingers thick in the shoulder, and in the long ribs, or in the ham; and a salted flitch; and three score loaves of wheat bread, if wheat grow there, let nine loaves of them be of fine flour, six for the hall, and three for the chamber, each of them to be as broad as from the elbow to the wrist; if they be oaten, let the nine loaves be of groats, they are to be so thick as not to bend when held by the edge; and the fill of a tub of ale; [24]and twenty sheaves of oats bound with one length of straw;' [25]and a penny' from every randir [25]to the servants.'

11. The summer dawn-bwyd is, butter and cheese: to wit, a tub of butter; and twelve cheeses; the tub of butter is nine handbreadths [a] in width, and a handbreadth in' thickness with the thumb standing; and a meal's milk from all the taeogs in one day is [b]exacted to make the cheese: and that is paid along with the bread.

12. There are to be thirteen trevs in the maenor.

XXXV. [OF DUES.]

1. Neither maer, nor canghellor, [c] has share, or' quarters, from a free man.

2. Once in the year it is requisite for every body to go into a border country, in the army, along with the king, [37]if he will it; and then the queen is entitled to a lady-progress.'

3. Always, however, when the king shall will it, he is to be accompanied in his army, within his own country.

4. The huntsmen, the falconers, and the grooms, once in the

[a/47] in its [b 48] collected [c/49] nor

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[30]' *not in V.W.* [31] *not in V.W.* [32]' na *X. not in V.W.* [33] pob *V.W.* [34] *not in V.* ' yn lluyd yorwlat *W.* [35]' gan y *X.* [36] – yorwlat *V.* [37] *V. W.X.* [38]' urenhines adŷlŷ *W.* [39] Ef *X.* [40] – adyly caffael lluyd ygan ygwyr *X.* [41] *V.W.X.* [42] *not in V.* [43]' lluydir ygyt ac ef *V.W. not in X.* [44] chunan. *V.X.* [45] *V.W.X.* [46]' *not in W.* [47] *U.* [48] *V.W.* [49] *V.W.X.*

kylch′ [1]un weith [2]ŷnŷ ulŵydŷn′ [3]ar tayogeu y brenhin pop rei [4]hagen ar wahan.]

v. [5]Ny dyly tayaŵc tref eredic yny gaffo pob tayaŵc ygyuar.′

vi. Naŵ tei adyly y [6]tayogeu [7]eu gwneuthur[8] yr brenhin′ [9][neuad [10]ystauell[11]] kegin, [12]capel, [13]ysgubaŵr, [14]odyndy, [15][peirant] ystabyl, [16][a] kynordy.

vii. Y gan y tayogeu y [17]deuant pynueirch [18]yn [19][y] lluyd [20]yr brenhin′ ac o bob tayaŵc tref [21]y keiff gŵr [22][a] march abŵyall [23]ar [24]gost y brenhin′ [25][hagen] y wneuthur lluesteu [26]idaŵ.

xxxvi. [am varŵ dystiolaeth.]

i. [27]Teir marŵ tystollaeth yssyd ac [28]allant seuyll′ [29]ym braŵt′ [a]am tir :′ un [30]yŵ [31]bot amrysson [32][ac ŷmlad] rŵg [b]dŵy pleit′ am tir [33][athervynev] [34]ac odyna′ teruyna [35]yr amrysson′ yn dylyedus yg gŵyd paŵb [[36]ŷna [37]a] gwedy [38][ŷ] bo marŵ y [39]rei hynny [40]oll′ meibon [41]yr rei hynny′ neu y hŵyryon [42]neu rei [43]or genedyl′ a allant dŵyn tystollaeth [c]ar yr hyn aglywyssynt gan eu ryeni ;′ [44]ar rei hynny aelwir gŵybydyeit am tir :′ eil yŵ [45]gwyr bonhedic [46]breinhaŵl o bob parth [47]y cadarnhau dyn ar y dylyet, ac′ y [48]dosparth [49]iaŵn ac y edrych ; ar rei hynny aelwir aminogeu tir :′ trydyd yŵ [50]pan welher pantanuaen [51]neu esgynuaen′ y′′ dat neu y hendat neu [52]y orhendat [53]neu [54]ŵr or genedyl un dylyet ac ef ;′ alle y [55]tei [56]ar′ ysguboryeu arycheu y tir [57]a ardŵyt [58][ar erwŷd] pob un or rei hynny a [59]dygant tystollaeth ydyn ar ydylyet.′

xxxvii. [60]tygu tir.

i. Ny dyly tŵg ar tir dyŵ Sul na dyŵ Llun dyŵ Sul dyd ywediaŵ ;

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[a]′ [61]ŷn da : [illegible] [b]′ [61]deu arglŵyd

[c]′ [62]am ŷ tir hŵnnŵ [63]gweled teruynv yr amryssonn hwnnw yn dyledus ;

1′ *not in V.* 2 bop *X.* 3 – ŷ caffant gŷlch *W.* 4 *not in X.* 5′ *not in V.W.X.* 6 brenhin *X.* 7 y *V.W.X.* 8′ or taeogeu idaw. *X.* 9 *V.W.X.* 10 – ac *W.X.* 11 – a *X.* 12 – a *W.* 13 – ac *X.* 14 – ac *W.X.* 15 *V.W.X.* ac *V.W.X.* 16 *W.X.* 17 keiff y brenhin *V.* doant *W.* daw *X.* 18 – ŷr *W.* y *X.* brenhin *W.X.* 19 *V.W.* 20′ *not in V.W.X.* 21 yd *X.* 22 *V. W.X.* 23′ *not in X.* 24 treul *V.W.* 25 *W.* 26 brenhin ac ar treul ybrenhin ygwneir. *X. not in W.* 27′′′ *not in V.* 28′ asauant *W.* 29′ ŷn [y *X.*] dadleu *W.X.* 30 o honunt *X.* 31 pan vo *W.X.* 32 *W.X.* 33 *X.* 34′ a *W. not in X.* 35′ hŵnnŵ *W.X.* 36 *W.X.* 37 *W.* ′ *not in X.* 38 *W.*

year, have a progress among the king's taeogs: each party, however, separately.

5. A taeog-trev is not to begin ploughing until each taeog shall have his co-tillage appointed.

6. The taeogs are to make nine buildings for the king: a hall, chamber, kitchen, chapel, barn, kiln-house, necessary, stable, and dog-kennel.

7. The taeogs are to furnish sumpter-horses to the army for the king: and from every taeog-trev he has a man, and horse, and hatchet, at the cost of the king, however, to make encampments for him.

XXXVI. [OF DEFUNCT TESTIMONY.]

1. There are three defunct testimonies, which can stand in judgment "concerning land:" one is, contention [32]and fighting" having taken place between two [b]parties, for land [33]and meers," and the contention afterwards duly terminated in the presence of every body; after those shall have all died, their sons, or their grandsons, or some of the kindred, can bear testimony as to [c]what they have heard from their ancestors;" and those are called evidences as to land: the second is, privileged boneddigs on every part to confirm a person in his title, and to decide and show what is right; and those are called land borderers: the third is, when there shall be seen the fire back-stone, or the mounting-stone, of the father, or of the grandfather, or of the great grandfather, or of a man of the kindred of the same title with himself; and the tofts of the houses and barns, and the furrows of the land ploughed, [58]and the erws;" each of those bear testimony to a person's title.

XXXVII. SWEARING AS TO LAND.

1. There is to be no swearing to land on a Sunday, or on a

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[a] [61]well: [b] [61]lords,

[c] [62]that land; [63]seeing the due termination of that dispute;

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[39]niueroed *W.* [40]eu *W.* [41] *not in W.* [42] *not in X.* [43]oc eu *W.* [44] *not in X.* [45]dỳnỳon *W.X.* [46] *not in W.X.* [47]amhinogỳon tir ỳgelwir ỳrei hỳnnỳ *W.X.* [48]dwyn *X.* [49]tróỳ ach ac eturỳt a chadarnhau gan dóỳn tỳstolỳaeth a allant ỳ achwanegu *W.* dyn am uonhed a *X.* dỳlỳet [ỳdỳn *W.*] ar tir adaỳar: *W.X.* [50]gweled pentan *X.* [51] *not in W.* [52] *not in W.* [53] *not in X.* [54]vn *W.* [55] *not in X.* [56]ae *W.* [57]ar *W.* ardassant gynt. *X.* [58] *W.* [59]rodant *W.* [60] *not in W.* [61] *W.X.* [62] *W.* [63] *X.*

dyō Llun dyd y lauuryaō y keissaō creireu adefneu y tygu y tir.

II. Pōybynhac aladho y uraōt am na ran tref tat ac ef y llofrud honno ny dyly kenedyl talu galanas gyt ac ef; namyn ef adyly talu galanas eu kar udunt hōy abit colle byth o tref y dat.

XXXVIII. [1]LLYMA Y LLEOED YDYLY KEITWEIT UOT.

I. Yn gyntaf y cadō tir adayar gan dyn.
II. Eil yō cadō kyn coll.
III. Trydyd yō cadō geni ameithrin.
IV. Pedweryd yō cadō gwesti.
V. Pymhet yō cadō breint.
VI. Chwechet yō cadō alltud gan dyn.
VII. [2]Ny dyly neb dodi diaspat egwan onyt yneb aomeder yn llys y arglōyd neu yny dadleu o kyfreith am tref y dat; neu y naōuet dyn rac diffodi priodolder.
VIII. Gwys awnel rigyll oe seuyll gan tyston atharaō y post teir gweith neu y lle ar y tir y gōnel y wys ny ellir diwat y wys honno.

IX. Pan diwatter hagen llō y neb awyssyer ar y trydyd o wyr un ureint ac yn erbyn y righyll ehunan y diwat gwys.

XXXIX. [TRIOEDD.]

I. Teir gwraged ny dylyir dadleu ac eu hetiued am tref eu mam: y wreic arodher yg gōystyl dros tir, achaffel mab o honno tra uo yg gōystloryaeth; ar wreic arodher o rod kenedyl y alltut; amab gōreic adialho gōr o genedyl y uam acholli tref y dat o achos y gyflauan honno ny dylyir dadleu ac ef am tref y uam.[4]

II. Tri argay teruyn [3][ỳssỳd:] breint; aphriodolder achygwarchadō [4]ar diffeith:[4] [5]nỳ dỳlỳ dỳn auo is ỳureint nor rei hỳnnỳ teruỳnu arnunt.]

III. [6]Tri chargychwyn heb attychwel: mab amheu gwedy gōrthladher un weith o genedyl; a gōr gwedy gōrthladher un weith

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[1]–Lle dyly keitweit. *U.* [2] Sef yō hynny croes uaen neu pren [4]–[4] *not in W. W.*

Monday; Sunday is a day for praying; Monday is a day for labouring, to procure relics and essentials for swearing to land.

2. Whoever shall kill his brother, because that he will not share patrimony with him; with such a homicide a kindred is not to pay galanas; but he is to pay the galanas to the relatives: and let him forfeit for ever the patrimony.

XXXVIII. HERE ARE THE CASES WHEREIN GUARDIANS ARE REQUIRED.

1. In the first place, to guard land and soil to a person.
2. The second is, to guard before loss.
3. The third is, to guard birth and rearing.
4. The fourth is, to guard a guest.
5. The fifth is, to guard privilege.
6. The sixth is, to guard an alltud to a person.
7. No one is to utter a cry of distress, but one refused law in the court of his lord, or in the pleadings, for his patrimony; or the ninth person, lest his title should be extinguished.
8. A summons executed by an apparitor standing before witnesses, and striking the post three times, or the spot upon the land where he executes the summons; such a summons cannot be denied.
9. When it shall be denied, however, the oath of the person who shall be summoned, with two men of equal privilege to himself, and against the apparitor himself, is to deny the summons.

XXXIX. [TRIADS.]

1. There are three women against whose issue there are to be no pleas respecting the inheritance of their mother: a woman who shall be given in pledge for land, and who bears a son whilst she remains as a pledge; and a woman who shall be given, with consent of kindred, to an alltud; and a woman whose son shall avenge a man of his mother's kindred, and lose his patrimony on account of that crime; with whom there ought to be no disputing concerning the inheritance of his mother.
2. There are three stays of boundary: privilege; proprietorship; and prior conservancy on waste: no person who has inferior rights to those is to meer to them.
3. There are three whose car-removals are without return: a doubted son after he shall have once been rejected by a kindred;

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fin neu yn enwedic auo yn cadó fin chweugeint atal. *U.* [3] *W.* [6] *not in W.*

o tir a dayar; ny dyly hŏnnŏ dyuot y tir gwedy hynny; agŏreic gwedy gŏrthladher un weith oe gwely yn gyureithaŏl ny dyly dyuot yr gwely hŏnnŏ byth dracheuyn herwyd kyfreith.'''

IV. Tri dygyngoll kenedyl [1ynt 2vn ỳŏ bot] mab 3[amheuedic] heb dŏyn a heb 4diwat 5[yngkenedyl] allad ohŏnnŏ ŏr o genedyl arall, 6[heb dylyu dim idaŏ] talu 7adylyir yr alanas honno 8[oll] ac odyna y 9diwat ynteu rac gŏneuthur 10yr eil gyflauan o honaŏ:' eil yŏ talu galanas oll eithyr keinaŏc adimei; ac 11or byd godor am hynny allad 12dyn 13or genedyl am y godor' hŏnnŏ nyt oes ouyn 14arnaŏ: trydyd yŏ pan enllipyer gwiryon am gelein ae holi 15ac 16ony diwat' erbyn'' oet 17kyfreithaŏl; 18[ac] 19or lledir dyn 20or genedyl' 21ny dylyir 22dim ymdanaŏ.

V. Tri oet 23kyfreithaŏl ydial kelein 24y rŏg dŏy genedyl ny hanffont o un wlat, ennynu haŏl yny dyd kyntaf or gysseuin ŏythnos y lladher y gelein; ac 25erbyn pen y pytheŏnos ony daŏ attep,' kyfreith yn rydhau 26y dial: eil yŏ or 27bydant ydŏy genedyl yn un gantref, ennynu haŏl yny trydydyd gwedy llader y gelein; ac ony daŏ attep 28ym pen y naŏuet dyd kyfreith yn rydhau 29y dial: trydyd yŏ os yn un gymŏt y 30bydant y dŏy genedyl, ennynu haŏl yny trydydyd gwedy lladher y gelein ac ony daŏ attep 31ym pen y chwechet dyd kyfreith 32a rydha y' dial.''

VI. Teir rŏyt brenhin 33[ynt:] y teulu nyt oes diuŏyn am y rŏyt honno 34namyn trugared 35[y] brenhin; eil 36[rwyd] yŏ y re 37o bob march 38or adalher' 39ar y re' pedeir keinaŏc kyfreith a geiff 40y brenhin;' trydyd yŏ 41y 42[guarthec yuaerty 43o pop eidon a 44dalher arnunt pedeir keinhaŏc kyfreith ageiff 45y brenhin.]

VII. Teir rŏyt breyr 46[ynt:] 47y re; 48ae warthec 49ae uoch canys 50or keffir 51anyueil yn 52eu plith 53pedeir keinaŏc kyfreith ageiff 54y breyr' [55o pop' 56llŏdyn.]

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1 *X.* 2 *W.* 3 *V.W.X.* 4 wadu *V.* 5 *X.* 6 *V.* 7 *not in V.W.* 8 *V.W.* adylyir *V.W.* 9 wadu *V.* 10' o honaŏ yr eil gyflauan: *V.W.* 11 o *X.* 12 – y *X.* 13' *not in X.* 14 ymdanaŏ *V.W.X.* 15'' adodi *X.* 16 onys *W.* ' – gŏatta *V.* 17 kyfreith *V.W.* 18 *V.W.* or dwy genedyl y dywad; athorri yr oed hwnnw or gwiryon *X.* 19 o *X.* 20 oe *W.* ' ymdanaŏ *V.* 21'' yna ny diwygir. *X.* 22 diuŏyn *V.W.* 23 kyfreith *V.W.* 24 *not in V.W.* 25' ony daŏ atteb erbyn pen y pytheunos *V.W.* 26 *not in V.W.*

a man after he shall have once been ejected from landed property; such ought not to obtain land afterwards; and a woman after she shall have once been expelled from her bed lawfully; she is not ever to come back to that bed again, according to law.

4. There are three calamitous losses of a kindred: one is, a doubted son, without being affiliated, and without being denied by a kindred, who should kill a man of another kindred, owing him nothing; the whole of that galanas must be paid; and then he is to be denied, lest he should commit a second crime: the second is, payment of the whole of a galanas, excepting a penny halfpenny; should there be a failure of that sum, and a person of the kindred be killed, on account of that failure, there is to be no claim for him: the third is, when an innocent one is scandalized concerning a murder, and he be proceeded against, and does not deny it by a period lawfully fixed; if a person of the kindred be killed, no reparation is to be made for it.

5. There are three periods lawfully fixed to avenge murder: between two kindreds, who are not natives of the same country, the claim is to be preferred on the first day of the ensuing week after the homicide; and, at the end of a fortnight, unless an answer come, the law exonerates the avenging: the second is, if the two kindreds be in the same cantrev, the claim is to be preferred on the third day after the homicide; and, unless an answer come by the end of the ninth day, the law exonerates the avenging: the third is, if the two kindreds be in the same cymwd, the claim is to be preferred on the third day after the homicide; and, unless an answer come by the end of the sixth day, the law exonerates the avenging.

6. The three nets of the king are: his household, and there is no reparation on account of that net, but the mercy of the king; the second net is his stud, for every horse caught among his stud, the king has four legal pence; the third is, the cattle of his maer-house, for every beast found among them, the king has four legal pence.

7. The three nets of a breyr are: his stud; his cattle; and his swine: because, if an animal be found among them, the breyr has four legal pence for every animal.

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[27] byd *V.W.* [28] erbyn *V.W.* [29] *not in V.W.* [30] byd *V.W.* [31] erbyn *V.W.* [32] yn rydhau *V.W.* [33] *V.W.* yw *X.* [34] onyt *V.* [35] *V.W.* [36] *X.* [37] adhaer *X.* [38] *not in V.W.* [39] erni *V.* [40] ef *W.* y *X.* [41] *not in V.X.* [42] *V.W.X.* [43] – kanys *X.* [44] gaffer *W.X.* [45] ef. *W.X.* [46] *V. W.X.* [47] *not in X.* [48] a *V.W.X.* [49] – y uaerty *V.W.* a *X.* [50] o *X.* [51] llódyn *X.* [52] *not in W.* [53] – vn ohonunt *W.* [54] *not in X.* [55] *V. W.X.* [56] *V.* un ohonunt. *W.X.*

viii. Teir rŵyt tayaŵc [1][ynt:] y warthec; ae uoch; ae hendref [2]o kalan Mei [3]yny darffo Medi pedeir keinaŵc cotta ageiff o bob anyueil [4][or] agaffo yndunt.′

ix. Teir dirŵy brenhin [5][ynt:] dirŵy [6]ymlad kyuadef;′ a dirŵy [7]treis [8]gwialen aryant megys y dywetpŵyt yn dechreu;′ a dirŵy [a]achos llef neu waet.′

x. Tri chewilyd kenedyl [9][ynt] ac o achos gŵreic y [10]deuant ell tri: [11]un [12]yŵ′ [13][b]llathrudaŵ] gŵreic oe hanuod; eil yŵ dŵyn gŵreic arall [14][or gŵr] ar y [15]thor [16][hitheu] yr ty [17][oe hanuod] ae gyrru hitheu allan; trydyd yŵ [18]yspeilyaŵ y wreic′ bot yn [19]well gantaŵ y hyspeil′ no bot genti.

xi. [20]Tri chyffro dial [21][ỳssỳt: ỳr] un [22]yŵ, [23]gwelet yr elor′ [24][eu car ỳn mỳnet ỳr llan;] eil yŵ [25]diaspedein karesseu;′ trydyd yŵ gwelet [26]y bed′ [27][ỳnỳ vỳnwent ỳn newỳd] heb ymdifŵyn.′′

xii. Tri edyn adyly [28]y brenhin [29]pa le′ bynhac [30]y lladher caffel y gwerth: [c]hebaŵc; a gwalch;′ a chiguran: perchennaŵc y tir y lladher arnaŵ adyly dec [d]arugeint y gan y neb [31]aladho pob un o honunt.′

xiii. [32]Tri hŵrd ny diwygir: un [33]o honunt′ gouyn [34]iaŵn o dyn [35]y elyn [36]yn tri dadleu [37]am y kar,′ ac na [38]chauas iaŵn; a chyuaruot y elyn ac ef [39]gwedy hynny′ a gwan hŵrd yndaŵ agwayŵ [40]yny uei uarŵ ny diwygir [41]idaŵ [[42]ỳrhŵrd [43]hŵnnŵ:] eil yŵ gŵneuthur eidiged o wreic ŵryaŵc [44]ŵrth wreic arall am y gŵr′ achyuaruot [45]y dŵy wraged [46][ỳ gỳt] agwan hŵrd or [47]wreic ŵryaŵc yny llall ae dŵylaŵ yny uo marŵ ny diwygir idi: trydyd yŵ roddi morŵyn yŵr amach ar y morŵyndaŵt agwan hŵrd yndi or gŵr [48]abonllost ae hymrein un weith′ [49][hi] ae chaffel yn wreic [49][hi] ef adyly [50][yna] galŵ [51]y neithaŵr [52][wỳr] [53]attaŵ, ac [54]ennynu

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[a′ 55]ledrat anofeis.i.anobeith. [b 56]llourudyaŵ

[c′ 57]eryr; agaran; [d 58]deugeint

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[1] *V.W.X.* [2] or *W.X.* ′pedeir keinhaŵc cotta ageiff y tayaŵc o pop llŵydyn ageffir yndunt o kalan Mei hyny darfo Medi. *V.* [3] hyd pan *X.* [4] *X.* [5] *V.W.X.* [6′] treis *V.W.* [7] ledrat *V.W.* [8′] *not in V.W.X.* [9] *V.W.X.* [10] maent *V.W.X.* [11′] *not in V.W.* [12] ohonunt *X.* [13] *V.W.X.* [14] *W.* [15] phen *V.W.X.* [16] *V.* [17] *V.W.* [18′] yhysbeilaŵ *V.W.X.* [19′] trech gan y gŵr y hysbeilyaw *X.* [20′′] *not in V.* [21] *W.* ynt *X.* [22] o honunt *X.* [23′] diaspedein [y *X.*] caresseu; *W.X.* [24] *W.X.* [25′] gŵelet [y *X.*] elor *W.X.* [26′] bed eu car *W.X.* [27] *W.* [28] *not in X.* [29] – eu

8. The three nets of a taeog are: his cattle; his swine; and his homestead; from the calends of May until the end of September he has four curt pence for every animal he shall find therein.

9. The three dirwys of the king are: a dirwy for acknowledged fighting; the dirwy for violence; a gold rod, as described in the beginning; and a dirwy on account of [a] a cry, or blood.[f]

10. There are three shames of a kindred, and the three originate on account of woman: one is, to [b] abduce a woman against her will; the second is, where a man takes another woman into the house to his wife, against her will, and turns her out; the third is, the despoiling of his wife, being more pleased to spoil her than to be connected with her.

11. There are three excitements to revenge: one is, seeing the bier [24] of their relative going to the church;[f] the second is, the screaming of female relations; the third is, seeing the grave [27] fresh in the church yard[f] without having reparation.

12. There are three birds, the worth of which the king is to have, in what place soever they may be killed: a [c] hawk; a buzzard;[f] and a raven: the owner of the land whereon they may be killed is entitled to [d] thirty pence from the person who shall kill any one of them.

13. There are three thrusts not to be redressed: one of them, a person demanding right from his enemy, in three courts, on account of his relative, and not obtaining right; and afterwards meeting with his enemy, and thrusting him with a spear, so that he die; there is to be no reparation to him for that thrust: the second is, jealousy caused to a married woman, by another woman, concerning her husband; and the two women meeting together, and the married woman making a thrust at the other woman with her hands, so that she die; there is to be no reparation to her: the third is, giving a maiden to a man, with surety as to her

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[a][f] [55] theft 'anovais,' that is, hopeless. [b] [56] murder
[c][f] [57] eagle; a crane; [d] [58] fifty

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gŏerth *V.W.X.* [f] py tu *V.* [30] ev *X.* [31][f] ae llatho. *V.W.X.* [32][f] *not in V.* [33][f] ŷŏ *W.* [34] *not in X.* [35] – am ŷgar *W.* yawn *X.* [36] – am ygar *X.* [37][f] *not in W.X.* [38] chaffei *W.X.* [39][f] *not in X.* [40] hyd ban *X.* [41] *not in X.* [42] *W.* [43] *W.X.* [44][f] am y gwr wrth wreic arall *X.* [45] or *X.* [46] *W.* [47] *not in X.* [48][f] *not in X.* [49] *W.* [50] *X.* [51] – attaŏ *W.* ar *X.* [52] *W.X.* [53] *not in W.X.* [54] golheuhaŏ *X.* [55] *X.* ymlad kyfadef. *V.W. The same addition as in the Dimetian then follows.* [56] *U.* [57] *V.* [58] *V.W.X.*

canŏylleu allad y chrys [1]or tu drachefyn [2]iddi yn gyuuŏch athal y phedrein ac or tu [3]rogddi yn gyuuŏch agwar y chont; [4]kyfreith tŏyll uorŏyn yŏ hynny′ ae [5]hellŏg ar hŏrd hŏnnŏ [6][ỳndi] heb [6][ỳ] diuŏyn [7][dim] idi.[8]

xiv. Tri dyn y telir galanas udunt ac ny thalant [9]alanas y neb:′ arglŏyd canys idaŏ [10]ef y daŏ trayan [11][kỳmhell] pob galanas; eil yŏ penkenedyl canys ŏrth y ureint ef y telir galanas y karant; trydyd yŏ tat canys ran adaŏ idaŏ [12]ef o alanas y uab nyt amgen no cheinaŏc canyt kar y uab iddaŏ ac ny dylyir [13][llad] un ohonunt [14]ell tri′ o alanas. [15][Hanher ran braŏt atal whaer o alanas, ac ny cheiff hi dim o alanas.]

xv. [16]Tri dyn yssyd ryd udunt kerdet ford, adieithyr ford: effeirat y ouŏy claf ygyt ae gennat; eil yŏ righyll yn negesseu y arglŏyd; trydyd yŏ medyc gyt achennat y claf.′′

xvi. Tri than digyfreith [17]eu gweithret:′ tan godeith o hanher Maŏrth hyt hanher Ebrill athan enneint trefgord; athan geueil [18][trefgord] auo naŏ cam y ŏrth ytref [19]atho banadyl [20]arnei neu [21]to tyweirch.′

xvii. [22]Teir cont kyureithaŏl yssyd: cont [23]cath; achont [24]gast; achont gwiweir canys [25]attal adigonant′ agellŏg [26]pan y′ mynhont.′′

xviii. Tri chorn buelin y brenhin [27]punt [28]a tal′ pob un o honunt:′′ corn [29]kyfedach; a′ chorn kyweithas; [30]a chorn [31]hely [32]yn llaŏ′ y penkynyd.[33]

xix. [34]Tri anyueil un troedaŏc yssyd [35]amŏs; a hebaŏc; a gellgi: [36][pŏỳbỳnhac atorho troet un ohonunt talet ỳwerth ỳn hollaŏl.]

xx. [37]Tri chyffredin gŏlat [36][ỳssỳd:] lluyd; a dadleu ac eglŏys:′ [36][kanỳs guỳs auỳd ar paŏb vdunt.]

xxi. Teir kyurynach yssyd well eu [38]dywedut noc eu kelu [39][vn ohonunt] [40]colledu dy′ arglŏyd;′′ achynllŏyn allad o dyn y dat [41]ot adeuir yg kyfrinach.

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[1] *not in W.* [2] *not in W.X.* [3] recdi *W.X.* [4]′ *not in W.* [5] gollŏg *W.X.* [6] *W.* [7] *X.* [8] – Ahỳnnỳ yŏ kỳfreith tŏyll vorŏyn. *W.* [′′] *not in X.* [9]′ ŏỳ dim o alanas: *W.* [10] *not in W.* [11] *W.* [12] *not in W.* [13] *W.* [14]′ *not in W.* [15] *W.* [16]′′ *not in W.* [17]′ yssyd *X.* [18] *V.W.X.* [19] ae tho o *X.* [20] *not in V.* [21]′ tywarch *V.W.X.* erni. *V.* [22]′′ *not in W.X.* [23] gast

virginity; and he making a thrust, and once having connexion with her, and finding her a woman; he then is to call the marriage guests to him, candles are to be lighted, and her shift cut behind her to the height of her buttocks, and before her to the height of her pubes; which is the law for a deceitful maid; and to send her off with that thrust, without any reparation to her.

14. Three persons to whom galanas is paid, and who pay galanas to no one: a lord; for he receives a third for exacting every galanas; the second is, the chief of a kindred; for according to his privilege galanas to relations is paid; the third is, a father; for a share comes to him of the galanas of his son, to wit, one penny; since his son is no relative to him: and no one of those three are to be killed for galanas. A sister pays half a brother's share of galanas, and she receives no share of galanas.

15. There are three persons free to travel the road, and out of the road: a priest, to visit the sick, along with his messenger; the second is, an apparitor, upon his lord's commission; the third is, a mediciner, along with the messenger of the sick.

16. Three fires, the effects of which are not subject to law: heath-burning, from the middle of March until the middle of April; the fire of a hamlet bath; and the fire of a hamlet smithy, which shall be nine paces distant from the trev, with a roof of broom, or a roof of sods thereon.

17. There are three legal vessels of generation: that of a cat; of a bitch; and of a squirrel; because they can retain, and disengage, when they will.

18. The three bugle-horns of the king, the value of each of which is one pound: the horn of carousal; the horn of mustering; and the hunting horn, in the hand of the chief huntsman.

19. There are three one-footed animals: a stallion; a hawk; and a covert-hound: [36]whoever shall cut off the foot of one of them, let him pay its entire worth.'

20. There are three universalities of a country: armament; pleas; and church: [36]for every body is under summons to them.'

21. There are three secrets better revealed than concealed: one of them, losses to a lord; waylaying; and a person killing his father, if acknowledged in confidence.

V. [24]kath *V.* [25]' dillŏg *V.* [26]' aallant pan *V.* [27]'' y *V. not in W.* [28]' yw gwerth *X.* [29] cyfed *V.W.* yfed *X.* ' ae *V.* [30] ae *V.* [31] hela *W. not in V.* [32]' *not in X.* [33] – Punt atal pop vn. *V.* – o honunt. *W.* [34]'' *not in V.* [35] march *W.X.* [36] *W.* [37]' *not in X.* [38] hadef *W.X.* [39] *X.* [40]' colledeu *W.* '' – y brenhin *X.* [41]' *not in X.*

xxii. Tri dŏyneb gŏlat: [1]arglŏyd ac offeirat; a chyfreith: [2]ac ny ellir bot hebdunt mal kynt.′

xxiii. Tri pheth [3]os keiff dyn′ ar ford [4]ny ŏrthep′ y′′ neb [5]perchennaŏc ohonunt′ pedol; a notŏyd; a cheinaŏc.

xxiv. [6]Tri ergit ny diwygir: [7]ergit y karŏ [8]y myŏn′ yt; ac y ebaŏl gŏyllt yn yt; ac y ki [8]y myŏn′ yt.

xxv. Tri gŏg ny diwygir: gŏg gŏr ŏrth [9][ŷ] wreic a [10]rodit yn rith′ morŏyn [11]idaŏ ahitheu yn wreic; [12]ar eil yŏ difetha dyn′ o kyfreith a [13]gŏneuthur oe genedyl [14]gŏg [15]ŏrth y neb adiffethaei; trydyd yŏ′ gŏg [16]gŏr ŏrth ki yny [17]gyrchu.′′

xxvi. Teir notwyd kyfreithaŏl yssyd: [18]notwyd [19]gweinidaŏl y urenhines; [20]a notwyd [21]y medyc [22][llys] [23]y wniaŏ y gwelieu; a′ notwyd y penkynyd [24]y wniaŏ y cŏn rŏygedic:′ [25]dros bob un o honunt y telir′ pedeir keinaŏc [26]kyfreith.[27]

xxvii. Tri meuyl uethyant gŏr: bot yn dryc carŏr ac yn llibinŏr yn dadleu; ac yn ŏr arglŏyd drŏc.

xxviii. Tri chyuanhed gŏlat: meibon bychein; achŏn; acheilogeu.

xxix. [28]Teir gauel nyt atuerir: [29]gauel dros ledrat; [30]ac ar′ uach [31]ny chymhello [32]iaŏn ac am′ alanas.′′

xxx. Teir sarhaet kelein [33][ŷnt:] pan ladher [34]a phan yspeilher; [34]a phan [35]ythyer yny gorwed.′

xxxi. Teir gwarthrud kelein [36][ŷnt:] gouyn pŏy [37]a ladaŏd [38]hon; pieu yr elor [39]hon; [40][a gofuyn] pieu y bed [40][newyd] hŏn.′′′

xxxii. Tri chehyryn canastyr [[41]yssyd: vn′ [42]yŏ] [43]lledrat [[44]y [45]fford [46]y [47]kerdho kyurann o [48]honaŏ; [49]canys naŏ affeith [50]yssyd idaŏ;] [51]a hyd brenhin [52][pŏybynnac ae kyllello;] [53]ac abo bleid [54][yneb awnel cam ymdanaŏ.]

xxxiii. Tri phren [55]ryd yssyd′ [56][eu llad] [57]yn forest [[58]ŷ

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1 – ac nŷ ellir bot hebdunt *W.* 2′ *not in W.* 3′ or keffir *W.X.* 4′ nŷt reit atteb *W.* ′′ ryd ynt yr *X.* 5 *not in W.* ′ ay caffo *X.* 6′′ *not in X.* 7 *not in W.* 8′ ŷn *W.* 9 *W.* 10′ gŷmerho ar ureint *W.* 11 *not in W.* 12′ adŷn adiffeithaer *W.* 13 dŷn *W.* 14 – ŷn guneuthur *W.* 15′ am hŷnnŷ; a *W.* 16 dŷn *W.* 17 ruthraŏ. *W.* 18 vn *X.* 19 guenigaŏl *W.X.* 20 eil yw *X.* 21 *not in W.* 22 *X.* 23′ trydyd yw *X.* 24′ *not in X.* 25′ *not in W.* 26 *not in X.* 27 – atal pop vn o *W.X.* ohonunt. *W.* nadunt. *X.* Notwŷd gureic kŷwrein arall keinhaŏc kŷfreith atal. *W.* 28′′ *This section follows the next in U.* 29 vn onadunt *X. not in W.*

22. The three presentials of a country: a lord; a priest; and law: and they cannot be dispensed with, as formerly.

23. Three things, which if a person find on the way, he is not to answer for to any owner of them: a horse-shoe; a needle; and a penny.

24. Three casts for which no reparation is to be made: a cast at a stag in corn; at a wild colt in corn; and at a dog in corn.

25. Three scowls for which no reparation is to be made: the scowl of a husband at a wife, given to him as a maid, and being a woman; the second is, when a person is ruined by law, and his kindred scowl at him who ruined him; the third is, the scowl of a man at a dog attacking him.

26. There are three legal needles: the needle of a seamstress to the queen; the needle of the mediciner of the court, for sewing the wounds; and the needle of the chief huntsman, for sewing the torn dogs: for each of them four legal pence are paid.

27. The three disgraceful faults of a man: the being a faithless friend; feeble in pleadings; and a man to a bad lord.

28. The three signs of inhabitancy of a country: little children; and dogs; and cocks.

29. There are three distresses not to be restored: a distress for theft; and on a surety who will not enforce right; and for galanas.

30. The three saraads to a dead body are: when it shall be killed; when despoiled; and when thrown to the ground.

31. The three reproaches of a dead body are: the asking, Who killed this? To whom belongs this bier? and the asking, To whom does this new grave belong?

32. There are three pieces of flesh of a hundred recurrences: one is, theft, [44]whatever way a share of it may travel; for there are nine accessaries to it;' the king's hart; [52]whoever may cut it up;' and a carcase left by a wolf; [54]whoever may do wrong with it.'

33. There are three free timbers in the forest of the king: the

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[30]' a *W.X.* thros *W.* [31]' a *X.* [32]' athros *W.* [33] *W.* ' yw y llath ae hysbeilyaw a gwan gwth troed yndaw. *X.* [34] *not in W.* [35] uŷrhŷer *W.* [36] *W.* yw *X.* [37] ae *W.* [38] hwn *X.* *not in W.* [39] *not in W.* [40] *X.* [41]' *V.W.X.* [42] *V.W.* ohonunt *X.* [43] *not in W.* [44] *V.* canys ba *X.* [45] *V.W.X.* [46] – bynnac *X.* [47] del *X.* [48] letrat *W.* [49] o *X.* [50] lledrad ybyd; *X.* [51] eil yŏ *V.W.X.* [52] *V.W.* or cam ymdanaw; *X.* [53] trydyd yŏ *V.W.X.* [54] *V.W.X.* [55] *not in W.* ' yssy ryd *X.* [56] *X.* [57] mewn *X.* [58] *W.*

[1]brenhin: [2]pren] crib eglŏys; a [3]gwyd elor; a′ pheleidyr a [4]el yn reit y brenhin.[5]

xxxiv. Tri lle ny dyly dyn rodi llŏ gweilyd: un yŏ [6][ar] pont [7]o un pren heb ganllaŏ [7]idi; eil yŏ ar porth y uynwent canys canu y Pader adyly [8][dŷn] yna rac [9]eneideu Cristonogyon y byt [10]ar ar drŏs yr eglŏys canys canu y Pader adyly [11][dŷn] yna rac bron y groc.

xxxv. [12]Teir gwarthrud morŏyn [13][ŷssŷd:] un yŏ dywedut oe that ŏrthi: mi athrodeis [14]y ŏr uorŏyn:′ eil yŏ erchi [15]mynet ohoni′ at y gŏr [16]ygysgu trydyd yŏ y gwelet [17]yn kyuodi y bore′ y ŏrth y gŏr ac o achos pob un or tri hynny y tal y gŏr [18][ŷ] amobyr [19]yr arglŏyd ae chowyll, ae hegwedi idi hitheu.

xxxvi. Tri argay gwaet [20][ŷssŷd:] mynwes; a gŏregys perued a gŏregys llaŏdŏr.′′

xxxvii. [21]Tri [22]hely ryd yssyd ym pob gŏlat, [23]canyt oes tref tat udunt:′ [24]dyuyrgi a [25]chadno a [26]iŏrch.[27]

xxxviii. Tri anhebkor kenedyl: teispan tyly a dialŏr kenedyl ae hardelŏr.′

xxxix. Tri gwanas gwayŏ kyureithaŏl [28]ymyŏn dadleu:′ un [29]yŏ gwan y arllost [30]yny dayar ac un llaŏ′ yny [31]uo abreid [32]y tynnu a dŏylaŏ;′ eil yŏ gwan y pen ymyŏn tŏyn yny cudyo ymŏn; trydyd yŏ y dodi ar lŏyn [33][auo] kyuuŏch agŏr ac ony byd [34]ar un or teir gwanas hynny amynet dyn arnaŏ mal y bo marŏ trayan [35]y alanas [36]a [37]a ar perchennaŏc y gwayŏ.[38]

xl. O teir ford y dygir mab [a]y tat′ un [39]o honunt′ gŏreic llŏyn a pherth [40]or byd beichaŏc pan uo ar y llaŏuaeth, dyget [41]y [42]hoffeirat plŏyf′ [43]attei′′ athyget ŏrthaŏ [44][mal hynn:] esgor neidyr y mi [45][y] ar y beichogi hŏn os creŏys tat gan uam [46]namyn ygŏr [47]hŏn [48]ae enwi′ ac [49]y uelly [50]kyureithaŏl y dŏc:′ eil yŏ penkenedyl

[a′ 51]ac ydiwedir

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1 *V.W.* 2 *V.W.X.* 3 *not in X.* ′phrenn *V.W.* 4 elhont *V.W.* 5 – aphrenn elor. *V.W.* ′′ *not in X.* 6 *V.* 7 *not in V.W.* 8 *W.* 9 eneit *W.* 10 trydyd yŏ *V.W.* 11 *W.* 12′′ *not in V.* 13 *W.* 14′ uorŏŷn ŷŏr: *W.* 15′ idi mŷnet ygŷsgu *W.* 16 *not in W.* 17′ ŷ bore ŷn kŷuot *W.* 18 *W.* 19 ŷ *W.* 20 *W.* 21 Teir *V.* 22 hela *V.W.* 23′ hela *V.W.* 24 iŏrch *V.W.X.* 25 – hela *V.W.* dŷfŷrgi *W.X.* 26 – hela *V.W.* dyfyrgi. *V.* cadno. *W.X.* 27′ kanyt oes tref tat udunt. *V.W.* Vn vreint yw ywrch agavyr. *X.* 28 yn *V.W.* ′yssyd *X.* 29 onadunt *X.* 30′ ac vn llaw ynny dayar *X.* 31 vei *X.* 32′ idaw ay dwylaw ytynnv *X.* 33 *V.*

roof-tree of a church; wood for a bier; and shafts which go for the use of the king.

34. There are three places where a person is not to give the oath of an absolver: one is, on a bridge of a single timber, without a hand-rail; the second is, at the porch of a church yard; for the 'Pater' is to be there chaunted for the souls of the Christians of the world; and at the church door; for the 'Pater' is there to be chaunted before the rood.

35. There are three causes of blushing to a maid: one is, the being told by her father: 'Maiden, I have given thee to a husband;' the second is, the desiring her to go to her husband to sleep; the third is, seeing her rising in the morning from her husband: and, on account of those three, her husband pays her amobyr to the lord, and her cowyll and her agweddi to herself.

36. There are three stays of blood: the breast; the middle girdle; and the trousers girdle.

37. There are three free hunts in every country, since there is no property in them: an otter; a fox; and a roebuck.

38. The three indispensables of a kindred: the representative; the avenger of the kindred; and its avoucher.

39. The three lawful rests of a spear during pleadings: one is, thrusting its butt end in the earth with one hand, so that it scarcely can be drawn out with both hands; the second is, thrusting its point in a bush till the blade be hidden; the third is, the placing it upon a thicket, that shall be of the height of a man: and unless it be on one of those three rests, and a person encounter it so as to cause his death; the third of his galanas falls upon the owner of the spear.

40. By three ways is a son to be affiliated [a] to a father: [a'] one of them, when a woman of bush and brake shall be pregnant, upon arrival at her full time, let her parish priest visit her, and let her swear before him, in this manner: 'May I be delivered of a snake by this pregnancy, if any father has begotten it on a mother,

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[a'] [51] and denied:

W.X. [34] yn *V.W. not in X.* [35] yr *X. not in V.W.* [36] – ydyn *X.* [37] dygóyd *V.* uyd *X.* [38] – Vn anyueil a a o pedeir keinaóc y punt yn un dyd, gellgi: os tayaóc bieiuyd y bore, pedeir keinaóc atal; odyna y roddi y ureyr y dyd hónnó, chweugeint atal; odyna y roddi y urenhin ynyr un dyd ac yna punt atal. Amós yn pori allan, a milgi heb torch colli eu breint awnant. Dóyn mab y dat. *U.* [39'] yó *V.W.* [40] o *X.* [41''] attei yr offeiryad *X.* [42'] pheriglaór *V.W.* [43] etti *V.* [44] *X.* [45] *V.W.X.* [46] onyt *V.* eithyr *X.* [47] ydygaf idaó *V.W.* [48'] ahenwi y gwr *X.* [49] *not in V.* [50'] y dwg yn gyfureithyawl *X.* [51] *X.*

[1]aseith laó kenedyl gantaó′ [2][bieu y dóyn:] [3]trydyd yó′ [[4]ony byd penkenedyl′ [5]idaw roddet] llóu deg wyr adeugeint [6]oe chenedyl [7]adyget yr gór:′ [8][ar mab ehunan atóg yny blaen kanyt kyfreithawl llóu y vam onyt ar dygyat vry.]

XLI. [9]O teir ford′ y [10]diwedir mab [11][o genedyl:] [12]un yó′ kymryt [13]or gór y mab′ [[14]y [15]dywetter y uot yn vab idaó ae dodi′ [16]y rydaó ar allaór] a [17]dodi y laó [18][asseu] ar [19]y pen′ [20]ar llaó [21]arall ar [22]y creireu ar allaór gysegyr athygu′ nas crewys ef [23][ygan yvam,] ac nat oes [24]un dauyn oe waet yndaó [25]ae diwat:′ eil yó′′ [[26]ony byd [27]ytat′ [28]yn vyó,] penkenedyl [29]aseith laó kenedyl gantaó [30]ae diwat:′ trydyd yó′′ ony byd penkenedyl [a]rodi llóu degwyr adeugeint [31]oe genedyl [32]ae [33]diwat;′ [34][ar mab hynhaf yr gór yd oed y mab ar y góystlón bieu tygu yny blaen.]

XLII. Teir gormes doeth [35][ynt:] meddaót; a [36]godineb; a [37]dryc anyan.′

XLIII. Tri dyn adyly tauodyaóc [38]y myón′ llys′′ [39][drostunt:] gwreic; [40]ac alltut aghyfyeithus a chryc anyanaól:′ [41][vn dyn a [42]dyly deóis ytauotyaóc arglóyd.]

XLIV. Tri llydyn digyureith [43]eu gweithret [44]pob un yny′ hydref′′ [45][ar anyueileit mut] ystalóyn; atharó trefgord; abaed kenuein.

XLV. Tri phedwar yssyd: [46]o pedwar achos ydymchoelir braót: o ofyn [47]kedyrn; achas galon; acharyat kyueillon; a serch da: eil pedwar yssyd: [48][y] pedeir taryan aa róg dyn a reith gólat rac haól ledrat: un yó cadó gwesti yn gyureithaól nyt amgen [49]o pryt gorchyuaeróy [50]y cadó′ hyt y bore [51][trannoeth] adodi y laó drostaó teir gweith y nos honno ahynny tygu [52][ohonaó] adynyon yty gantaó; eil [53][taryan] yó [54]cadó kyn coll nyt amgen tygu ar y trydyd o wyr un ureint ac ef y uot ar y helóu ef teir nos kyn y

[a] [55]idaó

1′ *not in X.* 2 *V.W.X.* 3′ a seith law kenedyl gantaw ac *X.* 4′ *V. W.X.* 5 *X.* 6 o *X.* 7′ adóc. *V.W.* yvam. *X.* 8 *V.* 9′ Mal hynn *X.* 10 góedir *V.* 11 *V.* 12′ *not in V.W.X.* 13′ ymab or gór *V.W.* 14′ *V.W.* 15 dywedit *W.* 16 *V.W.X.* 17 dodet *V.W. not in X.* 18 *V.W.X.* 19′ ar pen ymab *V.W.X.* 20 ae *X.* 21 deheu *V.W.X.* 22′ yr allaór ar creireu athyget *V.W.X.* 23 *X.* 24 *not in V.W.* 25′ *not in V.W.* ′′ ac *X.* 26′ *V.W.X.* 27 – byw *X.* 28 *V.* 29 – bieu y *V.W.X.* wadu *V.* diwat

other than that man;' and naming him; and so she affiliates him lawfully: the second is, the chief of kindred, with the hands of seven of the kindred, affiliate him: the third is, if there be no chief of kindred, the oaths of fifty men of her kindred affiliate the issue to the man: [8]and the son himself first swears, for the mother's oath is not legal but in the first case.'

41. By three ways is a son disowned by a kindred: one is, the man is to take the boy, said to be his son, and place him between himself and the altar; and put his [18]left hand upon the boy's head, and the other hand upon the relics on the holy altar; and swear that he has not begotten him on his mother, and that there is not one drop of his blood in him; and deny him: the second is, if the father be not living, the chief of kindred, with the hands of seven of the kindred, deny him: the third is, if there be no chief of kindred, [a]the giving' the oaths of fifty men of his kindred denies him; [34]and the eldest son of the man, to whom the child was pledged, is to swear first.'

42. The three molestations of the wise are: drunkenness; and adultery; and bad disposition.

43. Three persons who are entitled to an advocate for them in court: a woman; an alltud not knowing the language; and one of imperfect utterance: [41]the person to choose the advocate is the lord.'

44. Three animals whose acts are not cognizable by law, during the rutting season of each, [45]towards mute beasts:' a stallion; a hamlet bull; and a herd boar.

45. There are three fours: the four causes by which judgment is perverted: the fear of the powerful; the hatred of foes; the love of friends; and the lust of lucre: the second four are: the four shields which interpose between a person and a raith of country against a charge of theft: one is, to guard a guest lawfully; to wit, from the time of nightfall, until the following morning, by placing the hand over the party three times during that night, and so swearing, joined by the people of the house;

[a/55]to him

W.X. [30/] *not in V.W.* // ac *X.* [31] o *X.* [32/] y tad ac uelly ydiwedir. *X.* [33] gõatta. *V.* [34] *V.* [35] *V.W.X.* [36] dryc anyan *X.* [37/] godineb. *X.* [38/] yn *V.W.* // drostun yn dadlev *X.* [39] *V.W.* [40/] achryc anyanaõl; ac alltut agkyfuyeithus: *V.* [41] *V.X.* [42] *not in X.* [43] y *X.* [44/] yn eu *V.W.* // yssyd *X.* [45] *V.W.* [46] *not in V.W.X.* [47] cadarn *V.W.X.* [48] *X.* [49] – no [e *V.W.*] gadõ *V.W.X.* [50/] *not in V.W.X.* [51] *X.* [52] *V.W.X.* [53] *X.* [54/] *not in V.W.X.* [55] *V.W.X.*

colli or holaŵdyr; trydyd yŵ[1] geni a meithrin [1]nyt amgen[1] tygu or perchennaŵc ar y trydyd o wyr un ureint ac ef gŵelet geni [2]a meithrin yr[1] anyueil [3]ar y helŵ heb [4]y uynet [5]y ŵrthaŵ[1] teir nos [6][athri dieu;] pedweryd[1] yŵ gwarant; [7]nyt [8]a gŵarant [9]pellach y[1] tryded laŵ [10]gŵnaet honno[1] [11]cadŵ kyn coll; [12][a hynny adiffer dyn rac [13]hawl lledrat:[1] [14]y] trydyd pedwar [15]yssyd pedwar dyn nyt oes naŵd udunt [16]nac yn llys nac yn llan [17]rac brenhin:[1] un [18]o honunt[1] dyn atorho [19]y naŵd[1] yn un or teir gŵyl arbenhic [20]yny lys;[1] eil yŵ [21][y] dyn aŵystler [22]oe uod yr brenhin[1] trydyd yŵ [23]cŵynossaŵc [24][y] brenhin[1] [[25]dyn [26]adylyho y borthi ac ae gatt[1] [27]ynos honno heb uŵyt;] pedweryd yŵ [28][y] gaeth.[29]

xlvi. [[30]O teir ford ytelir guyalen aryant yr brenhin [31]afiol eur achlaŵr eur erni o dŵŷn[1] treis [32]ar wreic[1] ac [33]am torri naŵd ford ar ychenaŵc diatlam ac am sarhaet brenhin.[1]

xlvii. [34]Tri da dilŷs diuach ŷssŷd: da arotho ŷ brenhin ŷ ŵr, ac adel idaŵ ŷnteu gan gŷfreith; a da agaffo gureic gan ŷgŵr ŷnŷ hŵŷnebwerth, pan gŷtŷo ŷgŵr agureic arall; a da adŷcker ŷn rŷuel deu arglŵŷd.

xlviii. Tri lle ŷg kŷfreith Hŷwel ŷ mae praŵf: vn o honu gureic bieu proui treis arŵr; eil ŷŵ kŷnogŷn bieu proui uch pen bed ŷmach ŷuot ŷn uach ac na diwŷgŵŷt drostaŵ ŷuechni tra uu uŷŵ; trŷdŷd ŷŵ proui bugeilgi.

xlix. Teir pla kenedŷl: magu mab arglŵŷd; a dŵŷn mab ŷ genedŷl ŷg kam; aguarchadŵ penreith.

l. Tri pheth atŷrr ar amot: cleuŷt; ac aghen arglŵŷd; ac aghenoctit.

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[1]*not in V.W.X.* [2]yr *V.W.* y *X.* [3]–ae veithryn *V.W.X.* [4]*not in X.* [5]*not in V.W.X.* [6]*W.* [7]y ŵrthaŵ trydyd *V.W.* –taryan *X.* [7]–petweryd [taryan *X.*] yŵ, cadŵ kyn coll a [hynny *V.W.*] tygu *V.* gŵneuthur *W.X.* or dyn *V.W.X.* ary trydyd oŵyr *V.X.* adeu ŵr *W.* vn vreint ac ef *V.W.X.* kyn colli or llall yda *V.W.* vot yda hŵnnŵ ary helŵ ef: *V.* bot arŷhelŵ ef ŷ da hŵnnŵ: *W.* vot yda hwnnw ary helw kynn colli or llall y da: *X.* [8]oes *V.W.X.* [9]namyn hyt *V.W.X.* ar *V.W.* yn oes *X.* guneuthur or *V.W.* y *X.* [10]*not in V.W.X.* [11]–adyly

the second is, to guard before loss; to wit, swearing, with two men equal with himself in privilege, to the thing being in his possession three nights before it was lost by the claimant; the third is, birth and rearing; to wit, the owner swearing, with two men equal with himself in privilege, to seeing the birth and rearing of the animal in his possession, without its going from him three nights and three days; the fourth is a warrant; a warrant goes not beyond the third hand, and let that establish custody before loss; and that defends a person from a charge of theft: the third four are, the four persons to whom there is no protection, either in court, or in church, against the king: one of them, a person who shall violate his protection at any one of the three principal festivals in the court; the second is, a person who shall be pledged willingly to the king; the third is, the king's supperer, [25]a person who ought to provide for him, and leaves him that night without food;[f] the fourth is, his bondman.

46. In three ways a silver rod is paid to the king, and a golden vessel with a golden cover to it: for violating a woman; for breaking the protection of the road towards a beggar without a home; and for saraad to the king.

47. There are three properties secure without surety: property which the king shall give to a man, and which comes to him by law; property which a wife shall have from her husband as wynebwerth, when the husband shall have connexion with another woman; and property taken in a war between two lords.

48. There are three cases, in the law of Howel, in which proof occurs: one of them, it belongs to a woman to prove a rape against a man; the second is, it belongs to a debtor to prove, over the grave of the surety, his being surety, and that his suretiship was not exonerated whilst he lived; the third is, the proving a shepherd dog.

49. The three plagues of a kindred: the nursing of a son of the lord; the affiliating a son wrongfully to a kindred; and to guard supreme authority.

50. Three things which break a contract: sickness; the call of the lord; and poverty.

X. [12]*f V.W.X.* [13] *not in V.W.* [14] *X.* [15] ynt *V.* ŷ6 *W.X.* [16] – rac y brenhin *V.* [17]*f not in V.* [18]*f* yб *V.W.* [19]*f* naбd y brenhin *V.W.X.* [20]*f not in V.W.* [21] *X.* [22]*f* yr brenhin oe uod *W.* [23] – y *V.* [24] *X.* *f not in V.* [25] *V.* [26]*f V.W.* [27] *V.* heb uбŷt ŷnos honno *W.* ophalla idaw *X.* [28] *V.W.X.* [29] – Hyd yn hyn y traethassam kyfreitheu llys a chyfreitheu yr gбlat. O hyn allan or damweineu. *U. The remainder of U. is collated with Book* IV. [30]*f f V.W.* [31]*f* am *V.* [32]*f not in V.* [33] o *W.* [34]*f W.*

li. Tri pheth adiffer dŷn rac guŷs dadleu: llefein ac vtgŷrn rac llu gorwlat; allif ŷnauon heb pont aheb keubal; achleuŷt.

lii. Tri dŷn awna gulat ŷn tlaŵt: arglŵŷd deu eiraŵc; ac ŷgnat camwedaŵc; amaer cuhudŷat.

liii. Tri aniueil ŷssŷd un werth eu llosgŷrneu ac eu llŷgeit ac eu heneit: llo; ac eboles tom; achath; eithŷr cath awarchatwo ŷscubaŵr brenhin.

liv. Tri dŷn cas kenedŷl: lleidŷr; athŵŷllŵr; canŷ ellir ŷmdiret udunt; adŷn a latho dŷn oe genedŷl ehunan; kanŷ ledir ŷcar bŷŵ ŷrŷ car marŵ, cas uŷd gan paŵb ŷwelet ŷnteu.

lv. Tri cheffredin kenedŷl: penkenedŷl; atheispantŷle; amab ŷwreic arother o rod kenedŷl ŷ eu gelŷn; hŵnnŵ adŷlŷ bot ŷngŷffredin rŵg ŷdŵŷ genedŷl.

lvi. Tri aniueil ŷssŷd uŵŷ eu teithi noc eu guerth kŷfreith: ŷstalŵŷn; atharŵ trefgord; abaed kenuein: kanŷs ŷr enrŷal agollir o collir ŵŷnteu.′

xl. [amryŵ.]

i. [1]Kŷfreith eur ŷŵ ŷrodi olaŵ [2]ŷlaŵ dan tŷston [3]ŷn llaŵ′ ŷkeitwat ŷgadŵ.

ii. Kŷfreith arŷant ŷŵ eu riuaŵ argŷhoed olaŵ ŷgilŷd [4]ŷn llaŵ′ ŷ keitwat.′′

iii. [5]Croen ŷch neu uuŵch neu garŵ neu ewic, neu dŷuŷrgi deudec keinhaŵc atal pop vn.

iv. Croen llostlŷdan hanher punt atal.

v. Croen beleu pedeir arhugeint atal.

vi. Croen carlŵg deudec keinhaŵc atal.

vii. O pop gŵŷdlŵdŷn alather ar tir dŷn arall perchennaŵc ŷ tir ageiff ŷ wharthaŵr ol nessaf ŷr llaŵr, or bŷd hŷŷs ŷ gic.′

viii. [6]Cŵŷnnossaŵc brenhin a [7]dŷrŷ keinhaŵc ŷr guassanaethwŷr ŷr arbet [a]ŷr ŷscubaŵr ae [b]uŵŷt.

ix. Rac eistedŷat cantref nŷt amgen [8]ŷ troedaŵc [c]kerŵŷn uragaŵt′ atal [9]ŷr brenhin pop blŵŷdŷn.

[a 10]—y yd ay [b 10]wyd. [c′ 10]kerwyneid o ved

1′′ *W.X.* 2 ygilyd y *X.* 3′ ar *X.* 4′ y gadw ar *X.* 5′ *W.* 6′′ *W.X.*

51. Three things which protect a person against a summons to pleadings: the shouting and sound of horns before a border-country host; flood in a river, without a bridge, and without a cobble; and sickness.

52. Three persons who will reduce a country to poverty: a prevaricating lord; an iniquitous judge; and an accusing maer.

53. There are three animals whose tails, eyes, and lives are of the same worth: a calf; a filly for common work; and a cat; excepting the cat that shall watch the king's barn.

54. Three persons hated by a kindred: a thief; and a deceiver; since they cannot be depended upon; and a person who shall kill another of his own kindred; since the living kin is not killed for the sake of the dead kin, every body will hate to see him.

55. Three common to a kindred: a chief of kindred; a representative; and the son of a woman given by the consent of kindred to their enemy; he is to be in common between the two kindreds.

56. There are three animals whose teithi exceed their legal worth: a stallion; a hamlet bull; and a herd boar: for the breed is lost, if they be lost.

XL. [VARIOUS.]

1. The law as to gold is, to give it from hand to hand, with witnesses, into the hand of the receiver to keep.

2. The law as to silver is, to count it openly from each hand into the hand of the receiver.

3. The skin of an ox, or cow, or stag, or hind, or otter, is twelve pence in value.

4. The skin of a beaver is half a pound in value.

5. The skin of a marten is twenty-four pence in value.

6. The skin of a fitchet is twelve pence in value.

7. Of every wild animal which shall be killed upon another person's land, the owner shall have the hind quarter next the ground, if the flesh be eatable.

8. The king's supperer shall give a penny to the servants to spare [a]the barn, and his [b]food.

9. The fore sitter of a cantrev, to wit, the foot-holder, pays a vat of [c]bragod to the king every year.

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[a] [10]– his corn and [b] [10]timber. [c] [10]mead

Cwynossawr y *X*. [7] dyly rodi *X*. [8] no *X*. [9]– ef *X*. [10] *X*.

x. Nŷ bŷd penkenedŷl ŷmab guedŷ ŷ tat, ŷn nessaf idaŏ; kanŷs oes uodaŏc ŷŏ pen [1]kŷnedlaeth.''

xi. [2]Ŷ neb alatho derwen ar ford ŷ brenhin; talet tri buhŷn camlŏrŏ ŷr brenhin; aguerth ŷderwen; ac arllŏŷsset ŷ ford ŷr brenhin: aphan el ŷbrenhin heibŷaŏ kudŷet uon ŷ pren abrethŷn vn lliŏ.

xii. Or dŷgŏŷd pren ar traŏs auon athŷnu magleu arŷ pren; perchenaŏc ŷtir ŷbo bon ŷpren arnaŏ adŷlŷ ŷ douot pa tu bŷnhac ŷ trosso ŷr auon uric ŷpren.

xiii. Pŷmhet dŷd kŷn gŏŷl Uihagel ŷdŷlŷ ŷ brenhin guahard ŷgoet hŷt ŷmpen pŷmthecuet dŷd guedŷ ŷr Ŷstŏŷll; ac or moch agaffer ŷnŷ coet ŷ decuet llŏŷdŷn ageiff ŷ brenhin, hŷt ŷm pen ŷ naŏuetdŷd; ac odŷna allan ewŷllis ŷ brenhin auŷd ŷmdanunt.

xiv. Ŷ brenhin adŷlŷ o anreith, gre argeiuŷr ar dillat amaerŏŷaŏc, ac arueu ar carcharorŷon heb eu rannu aneb: nŷ dŷlŷ ŷn-teu traŷan ŷ kessŷc tom kanŷs ŷspeil ŷnt.

xv. Par gŷmerho taŷaŏc tir ŷ gan ŷ brenhin trugeint adŷlŷ ŷ brenhin o pop rantir ŷgan ŷ taŷaŏc: ac or bŷd eglŏŷs ar tir ŷ-taŷ-aŏc-tref wheugeint adaŏ ŷr brenhin ŷgan ŷneb ae kŷmero.

xvi. Kaeth arotho ŷbrenhin tir idaŏ dec a phetwar ugeint uŷd ŷ ebediŏ; ar traŷan adaŏ ŷr maer ar kŷghellaŏr.

xvii. Gŏr rŷd adŷlŷ atteb dros ŷ alltut o pop haŏl nŷ dŷlŷho colli e tauaŏt ac eneit ac aelodeu; kanŷ dŷlŷneb colli tauaŏt ac eneit ac aelodeu, otauaŏt dŷn arall.

xviii. Guerth tudedŷn paraŏt ŷgkŷfreith Howel da pedeir arhugeint arŷant.

xix. Pan dŷcco kŷfreith anreith o uarŏ tŷ neu oneb dadŷl arall, ŷ teulu ar maer ageiff ŷr aneired ar enderiged ar dinewŷt ar deueit ar geiuŷr ac agaffer oll ŷnŷ tŷ eithŷr meirch ac ŷchen a guarthec maŏr ac eur acarŷant a dillat amaerŏŷaŏc: ac or bŷd vn peth auo kŷwerthŷd punt brenhin bieiuyd.

xx. Traŷan galanas adŷgŏŷd ar perchennaŏc ŷr arŷf ŷllather ŷdŷn ahi.

xxi. Da addŷcker orŷuel ŷ hedŏch deu hanher uŷd rŏg ŷ neb ae dŷcco ar neb bieiuu gŷnt.

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[1] kenedyl. *X.*

10. A son is not to be chief of kindred after the father, in succession; for chief of kindredship is during life.

11. Whoever shall fell an oak on the king's highway; let him pay three kine camlwrw to the king; and the worth of the oak; and let him clear the way for the king: and, when the king goes by, let him cover the stool of the tree with cloth of one colour.

12. If a tree fall across a stream, and things get entangled in the tree; the owner of the land on which the tree grew has the derelict, whatever way the stream may have turned the branches of the tree.

13. The fifth day before Michaelmas the king is to forbid his woods until the end of the fifteenth day after the Epiphany; and of the swine that shall be found in the woods the king has the tenth, until the end of the ninth day; and thenceforward they are at the king's pleasure.

14. The king has of the spoil, the studs, the goats, the furred clothes, the arms, and the prisoners, without sharing with any one: he is not to have a third of the working mares, for they are spoil.

15. When a taeog shall take land from the king, the king has three score pence for each randir from the taeog: and, if there be a church upon the land of the taeog-trev, six score pence come to the king from the one who shall take it.

16. The ebediw of the bondman, to whom the king shall give land, is four score and ten pence; and the third comes to the maer and canghellor.

17. A free man is to answer for his alltud in every claim for which he is not to lose tongue, life, or limbs; for no one is to lose tongue, life, or limbs, by the tongue of another person.

18. The worth of a ready-made garment, in the law of Howel the good, is twenty-four of silver.

19. When the law shall require confiscation from a marw-dy, or other occasion, the household and the maer have the heifers, the steers, the stirks, the sheep, the goats, and all that shall be found in the house, except the horses, oxen, large cattle, gold, silver, and furred clothes: and if there be any thing worth one pound it belongs to the king.

20. A third of the galanas falls upon the owner of the weapon by which a person shall be killed.

21. Property that shall be rescued from war to peace, is to be shared between the person who shall take it and its former owner.

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[2] *W.*

xxii. Pŏŷ bŷnhac atalho tir ŷgalanas kŷllidet drostaŏ ŷr arglŏŷd kanŷs rŷd ŷdŷlŷ ŷtir uot ŷr neb ŷtalher idaŏ. Tri llŷsseu adŷlŷ tŷfu ŷnŷ tir hŏnnŏ: meillon; aguŷc ac ŷsgall: ac nŷ bŷd mŏŷ guerth buŏch or tir hŏnnŏ noe hŷt pan uo ŷn pori.

xxiii. Deu dŷn nŷ dŷlŷ ŷ brenhin gouŷn eu guerth kŷt llather ŷnŷ wlat: kaeth dŷn arall; kanŷs medŷant auŷd ŷdŷn ar ŷ gaeth mal ar ŷaneueil; ar dŷn agaffer ŷn ŷmdeith hŷt nos ŷn ŷstauell ŷ brenhin, heb tan, a heb ganhŏŷll kŷt llodho guassanaethwŷr ŷ brenhin hŏnnŏ nŷ dŷlŷir gouŷn ŷ alanas.

xxiv. Pŏŷbŷnhac atorho kŷuar awnel oe uod; talet tri buhŷn camlŏrŏ ŷr brenhin ac ŷr kŷfarŏr ŷar oll.

xxv. Gre gŷfreithaŏl dec cassec adeugeint.

xxvi. Preid warthec gŷfreithaŏl, pedeir bu ar hugeint.

xli. kŷn no hŷn trioed kŷfreith ar traethassam weithon ŷ traethŏn or naŏuetdŷdŷeu.

i. Kŷntaf ŷŏ naŏuetdŷd Racuŷr am tir; eil ŷŏ naŏuetdŷd Mei elchŏŷl; trŷdŷd ŷŏ naŏuetdŷd Mei ŷdaŏ teithi kŷnflith; petwerŷd ŷŏ naŏuetdŷd Whefraŏr ŷdaŏ teithi kŷnwheith.

ii. Oet naŏuetdŷd ŷssŷd ŷ arglŏŷd ŷ ŷmgoffau ae lŏ pan honher arnaŏ rodi llŏ gŷnt.

iii. Oet naŏuetdŷd ŷssŷd rŏg llŷs allan kŷn atteb; ahŷnnŷ guedŷ haŏl pan uo amrŷsson am tir.

iv. Oet naŏuetdŷd ŷssŷd am gelein ahanfo or vn cantref ar neb ae llatho.

v. Tri naŏuetdŷd ŷssŷd ŷ penkŷnŷd.

vi. Tri naŏuetdŷd ŷssŷd am ueichogi gureic.

vii. Naŏuetdŷd kŷn Aŏst ŷ da pop heit ŷmreint modrŷdaf.

viii. Oet naŏuetdŷd ŷssŷd am warant un wlat neu tŷst unwlat.

ix. Oet naŏuetdŷd ŷssŷd ŷdŏŷn tŷ awnelher ar tir dŷn arall heb ŷganhat.

x. Oet naŏuetdŷd ŷssŷd ŷwreic ŷ arhos ŷran or da ŷnŷ thŷ pan ŷsgarho ae gŏr.

22. Whoever shall pay land for galanas, let him pay geld for it to the lord; for the land is to be free to the person to whom it shall be paid. Three herbs are to grow in that land: trefoil; vetches; and thistles: and the worth of a cow from that land is not more than that of the time that she may depasture.

23. Two persons whose worth the king is not to demand although they shall be killed in his country: the bondman of another person; for a person has the property of his bondman as of his animal; and the person who shall be found walking during the night in the king's chamber, without fire, without candle; although the king's servants kill that person his galanas is not to be demanded.

24. Whoever shall break co-tillage willingly engaged in; let him pay three kine camlwrw to the king; and all his tilth to the co-tillers.

25. A legal stud, fifty mares.

26. A legal herd of cattle, twenty-four kine.

XLI. HERETOFORE WE HAVE TREATED OF LAW TRIADS, NOW WE TREAT OF THE NINTH DAYS.

1. The first is, the ninth day of December, concerning land; the second is, the ninth day of May succeeding; the third is, the ninth day of May, when the milk teithi of a heifer occur; the fourth is, the ninth day of February, the period of a first-working ox.

2. There is a period to the ninth day for the lord to recollect himself as to an oath, when it shall be asserted that he has previously made an oath.

3. There is a period to the ninth day between the court and the church, before answering; and that after a claim, when there shall be a dispute as to land.

4. There is a period to the ninth day concerning a dead body of one of the same cantrev with him who shall have killed him.

5. There are three ninth days for the chief huntsman.

6. There are three ninth days as to the pregnancy of a woman.

7. The ninth day before August every swarm assumes the privilege of a stock hive.

8. There is a period to the ninth day as to a warrant in the same country, or a witness in the same country.

9. There is a period to the ninth day for removing a building erected on the land of another person without his permission.

10. There is a period to the ninth day for a wife to wait for her share of property in her house on separating from her husband.

xi. Oet deu naṽvetdẏd ẏssẏd am dẏr pan torher.

xii. Oiar braṽdṓr auarn ẏ brodẏeu na uit uṓẏ genhẏt werth keinhaṽc no guerth Duṽ; na varn ẏ kam ẏr guerth namẏn barn ẏ iaṽn ẏr Duṽ.

xiii. Bẏchan rẏued kẏt bo pedruster ẏn llẏs pressenhaṽl can sẏmudant awẏd mal awel eluẏd: pṓẏ bẏnhac hagen agarho diheurṓẏd aditraghṓẏdder guassanaeth iaṽn ẏr Arglṓẏd Iessu Grist, ẏr hṽn ẏssẏd gogonet ẏ Tat ar Mab ar Ẏsprẏt glan. Amen.′

11. A period to a twice ninth day there is for land when broken up.

12. Listen, thou judge who givest judgments: let not the worth of a penny weigh more with thee than thy God; judge not wrongly for worth, but judge righteously for the sake of God.

13. Little is the wonder there should be doubting in a temporal court, since they change their intention like the elemental gale: whoever, notwithstanding, shall love security, shall be safe from stumbling in the righteous service of the Lord Jesus Christ, which is to the glory of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. Amen.

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